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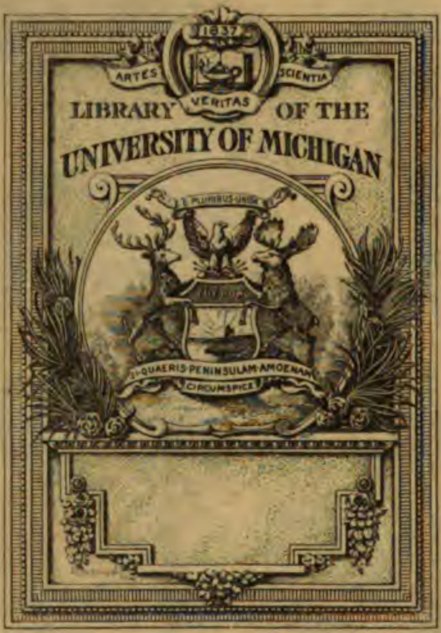
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A

DICTIONARY

OF

PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE.

A GUIDE FOR THE

PHARMACEUTIST, DRUGGIST, AND PHYSICIAN

CONTAINING

CONCISE EXPLANATIONS OF THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS AND TERMS
OF PHARMACY, AND APPROPRIATE SELECTIONS OF
THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES,

FORMULÆ FOR OFFICINAL, EMPIRICAL, AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS; SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESCRIPTIONS OF THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA; AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DISEASES AND THEIR DEFINITIONS; AN ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS MODES IN USE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF DEAD BODIES, FOR INTERMENT OR DISSECTION; TABLES OF SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, DOSES, ANTIDOTES TO POISONS, ETC., ETC., AND AS AN ITEM OF CURIOSITY, A FEW LEAVES FROM A DISPENSATORY PUBLISHED IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

BY

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Member of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

PHILADELPHIA:
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1012 WALNUT STREET.
1882.

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TO THE

American Pharmaceutical Association,

IN ADMIRATION OF ITS GRAND RECORD,

AND

IN APPRECIATION OF ITS INVALUABLE SERVICES IN THE PROMOTION OF THE
PRESENT EXALTED CONDITION OF THE SCIENCE OF PHARMACY,

THIS WORK IS RESPECTFULLY

Dedicated

BY

THE AUTHOR.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

THE idea of undertaking the present work was suggested by the difficulty which has, in common with many pharmacists, frequently attended my efforts to gain *immediate* information upon many of the innumerable and varied topics of professional inquiry.

The many unsuccessful attempts to procure a work of the kind here presented, induced me to believe that there is none extant, which fact, I trust, will constitute a sufficient apology for its appearance, and will also, to some extent, mitigate the severity of the scientific critic.

That the work partakes of the character of imperfection is readily conceded; but that it will prove of great service to the pharmaceutical student, apprentice, pharmacist, mercantile druggist, and physician, as a book for ready reference, an aid to the study of the United States Dispensatory, and to the more *general* comprehension of the *scientific importance* of pharmacy, perhaps none will dispute.

It is, and necessarily must be, to a great extent, a work of compilation, and, in its preparation, I have freely availed myself of the very worthy labors of Professors Wood and Bache, Dunglison, Parrish, Procter, Maisch, Squibb, Copeland, Ure, Rodwell, Attfield, and other scientific authorities.

Derivation of words would seem to be the great object in the preparation of a dictionary, but I regard it as a matter of secondary, and comparatively very little, importance. It may be considered a matter rather curious than useful—or perhaps useful because it is curious—because there is scarcely an instance in which a knowledge of the original word can give us any *precise* idea of the meaning of its derivative.

The meaning of almost every word includes several ideas, and, when we borrow a word from another language, we scarcely ever use it to signify just the same ideas denoted by its original. Hence it has come to pass that *use*, and not derivation, is the law of language, and that a knowledge of the original word too often leads the student to misunderstand and misuse its derivative of different meaning.

If the present edition of this work shall, to any reasonable extent, accomplish its purposes, the thought of having been of some service to my fellow-pharmacists, and by them to mankind in general, will amply compensate me for the arduous labor performed.

H. V. S.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,
June, 1878.

PART FIRST.

PHARMACEUTICAL DICTIONARY.

ERRATA.

Ætheogamous, page 26, read, *unusual* instead of *unused.*

Anatrou, page 46, read, *Anatron* instead of *Anatrou.*

Arsenite, page 62, read, *A salt formed by the union of arsenious acid with a base.*

Carbonate of Zinc, page 104, read, *Calamina* instead of *Calcinine.*

Cathartin, page 110, read, "*It must not be confounded with the 'Cathartin' once supposed to be the purgative principle of Senna.*"

Cycas Revoluta, page 153, read, Japan *Sago* instead of *Sage.*

Drops, page 165, read, *fluid drachm* instead of *fluid ounce.*

Heracleum Gummiferum, page 212, read, *ammoniac* instead of *ammoniæ.*

Leguminous, page 244, read, *peas*, instead of *pease.*

Sabadillic Acid, page 340, refer to *Cevadic* instead of *Sevadic* Acid.

PHARMACEUTICAL DICTIONARY.

A″, āā. From the Greek word *ana*, signify of *each separately*, or that the things mentioned should be taken in quantities of the same weight or measure.

AAA. An abbreviation formerly used in chemistry for amalgama or amalgamation.

AAM. A measure of liquids among the Dutch, varying in different cities from thirty-seven to forty-one English wine gallons.

ABACA. A kind of flax in the Philippine islands.

ABANGA. The fruit of a kind of palm-tree, whose seeds have been thought useful in diseases of the chest.

ABDALAVI. The Egyptian melon.

ABELMOSCHUS MOSCHATUS. See *Abelmosk.*

ABELMOSK. (*Abelmoschus Moschatus*, *Hibiscus Abelmoschus.*) A name of a species of Hibiscus, or Syrian Mallow. The plant rises on a herbaceous stalk, three or four feet, sending out two or three side branches. The seeds have a musky odor, for which the Arabians mix them with their coffee.

ABEL TREE. A name of the white poplar (*Populus alba.*)

ABHAL. An East India fruit obtained from a species of cypress.

ABIES BALSAMEA. (*Abies Balsamifera*, *Pinus Balsamea.*) The American *Silver Fir* or *Balm of Gilead* tree, inhabiting Canada, Nova Scotia, and Maine. The juice, which exudes from incision into its stem, constitutes *Balsam of fir*, *Canada turpentine*, or *Canada balsam.*

Abies Canadensis. (*Pinus Canadensis; Hemlock Spruce*) A species of Abies from which Canada pitch is produced.

Abies Communis. See *Abies Excelsa.*

Abies Excelsa. (*Abies Communis*, *Pinus Abies*, *Norway Spruce*, *Spruce Fir.*) A lofty tree of Europe and Asia. A species of Abies from which Burgundy pitch is obtained.

Abies Nigra. (*Pinus Nigra*, *Black Spruce.*) A species of Abies which yields a product commonly employed in the preparation of *spruce beer*,—a pleasant and wholesome drink.

Abies Pectinata,
Abies Picea,
Abies Taxifolia. The European Silver Fir, growing in Europe, yielding a product called *Strasburg turpentine*, and a variety of oil of turpentine, called in France *Essence de Templine.*

ABIETIC. Belonging to the fir tree or its products, as abietic acid.

ABLATION. In chemistry, the removal of whatever is finished or no longer necessary.

ABLUENT. A medicine which thins, purifies, or cleanses the blood.

ABLUTION. The purification of

bodies by the effusion of a proper liquid, as water to dissolve salts.

ABORTIVE. A medicine that has a tendency to produce abortion.

ABROACH. Broached; letting out or yielding liquor, or in a posture for letting out; as a *cask* is *abroach*.

ABROTANUM. (*Southernwood.*) A species of evergreen plants of the genus *Artemisia.*

ABSINTHE. A liquor much used in France, consisting of alcohol mixed with the volatile oil of wormwood and oil of anise.

ABSINTHIATED. Impregnated with wormwood.

ABSINTHIN. The bitter principle of wormwood

ABSINTHISM. A disease which results from a continued use of absinthe.

ABSINTHIUM. (*Artemisia Absinthium.*) The common wormwood.

ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL. Anhydrous alcohol, or alcohol free from water.

ABSOLUTE ZERO OF TEMPERATURE. When gases are heated they expand $\frac{1}{490}$th of their volume for one degree Fahrenheit, and $\frac{1}{273}$d of their volume for one degree Centigrade at zero.

It is supposed that, as heat increases the elasticity of gases, it actually produces that elasticity; that it is the motion we call heat, associated with the molecules of a gas, which causes the gas to exert pressure; and as the molecules vibrate backwards and forwards, striking the sides of the containing envelope, they produce pressure which increases with the increase of their own motion by additional increments of heat.

The absolute zero of temperature is the absolute zero of gaseous tension, at which a gas, if it could then exist as such, would possess no elastic force, exert no pressure, and have no molecular motion whatever.

As 1° C. of heat added increases the elasticity of a gas by $\frac{1}{273}$d of its volume, and each degree C. abstracted diminishes the volume by $\frac{1}{273}$d, it is obvious that if the law be true at all temperatures, at 272° C. no further contraction is possible, and hence no more heat could be abstracted, in fact, the volume of a gas would cease to exist. Hence, if we could continue to withdraw heat until we reached 278° C.—or 490° F.—below the freezing temperature of water, we should arrive at the absolute zero, at which matter would be lifeless and inert, and incapable of responding to, or assimilating, any form of motion which, under other conditions, would influence its molecules. We have never been able to produce a degree of cold approaching the absolute zero of gaseous tension.

ABSORBENT. A medicine which absorbs and thus counteracts irritant and poisonous substances.

ABSORPTION. The conversion of a gaseous fluid into a liquid or solid by union with any other substance.

ABSTERGENT. (*Detergent, Abstersive.*) A medicine which cleanses away foulness.

ABSTRACT. To separate the more volatile parts of a substance by distillation.

ABUTA. A class of plants similar to the *Pareira Brava.*

ACACIA. A genus of elegant trees and shrubs with pinnated leaves.

Acacia Adansonii. A species of Acacia said to contribute a portion of the Senegal gum.

Acacia Albida. A species of Acacia which produces the *Brittle gum, Salabreda* or *Sadra beida.*

Acacia Arabica. (*Acacia Nilotica.*) A species of Acacia growing in Upper and Lower Egypt, Senegal, and other parts of Africa, also in Arabia and Hindostan.

Acacia Catechu. A small tree, native of the East Indies, from the wood of which gum catechu (formerly called *Terra japonica*) is extracted.

Acacia Decurrens, } Species of
Acacia Floribunda. } Acacia from which the gum is obtained.

Acacia Gummifera,
Acacia Ehrenbergiana,
Acacia Seyal,
Acacia Tortillis,
Acacia Senegal,
Acacia Nilotica,
Acacia Karroo,
Acacia Horrida. } Species of Acacia, the barks of which and their unripe fruit contain gallic and tannic acids.

Acacia Nostras. A preparation substituted for the *Acacia veræ succus*, obtained by expression and inspissation from the unripe fruit of the *Prunus spinosa*, or wild plum tree.

Acacia Gummi,
Acacia Vera. } Species of Acacia from which most of the gum Arabic of commerce is obtained.

Acacia Vereck,
Acacia Nebued. } Species of Acacia, the first affording a white gum; the latter a red.

Acacia Veræ Succus. An extract formerly obtained from the immature pods of *Acacia Arabica* and *Acacia Vera*, by inspissation and expression. It is astringent.

ACAULOUS. In botany, without the stems, called *Caulis*, as the Carline thistle.

ACANTHACEÆ. A family of plants to which belong the genera Lericographis and Dipterocarpus.

ACANTHUS. The plant *Bear's breech* or *Brankursine;* a genus of several species receiving their name from their prickles.

ACAROID RESIN. A peculiar resin which yields large quantities of paraoxybenzoic acid.

ACENAPTENE. One of the many constituents of coal tar; it can also be produced artificially by the union of naphthaline and ethylene.

ACCIPENSER. A genus of fishes of the order of Chondropterygii, having an obtuse head; the mouth under the head, retractile and without teeth. To this genus belong the sturgeon, sterlet, huso, &c., &c.

ACERB. Sour, bitter; harsh to the taste. A quality of unripe fruit.

ACERIC. A name applied to the acid obtained from the maple.

ACER SACCHARINUM. The Sugar Maple tree.

ACERIDES. Plasters made without wax.

ACERRA. A vessel in which incense was burned by the ancient Romans.

ACESTUS. A factitious sort of Chrysocolla made of Cyprian verdigris, urine, and nitre.

ACETA. Vinegars.

ACETAL. A colorless liquid, having an agreeable and refreshing odor, prepared by the imperfect oxidation of alcohol by means of platinum black; or by distillation with sulphuric acid and oxide of manganese. Its formula is $C_6H_{14}O_2$; its sp. gr. is 0.821; it boils at 105° C.—221° F.--and does not alter by exposure to air.

ACETARY. An acid pulpy substance in certain fruits, as the pear, inclosed in a congeries of small calculous bodies, towards the base of the fruit.

ACETATE. A salt formed by the union of acetic acid with any salifiable base.

Acetate of Alumina. A salt obtained by the combination of hydrated alumina with acetic acid, or by reaction between sulphate of alumina and acetate of lead.

Acetate of Ammonia. A solution of acetate of ammonia is prepared by saturating diluted acetic acid with carbonate of ammonia. It is called also *Spts Mindereri.*

Acetate of Amyl. A compound of amylen and acetic acid. Said to possess the power of preventing putrefaction in vegetable substances.

Acetate of Amylic Ether. A preparation made by distilling a mixture of one part fusel oil, two of acetate of potassa, and one of concentrated sulphuric acid. An alcoholic solution of this ether forms the essence of the jargonelle pear.

Acetate of Copper. (*Cupri Acetas, Crystals of Venus.*) A salt prepared by dissolving verdigris in acetic acid.

Acetate of Lead. (*Sugar of Lead, Plumbi Acetas, Saccharum Saturni, Cerussa Acetata*) A salt prepared from oxide of lead and acetic acid. It is a powerful astringent and sedative; in overdoses an irritant poison.

Acetate of Magnesia. (*Magnesia Acetas.*) A salt prepared by saturating 120 parts of carbonate of magnesia with acetic acid, and evaporating to dryness.

Acetate of Morphia. (*Morphiæ Acetas.*) Morphia freed from narcotina by the action of ether, saturated with acetic acid, evaporated and crystallized; usually it is obtained in the form of a white powder, and deficient in the proportion of the acid ingredient, so as to be comparatively insoluble, in which case a few drops of acetic acid to the liquid will make a clear solution.

Acetate of Potassa. (*Diuretic Salt, Potassa Acetas, Sal Diureticus*) A salt formed by saturating acetic acid with bicarbonate of potassa, filtering, and evaporating to dryness.

Acetate of Quinia. A salt formed in the same manner as the acetate of potassa.

Acetate of Soda. (*Ferra Foliata Tartari, Sodæ Acetas.*) A salt prepared on a large scale from crude pyroligneous acid.

Acetate of Zinc. (*Zinci Acetas.*) A salt formed by the solution of acetate of lead in water, to which, when filtered, granulated zinc is added. It is then in due time filtered, evaporated, and acidulated with acetic acid, and left to crystallize.

ACETATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM. See *Tincture.*

ACETIC ACID. (*Acidum Aceticum.*) An acid composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, always in the same uniform and definite proportions. It exists in vinegar in a diluted and impure state.

Acetic Acid, Diluted. Acetic acid, one part; distilled water, seven parts.

Acetic Acid, Glacial. (*Radical Vinegar, Acidum Aceticum Glaciale*) Concentrated acetic acid, having the specific gravity of 1.065 to 1.066.

Acetic Ether. (*Æther Aceticus.*) An ether formed by the distillation of a mixture of alcohol with concentrated acetic acid and strong sulphuric acid.

Acetic Extracts. Extracts prepared with acetic acid as the menstruum.

ACETIFICATION. The act of making acetous or sour; or the operation of making vinegar.

ACETIMETER. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar, or the proportion of acetic acid contained in it.

ACETONE. (*Pyroacetic Ether, Pyroacetic Spirit.*) A substance consisting of three parts carbon, three hydrogen, and one of oxygen, obtained by the careful and repeated distillations of lime.

ACETOUS, }
ACETOSE. } Sour; acid.

ACETOSELLA. (*Wood Sorrel, Oxalis Acetosella.*) A small perennial, stemless plant, from which is obtained the *binoxalate of potassa* or *salt of sorrel* or *essential salt of lemons.* It is poisonous, and is used like the uncombined oxalic acid, for removing ink-stains, &c., from linen; also as a test for lime.

ACETOUS FERMENTATION. A fermentation which may be induced in all liquors which have undergone or are susceptible of the vinous fermentation. A cryptogam of the genus *Mycoderma*, commonly called the *mother*, makes its appearance during acetous fermentation, and is essential to the process.

ACETUM. (*Vinegar.*) A sour liquor obtained from vegetables. See *Acetous Fermentation.*

Acetum Britannicum. (*British Vinegar.*) Malt vinegar, the strongest kind of which, called proof vinegar, contains from four to five per cent. of acetic acid.

Acetum Destillatum. (*Distilled Vinegar.*) Vinegar distilled by means of a sandbath from a glass retort into a glass receiver. It may be substituted for diluted acetic acid in many cases.

Acetum Gallicum. (*Wine Vinegar.*)

Acetum Opii. (*Vinegar of Opium, Black Drop.*)

ACETYLINE. A gaseous hydrocarbon, of the composition C_2H_2. It is a constituent of coal gas, and may be formed by the direct union of carbon and hydrogen at the high temperature of the electric spark. It is a colorless gas, slightly soluble in water, burning with a bright, smoky flame. Its sp. gr. is 0.92. When passed into ammoniacal solutions, containing copper or silver, it unites with these metals, forming insoluble acetylides, which when dry explode violently on the application of heat.

ACHENE. A small, bony fruit, consisting of a single seed, which neither adheres to the pericarp nor opens when ripe.

ACHILLEA. (*Yarrow*, *Milfoil.*) The herb and flowers of *Achillea millefolium*, a perennial herb growing in this country, possessing mild aromatic, tonic, and astringent properties.

Achillea Moschata, *Linn.* A species of Achillea containing a volatile oil, resembling oil of peppermint in taste, having the composition $C_{48}H_{40}O_4$. Also, a yellow substance of the consistence of Venice turpentine, called Ivain = $C_{48}H_{42}O_6$. Achilleina, an amorphous alkaloid, very hygroscopic, of a peculiar odor and bitter taste, having the composition $C_{40}H_{38}N_2O_{30}$; and Moschatina, of the composition $C_{42}H_{27}NO_{14}$, having an aromatic, bitter taste.

ACHILLEIC ACID. An acid obtained from the above.

ACHILLEINA. See *Achillea Moschata.*

ACHIOTE. The annotta tree.

ACID. (*Acidum.*) A compound capable of uniting with salifiable bases, and thereby forming salts. An acid may be composed either of a simple or a compound acidifiable base, united with one or more acidifying principles. Those acids which were first discovered were sour to the taste (hence the name) and capable of reddening blue vegetable colors. Many acids are now known which possess neither of these properties. An acid is always the electro-negative ingredient of a salt.

Acid, Aromatic Sulphuric. (*Elixir of Vitriol*, *Acidum Aromaticum Sulphuricum.*) Add six troy ounces of sulphuric acid gradually to a pint of alcohol, and set aside to cool; then mix an ounce of ginger and an ounce and a half of cinnamon, each in coarse powder, and percolate them with diluted alcohol until a pint of tincture is obtained, which mix with the acid mixture.

Acid, Arsenic. (*Acidum Arsenicum.*) An acid obtained by distilling a mixture of twelve parts of nitric and one of muriatic acid off from four parts of arsenious acid, and evaporated at a moderate heat. It has similar effects to those of arsenious acid, but is more poisonous. The dose is the twentieth of a grain

Acid, Arsenious. (*Acidum Arseniosum*, *Arsenicum Album*, *White Arsenic.*) An anhydrous acid obtained by subliming masses of arsenious acid or its ores.

Acid, Benzoic. (*Acidum Benzoicum.*) A crystalline acid obtained from benzoin by sublimation. It consists of benzyl and oxygen.

Acid, Carbolic. (*Acidum Carbolicum*, *Phenic Acid*, *Phenylic Acid*, *Phenol*, *Hydrated Oxide of Phenyl*, *Phenylic Alcohol.*) An acid obtained from coal-tar by distillation and purification. It is a splendid disinfectant; but its claims to be considered as an acid are feeble, because, though it combines with bases, it does not neutralize the alkalies nor affect the color of litmus.

Acid, Chlorohydric. (*Muriatic Acid*, *Spirit of Sea Salt*, *Marine Acid*, *Hydrochloric Acid*, *Acidum Muriaticum*, *Hydrochloricum or Chlorohydricum.*) An acid obtained by the solution of muriatic acid gas in water, and other methods. It is tonic, refrigerant, and antiseptic.

Acid, Chromic. (*Acidum Chromicum.*) An acid obtained by mixing one hundred parts of a cold saturated solution of bichromate of potassa with one hundred and fifty parts of sulphuric acid, and allowing the mixture to cool. The sulphuric acid unites with the potassa and sets free the chromic acid, which is deposited in crystals. Used as an escharotic only.

Acid, Citric. (*Acidum Citricum*, *Acidum Limonis.*) An acid which constitutes the sourness of lemons, limes, and other fruits.

Acid, Crude Pyroligneous. Impure acetic acid, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.

Acid, Cyanohydric. (*Medicinal Hydrocyanic Acid*, *Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid*, *Prussic Acid*, *Acidum Hydrocyanicum.*) A very poisonous acid, obtained from various sources and by several processes, one of which is by the reaction of tartaric acid on cyanide of potassium in solution.

Acid, Hydriodic, Diluted. (*Diluted Hydriodic Acid.*) An acid prepared by passing hydrosulphuric acid, or sulphuretted hydrogen, through water in which iodine is suspended. In its pure state hydriodic acid is in the form of a gas, and has an odor like that of muriatic acid. It has a strong affinity for water, which, when saturated with it, forms the above diluted acid.

Acid, Hydrochloric, Diluted. (*Diluted Muriatic Acid*, *Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum.*) ℞. Muriatic acid, four troy ounces; distilled water, q. s. to make a pint. M.

Acid, Nitric, Diluted. ℞. Nitric acid, three troy ounces; distilled water, q. s. to make a pint. M.

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric, Diluted. (*Diluted Nitromuriatic Acid.*) ℞. Nitric acid, a troy ounce and a half; muriatic acid, two troy ounces and a half. Mix the acids in a pint bottle, agitate occasionally for twenty-four hours, then add enough *distilled water* to make the diluted acid measure a pint, and keep in a cool place.

Acid, Phosphoric, Diluted. (*Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum.*) Dissolve a troy ounce of glacial or strong phosphoric acid in three fluid ounces of distilled water; add forty grains of nitric acid, and boil until reduced to a syrupy liquid, free from the odor of nitric acid; then add sufficient distilled water to make the diluted acid measure twelve ounces and a half.

Acid, Sulphuric, Diluted. ℞. Add gradually to fourteen fluid ounces of distilled water, two troy ounces of sulphuric acid, filter, and add sufficient distilled water to make the diluted acid measure a pint.

Acid, Gallic. (*Acidum Gallicum.*) An acid obtained from nutgalls. It is a valuable astringent.

Acid, Glacial Phosphoric. (*Monohydrated Phosphoric Acid*, *Phosphate of Water*, *Metaphosphoric Acid*, *Monobasic Phosphoric Acid.*) An acid obtained from calcined bones. It is chiefly prepared in Germany.

Acid, Hydrochloric. See *Acid Chlorohydric.*

Acid, Hydrocyanic Anhydrous. (*Anhydrous Prussic Acid.*) Hydrocyanic acid, perfectly free from water, and consisting of one equivalent of cyanogen and one of hydrogen. It is one of the most deadly poisons known.

Acid Infusion of Roses. (*Compound Infusion of Roses*, *Infusum Rosæ Acidum.*) ℞. Red rose, half a troy ounce; diluted sulphuric acid, three fluid drachms; sugar, a troy ounce and a half; water, q. s. Proceed in the manner directed for infusions.

Acid, Lactic. An acid obtained from sour milk.

Acid, Muriatic. See *Acid*, *Chlorohydric.*

Acid Nitrate of Mercury. (*Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis Acidus*, *Acid Solution of Nitrate of Mercury.*) ℞. Dissolve three troy ounces of mercury by gentle heat in five troy ounces of nitric acid previously mixed with six fluid drachms of distilled water. When vapors cease to arise, evaporate to seven troy ounces and a half, and keep in well-stopped bottles.

Acid, Nitric. (*Acidum Nitricum*, *Spirit of Nitre*, *Aqua Fortis*, *Quadrihydrated Nitric Acid*, *Acid Azotique.*) An acid obtained from saltpetre or nitrate of potassa by distillation with sulphuric acid. Its specific gravity is 1.42, and is one of the five compounds formed between nitrogen and oxygen.

Acid, Nitromuriatic. (*Acidum Nitrohydrochloricum.*) ℞. Nitric acid, three troy ounces; muriatic acid, five troy ounces. Mix gradually, and when effervescence has ceased, keep in a well-stopped bottle in a dark, cool place.

Acid, Phosphoric. See *Acid, Glacial Phosphoric.*

Acid, Prussic. See *Acid, Cyanohydric.*

Acid, Pyretin. (*Fuligo Ligni.*) An acetic acid obtained from soot.

Acid, Pyroligneous. A crude acid, from which acetic acid is usually obtained. It is useful as a substitute for carbolic acid in external applications as a disinfectant.

Acid Solution of Nitrate of Mercury. See *Acid Nitrate of Mercury.*

Acid, Sulphuric. (*Oil of Vitriol, Sulphate of Water, Vitriolic Acid, Acidum Sulphuricum.*) An acid obtained by burning sulphur, mixed with one-eighth of its weight of nitre, over a stratum of water contained in a chamber lined with sheet lead.

Acid, Sulphurous. (*Acidum Sulphurosum.*) A sulphuric acid, containing only two-thirds as much oxygen as the officinal sulphuric acid. It is, when officinal, nearly a saturated solution of sulphurous acid gas.

Acid, Tannic (*Tannin, Acidum Tannicum.*) An acid obtained from nutgalls. It is a valuable astringent.

Acid, Tartaric. (*Acidum Tartaricum.*) An acid prepared from the acid tartrate of potash by saturating the excess of acid in bitartrate of potassa with carbonate of lime, and decomposing the resulting insoluble tartrate of lime by sulphuric acid, which precipitates in combination with the lime, and liberates the tartaric acid.

Acid Tartrate of Potash. (*Potassæ Bitartras, Potassæ Tartras Acida, Supertartrate of Potassa, Crystals of Tartar, Cream of Tartar.*) An acidulated tartrate of potash obtained from a crystalline crust, called *crude tartar* or *argol*, which is deposited in wine casks during the vinous fermentation.

Acid, Valerianic. (*Valeric Acid.*) An acid obtained from the oil of valerian, which unites with salifiable bases forming soluble salts. It is also prepared from the bark and fruit of *Viburnun opulus*, the sap-wood of the European elder (*Sambucus nigra*), and from various organic products.

ACIDA. (*Acids.*)

ACIDUM. (*Acid.*)

Acidum Oxalicum. (*Oxalic Acid.*) An acid found both in animals and vegetables. It is usually prepared by decomposing sugar by nitric acid. It is used extensively for cleaning purposes, and is poisonous.

Acidum Succinicum. (*Succinic Acid.*) An acid obtained by the distillation of amber. Not much in use.

ACIDIFEROUS. Containing acids, or an acid. *Acidiferous* minerals are those which consist of an earth combined with an acid, as carbonate of lime, &c.

ACIDIFIABLE. Capable of being converted into an acid.

ACIDIFIER. A simple or compound principle, whose presence is necessary for acidity. The elementary acidifying principles are oxygen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur, selenium, and tellurium. Cyanogen may be named as an example of a compound acidifying principle. No acid is known which does not contain one of those principles.

ACIDIFY. To make acid.

ACIDIMETER. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.

ACIDITY. The quality of being sour, acid, tart; sharpness to the taste.

ACIDULÆ. Medicinal springs impregnated with carbonic acid.

ACIDULATE. To tinge with an acid.

ACIDULE, }
ACIDULUM. } A salt in which the acid is in excess.

ACIDULOUS. Slightly sour; subacid.

ACIPENSER HUSO, }
Acipenser Ruthenus, }
Acipenser Stellatus, }
Acipenser Sturio. } Varieties of sturgeon from which isinglass is procured.

ACMITE. A mineral.

ACOLOGY. The doctrine of remedies, or the nature of medicines.

ACOLYTIN. An alkaloid obtained from the *Aconitum lycoctonum.*

ACONELLA. An alkaloid obtained from aconite, which bears a close resemblance to narcotina.

ACONITE. The herb *Aconitum napellus*, *wolfsbane*, or *monkshood*, of which there are many varieties. It is a very poisonous plant, possessing powerful narcotic properties, which reside principally in the root.

ACONITIA, ACONITIN. The active principle of aconite. It is acrid, alkaline, and capable of producing a powerful narcotic influence.

ACONITIC ACID. A peculiar acid discovered in aconite by Peschier.

ACONITUM ANTHORA,
Aconitum Cammarum,
Aconitum Ferox,
Aconitum Heterophyllum,
Aconitum Japonicum,
Aconitum Lycoctonum,
Aconitum Napellus,
Aconitum Neomontanum,
Aconitum Neuburgense,
Aconitum Paniculatum,
Aconitum Reclinatum,
Aconitum Sinense,
Aconitum Storckianum,
Aconitum Tauricum,
Aconitum Uncinatum.

Species of aconitum or aconite. The root of *Aconitum ferox* yields more of the alkaloid *aconitia* than the other species.

ACORIN. A glucoside obtained from calamus rhizomes.

ACORUS CALAMUS. (*Sweet Flag, Acorus Odorant.*) The rhizoma of acorus calamus. It is an agreeable aromatic and stomachic.

ACRASY. An excess or predominance of one quality above another in a mixture.

ACRID. Sharp, pungent, sour, and biting to the taste; abounding with acrimony, as acrid salts.

ACRIDINA, ACRIDINE. A colorless, crystalline organic base of the formula $C_{12}H_9N$, possessing violent irritating and acrid properties. It accompanies anthracene, the hydrocarbon from which artificial alizarine is obtained.

ACRID LETTUCE. (*Lactuca Virosa.*) The supposed parent of all the cultivated plants of lactucarium.

ACRIMONY. A quality of bodies which corrodes, dissolves, or destroys others.

ACROLEIN. A limpid, colorless liquid, obtained by the dehydration of glycerin. Its vapors are hot and suffocating.

ACRYLIC ACID. An acid produced by the oxidation of acrolein, composed of $C_6H_4O_4$.

ACTINISM. That power in the sun's rays by which chemical changes are produced.

ACTINO-CHEMISTRY. Chemistry in its relation to actinism.

ACTÆA SPICATA. (*Baneberry, Herb Christopher.*) A European plant possessing purgative and emetic properties, and in overdoses capable of producing dangerous effects upon the human system.

Actæa Alba, Actæa Rubra. Varieties of the American species of Actæa spicata, called *white* and *red cohosh.*

Actæa Americana. A species of Actæa possessing properties similar to those of Actæa spicata.

Actæa Racemosa. (*Black Snakeroot, Macrotys Racemosa, Black Cohosh, Cimicifuga.*) The root of Cimicifuga racemosa, said to be useful in chorea, rheumatism, convulsions, &c.

ACULEATE. Having prickles or sharp points.

ACULEI. Prickles.

ACUTENESS. Violence of a disease, which brings it speedily to a crisis.

ADAM'S APPLE. A species of citron; also the prominent part of the throat.

ADANSONIA DIGITATA. (*Baobab.*) A large tree in Africa, the bark of which is said to produce an increase of appetite and of perspiration.

ADANTHERIA PAVONIA. A plant abounding in India and tropical South America, the seeds of which are used by the natives for weights, and also for ornaments, being of a beautiful red color.

ADAPTER. A glass tube, open at both ends, placed between a retort and a receiver, to give more space to elastic vapors.

ADARCE. A saltish concretion on reeds and grass in marshy grounds in Galatia. It is lax and porous, like bastard sponge, and used to clear the skin in leprosy, tetters, &c.

ADCORPORATE. To unite one body with another.

ADDENDUM. A thing or things to be added.

ADEPS. Animal fat; lard.

Adeps Præparatus. (*Axungia.*) The purified fat of the hog.

ADDER'S-GRASS. A plant about which serpents lurk.

Adder's-tongue. A genus of ferns whose seeds are produced on a spike resembling a serpent's tongue.

Adder's-wort. Snakeweed; so called from its supposed virtue in curing the bite of serpents.

ADENOS. A species of cotton from Aleppo, called also, marine cotton.

AD FINEM. To the end.

ADHESIVE. Apt or tending to adhere.

Adhesive Plaster. See *Emplastrum Adhæsivum.*

ADIANTUM CAPILLUS VENERIS. A European species of maidenhair, or *Adiantum pedatum.*

Adiantum Excisum. A fern used as an emmenagogue and a pectoral in Chili. The whole plant is employed, generally mixed with honey. By the name of *Culantrillo* a number of species of Adiantum are used in Chilian pharmacy.

Adiantum Pedatum. (*Maidenhair.*) A fern, the leaves of which are bitter and aromatic. Said to be useful in chronic catarrh. The name of maidenhair has also been given to *Asplenium tricomanes,* of which there is another species, called *Asplenium adiantum nigrum* or *black spleenwort.*

ADIAPHOROUS. A medicine that does neither harm nor good. It is a question whether there are any such medicines.

AD INDEFINITUM. To any indefinite extent.

AD INFINITUM. To endless extent.

AD INTERIM. In the meantime.

ADIPOCERE. A soft unctuous or waxy substance, of a light brown color, into which the muscular fibres of dead animal bodies are converted by long immersion in water or spirit, or by burial in moist places under peculiar circumstances. This substance was discovered by Fourcroy in the burying-ground of the church Des Innocens, when it was removed in 1787.

ADJUTAGE. A tube through which the water of a fountain is discharged.

ADJUVANT. A substance added to a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient or basis.

AD LIBITUM. At pleasure; without restriction.

ADMIXTION. A mingling of bodies; a union by mixing different substances together. It differs from composition or chemical combination; for admixtion does not alter the nature of the substances mixed, but merely blends them together; whereas in composition the particles unite by affinity, lose their former properties, and form new compounds with different properties.

ADMIXTURE. A substance mixed with another; sometimes the act of mixture or the state of being mixed. We say the admixture of tannin and alum, or the admixture of different bodies.

ADOSCULATION. The impregnation of plants by the falling of the farina on the pistil. The insertion of one part of a plant into another.

ADULARIA. A term applied to the semi-transparent varieties of albite and felspar. Its color is white, or with a tinge of green, yellow, or red.

ADULTERATED OPIUM. Dr. C. Finckle has met with the following adulterations of opium: *Macedonian* with clay, *Angora* with pieces of wax, *Amasia* with cherry gum, *Taushanly* with extract of licorice, and *Balukhissar* mixed into a homogeneous mass with fused colophonium. He has also met with an adulteration consisting of cakes shaped like opium, which were composed evidently of clay and cow-dung.

ADULTERATION. The act of adulterating or the state of being adulterated, corrupted, or debased by foreign mixture. The adulteration of drugs and medicines is carried on in this country to an alarming extent. It is a crime the magnitude of which can only be measured by the loss of life and health arising from the use of impure medicine. This enormous evil will never be overcome until our legislators subject our manufacturers and wholesale dealers to the most rigid laws.

ADVECTITIOUS. Brought from another place; imported; foreign.

ÆGLE MARMELOS. (*Belæ Fructus, Bael Fruit, Bengal Quince.*) The dried half-ripe fruit of Ægle marmelos. It is said to be astringent.

AERATED. Combined with carbonic acid, as aerated mineral waters; changed by the agency of the air, as substances which are converted from a liquid or solid state into gas or an elastic vapor.

AEROPHYTE. A plant that lives exclusively in air, in distinction from a *Hydrophyte.*

ÆRUGINOUS. Partaking of copper rust or verdigris.

ÆRUGO. (*Cupri Subacetatis, Verdigris, Subacetate of Copper.*)

ÆSCHYNITE. A black or dark brownish-yellow ore from the Ural Mountains. It contains titanium, zirconium, and cerium.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM. The horse chestnut, the fruit and bark of which have been used in medicine.

ÆTHEOGAMOUS. A term applied to cryptogamic plants, founded on the opinion that their mode of propagation is not hidden, but only unused.

ÆTHER. See *Ether.*

ÆTHER ACETICUS. (*Acetic Ether.*) An ether made by the mixture of alcohol with concentrated acetic acid and strong sulphuric acid, distilled into a receiver. It is seldom used in medicine.

ÆTHER FORTIOR. (*Stronger Ether, Pure Ether.*) Pure ether has a sp. gr. of 0 718. When kept too long it is converted in part to acetic acid.

ÆTHER HYDRIODICUS. (*Iodide of Ethyl, Hydriodic Ether.*) An ether prepared by gradually mixing alcohol, iodine, and phosphorus together, and distilling.

ÆTHER HYDROCYANICUS. (*Cyanide of Ethyl, Cyanuret of Ethyl, Hydrocyanic Ether, Hydrocyanate of Ethylen.*) An ether formed by distilling a mixture of sulphovinate of baryta and cyanide of potassium. It is very poisonous.

ÆTHER MURIATICUS. (*Muriatic Ether, Muriate of Ethylen, Chloride of Ethyl.*) An ether formed by distilling a mixture of equal parts of concentrated muriatic acid and alcohol. A diffusible stimulant.

ÆTHER PURUS. See *Æther Fortior.*

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS. See *Ether.*

ÆTHEREA. (*Ethers.*)

ÆTHIOPS MINERAL. Mercury triturated with sulphur till it assumes a black color.

ÆTHIOPS VEGETABILIS. (*Vegetable Ethiops.*) A name applied to the charcoal obtained by the exposure to heat in a closed vessel of *Fucus vesiculosus*, or *Sea-wrack*, or *Bladder-wrack*, a seaweed.

ÆTIOLOGY. The science of the causes of disease.

AFFINITY. The tendency of *different* kinds of matter to unite. Although it is customary in modern chemistry to object to the term on the ground that, in ordinary non-technical language, it means "resemblance;" whereas bodies that *least* resemble each other—such as copper and sulphur, iodine and phosphorus—unite with the greatest energy, while bodies that *most* resemble each other—such as chlorine, bromine, and iodine—have but little chemical affinity for each other. But the word affinity also means "relationship" and "ties of family," and it is in this sense that the metaphor is properly used in chemistry, indicating not a "resemblance," but "a disposition to unite." In this sense the term was first brought into use by Boerhaave as early as 1732. Others give the credit to Geoffroy, who published his Tables of Affinity in 1718.

Affinity is exerted within incommensurable limits, amounting to what is popularly called "contact." Tartaric acid and carbonate of soda exert no action if mixed together in the form of dry powders; but by the addition of water they enter into solution, and thus exercise that close adhesion which insures energetic chemical action.

Affinity produces an entire change in the properties of the bodies brought together, thereby distinguishing affinity from mechanical action. Thus, magnesia mixed with water produces scarcely any chemical change, for, by passing through a filter, nearly the whole of the magnesia can be separated; but if to the mixture a little sulphuric acid be added, a true chemical combination takes place by virtue of the affinity existing between magnesia and dilute sulphuric acid. We get a new compound, with properties different from those of the components. The acid is sour and caustic, the magnesia is insipid and alkaline; but the compound is bitter, forming the well-known *Epsom salts*. In the exercise of affinity there is no destruction of matter. There is often change of state, as from the solid to the liquid or gaseous, and the gases may escape unnoticed by the unskilled eye; but the chemist knows how to collect and account for all results of chemical change.

AFRICAN BLACK PEPPER. See *Pepper*.

African Cubebs. A variety of cubebs from French Africa. The plant which produces it belongs to the *Xanthoxylaceæ*. It is stimulant and aromatic, but does not possess the special virtues of cubebs.

African Kino. See *Kino*.

African Leeches. See *Sanguisuga Interrupta*.

African Sugar-cane. (*Imphee.*) A sugar-cane cultivated in Africa; a variety of sorghum.

African Turmeric. A species of canna (*Canna speciosa*); it closely resembles the East Indian turmeric. See *Turmeric*.

AFFUSE. To pour upon; to sprinkle, as with a liquid.

AGALLÓCHUM. A very soft resinous wood, of a highly aromatic odor, brought from the East Indies, and burnt as a perfume, &c. It has sometimes been called aloes-wood, but has no connection with the common aloe.

AGAMOUS. Having no visible organs of fructification. A term applied to cryptogamic plants, because they have no distinct sexual organs, or to those inferior groups of cryptogamic plants in which there is nothing analogous to those organs, as the fungi, lichens, and confervæ.

AGAR-AGAR. A term applied to a seaweed or a species of Fucus gathered on the rocky coast of the East India Islands. It contains an abundance of gelatinous matter, and is used in China for making jellies, and as a size for stiffening silks.

AGARIC (1). This term has been applied to two species of fungi belonging to the Linnæan order, or genus *Boletus;* that of the larch (*B. laricis*) called also *Male Agaric*, and that of the oak (*B. igniarius*) called also *Female Agaric* and *Touchwood*, from its readiness to take fire. The former has been used as a cathartic; the latter as a styptic, also for tinder, and in dyeing.

AGARIC (2). The name of a genus of fungi (*L. agaraicus*) containing numerous species, including many of the most common mushrooms, some of which are valued as articles of food, while others are considered poisonous.

Agaric Mineral. A light chalky deposit of carbonate of lime. It rubs to a powder between the fingers; it forms in caverns or fissures of limestone. In composition it is identical with chalk. It has been used as an astringent in flux, and as a styptic in hemorrhages.

Agaric of the Oak. See *Agaric* (1).

Agaric Purging. (*Boletus Laricis, White Agaric.*) See *Agaric* (1).

Agaric Campestris. See *Agaric* (2).

AGARICIN. A peculiar concrete fatty substance, analogous to cholesterin, obtained from mushrooms or fungi.

AGATHIS DAMARRA. (*Pinus Damarra.*) A species of turpentine grown in the East India Islands, producing the damar turpentine of commerce.

AGATHOSMA. A plant similar to Buchu, gathered by the Hottentots, the leaves of which they value for their odor.

AGATHOTES CHIRAYTA. (*Gentiana Chirayta, Chiretta, Ophelia Chirayta.*) The Chiretta plant of the natural order *Gentianaceæ.* It is an annual plant, three feet high, and a native of India. It is a tonic, possessing properties like those of the other members of the family of gentians.

AGAVE. The American aloe. It rises twenty feet, and its branches form a sort of pyramid at the top. It is called also *Maguey*, *American Agave*, &c., &c.

Agave Pulque. A species of Agave which yields a very bitter, viscid, and astringent juice.

Agave Virginica. A species of Agave growing in South Carolina, and called *rattlesnake's master.* It has a very bitter root, which is used as an antidote to the bite of serpents.

AGEDOITE. A crystalline principle identical with Asparagin, obtained from licorice root.

AGGLUTINANT. Any viscous substance which unites other substances by causing an adhesion; any application which tends to unite parts which have too little adhesion.

AGLET, } The pendant at the ends
AIGLET. } of the chives of flowers, as in the rose and tulip.

AGNUS CASTUS. A species of Vitex, so called from its imagined virtue of preserving chastity. The Athenian ladies reposed on the leaves of this plant at the feast of Ceres.

Agnus Scythicus. A term applied to the roots of a species of Fern (*Aspidium Barometz*), covered with brown woolly scales, and resembling a lamb in shape. It is found in Russia and Tartary.

AGRIMONY. A genus of plants of several species. Of these, the Eupatoria, or Common Agrimony, and the Odorata, or Sweet-scented, are the most useful. It is said to be a mild astringent and stomachic.

AGRIMONIA EUPATORIA. (*Common Agrimony.*) See *Agrimony.*

AGROSTEMMA. A genus of plants of several species, containing the Common Corn Cockle, Wild Lychnis or Campion, &c., &c.

AGROSTIS. Bent-grass; a genus of many species.

AGROSTOLOGY. That part of Botany which relates to the grasses.

AGUE DROP. A solution of the arsenite of potassa.

Ague Tree. A term at one time applied to the Sassafras, on account of its supposed febrifuge qualities.

AGUL. A thorny shrub of Persia and Mesopotamia (the *Hedysarum alhagi*), which affords a kind of manna.

AHOUAI. A name of a species of *Cerebra.* Its fruit is a plum or drupe, the kernels of which are very poisonous.

AIAIA. A name of a species of *Platalea* or Spoonbill; called also the *Roseate Spoonbill.*

AIKRAW. A name of a species of lichen or moss.

AILANTHUS EXCELSA. (*Indian Ailanthus.*) A tree, the bark of which resembles in its medical properties that of the officinal *Picræna excelsa*, or Jamaica Quassia Tree.

Ailanthus Glandulosa. A tree belonging to the natural order of Rutaceæ, *Juss.*, Xanthoxylaceæ. Its bark is said to possess anthelmintic properties.

AILANTHIC ACID. An inodorous, deliquescent, bitter acid, obtained from the bark of the *Ailanthus excelsa*, *Roxb.*

AIR-SLACKED. Slacked or pulverized by exposure to the air.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE WATER. A mineral water containing sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonate of soda, carbonate of lime, and chloride of sodium.

AIZOON. A genus of plants called

Sempervive. The name has by some writers been applied to the house-leek and to the aloes.

AJAVA. The seed of a plant brought from Malabar; said to be an excellent carminative.

AJUGA CHAMÆPITYS. (*Ground Pine, Chamæpitys.*) A species of Ajuga, the leaves of which are said to be stimulant, diuretic, and aperient; they bear some resemblance to those of the pine in shape, have a strong resinous odor and a bitter taste. They yield by distillation a small portion of volatile oil similar to that of turpentine. *Ajuga reptens*, or *Common Bugle*, and *Ajuga pyramidalis* have also been used in medicine as mild astringents and tonics.

AJUGA REPTANS, } See *Ajuga*
AJUGA PYRAMIDALIS. } *Chamæpitys.*

AJUTAGE, } A tube fitted to the
ADJUTAGE. } mouth of a vessel, through which the water of a fountain is to be played.

AKASGIA. (*Icajou, Boundou.*) The native names of an ordeal poison, used in Africa, from the use of which, it is said, thousands of persons die annually. The precise botanical character of the plant is not known. The active principle of the plant has been extracted, and is called *akazgia.* The properties of the plant are very similar to those of nux vomica.

AKAZGIA. See *Akasgia.*

ALANTIN. An amylaceous or starchy substance extracted from the root of the *Angelica archangelica.* It is identical with *inulin.*

ALABASTER. A compound variety of sulphate of lime, or gypsum, of fine texture, and usually white and semi-pellucid, but sometimes yellow, red, or gray. The name is sometimes applied to a compact variety of carbonate of lime.

ALALITE. A bright green variety of pyroxene in prisms; obtained first near the village of Ala, in Piedmont.

ALATERNUS. A name of a species of rhamnus or buckthorn.

ALBESCENT. Becoming white.

ALBIN. A variety of apophyllite, of an opaque white color, from Aussig, in Bohemia.

ALBIZIA ANTHELMINTICA. A name applied to an Abyssinian tree, the bark of which, called *mesenna*, *musenna*, or *bisenna*, is said to possess anthelmintic properties.

ALBUMEN. A substance which forms a constituent part of both the animal fluids and solids, and which exists nearly pure in the white of an egg. A substance possessing the same or similar properties occurs as a proximate principle in vegetables. In *Botany*, a substance interposed between the embryo and integument of the seed in some plants. It forms the bulk of the seed in corn, coffee, the cocoanut, and the cacas.

ALBUMEN OVI. The white of an egg. An antidote to corrosive sublimate.

ALBUMEN, VEGETABLE. An albumen identical with animal albumen, found in many vegetables. The gluten of vegetables is also identical with the fibrin of animals.

ALBUMINATES. Preparations in the composition of which albumen enters largely.

ALBUMINATE OF IRON. A preparation made by dissolving the freshly precipitated oxides of iron in a filtered solution of albumen.

ALBURNUM. The white and softer part of wood, between the inner bark and the hard wood or duramen. It is usually called the sap-wood.

ALCAHEST, } A pretended uni-
ALKAHEST. } versal solvent or menstruum.

ALCANIN. A peculiar principle prepared by extracting alkanet with petroleum ether, and allowing the solution to evaporate spontaneously.

ALCANNA. A plant, a species of *Lawsonia;* a powder prepared from its leaves is used by the Turkish females to give a golden color to the nails and hair. Infused in water it forms a yellow, and with vinegar a red color. In Cairo it forms an article of commerce. From the berries is extracted an oil used in medicine.

ALCEÆ ÆGYPTIACÆ. (*Grana Moschatus*, *Semen Abelmoschi.*) The seeds of the *Hibiscus abelmoschus* or *Abelmoschus moschatus*, used chiefly in perfumery.

ALCHEMILLA VULGARIS. (*Ladies' Mantle.*) A European herb having an astringent, bitterish taste, which is strongest in the root. It was formerly employed in complaints requiring the use of astringents.

ALCOHOL. (*Rectified Spirit*, *Spirit of Wine.*) A highly rectified spirit, obtained from fermented liquors by distillation. It consists of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen. It is extremely light and inflammable, and a powerful stimulant and antiseptic. It contains from fifteen to sixteen per cent. of water, and has the sp. gr. of 0.835 to 0.838.

ALCOHOL, ABSOLUTE. Anhydrous alcohol, or alcohol perfectly free from water.

ALCOHOL, AMYLIC. (*Fusel Oil*, *Grain Oil*, *Potato Spirit Oil*, *Alcohol Amylicum*, *Hydrated Oxide of Amyl.*) A peculiar liquid or alcohol obtained by distillation from fermented grain or potatoes, by continuing the process after the ordinary spirit has ceased to come over.

ALCOHOL FORTIUS. (*Stronger Alcohol.*) Spirit of the sp. gr. of 0.817. This alcohol approximates closely to absolute alcohol, and contains but very little fusel oil. It is used exclusively in the preparation of other officinals, as ether, chloroform, spirits of nitre, &c.

ALCOHOL DILUTUM. (*Diluted Alcohol.*) Alcohol mixed with an equal measure of distilled water, and having the sp. gr. of 0.941.

ALCOHOL, METHYLIC. (*Spiritus Pyroxylicus Rectificatus*, *Pyroligneous Spirit*, *Pyroxylic Spirit*, *Wood Spirit*, *Wood Alcohol*, *Wood Naphtha.*) A spirit obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.

ALCOHOL, OFFICINAL. See *Alcohol.*

ALCOHOLS. Ordinary alcohol is the second term of a series of homologous bodies which differ with one another in composition by CH_2, and exhibit a regular gradation of properties, physical and chemical. They are divided into monatomic, diatomic, and triatomic alcohols, according as they are built upon the type of one, two, or three molecules of water. The principal monatomic alcohols are:

Methylic	alcohol,	CH_4O.
Ethylic	"	C_2H_6O.
Propylic	"	C_3H_8O.
Butylic	"	$C_4H_{10}O$.
Amylic	"	$C_5H_{12}O$.
Caproylic	"	$C_6H_{14}O$.
Œnanthylic	"	$C_7H_{16}O$.
Caprylic	"	$C_8H_{18}O$.
Cetylic	"	$C_{16}H_{34}O$.
Cerotylic	"	$C_{27}H_{56}O$.
Melissic	"	$C_{30}H_{62}O$.

There are four diatomic alcohols, called glycols. They are as follows:

Ethylene	glycol,	$C_2H_6O_2$.
Propylene	"	$C_3H_8O_2$.
Butylene	"	$C_4H_{10}O_2$.
Amylene	"	$C_5H_{12}O_2$.

The triatomic alcohols are called glycerins. One term only is known, namely, ordinary glycerin, $C_3H_8O_3$. In addition to these alcohols there are many other series: thus we have—to give one instance only of each series—Allyl alcohol, C_3H_6O; Camphol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$; Benzyl alcohol, C_7H_8O; Phenyl alcohol, or carbolic acid, C_6H_6O; Cinnamic alcohol, $C_9H_{10}O$; Saligenin, $C_7H_8O_2$.

ALCOHOLATE. A salt in which alcohol appears to take the place of the water of crystallization.

ALCOHOLIC FERMENTATION. Alcohol generated in vegetable juices and infusions by a fermentation called *vinous* or alcoholic.

ALCOHOLIC MURIATIC ETHER. See *Æther Muriaticus.*

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACTS. Extracts prepared by alcohol as the menstruum.

ALCOHOLIC POTASSA. (*Hydrate of Potassa*, *Potassa*, *Potassa Caustica*, *Kali Purum.*) The *pure* caustic potassa, which see.

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF CHLOROFORM. A preparation for inhalation, composed of one-third pure chloroform and two-thirds pure or absolute alcohol, or a mixture of equal parts of each. The preparation is also called *strong chloric ether* or *tincture of chloroform*. As an anæsthetic, however, there is nothing to be compared with *pure sulphuric ether* for safety and pleasant effects.

ALCOHOLIZED IRON. A powder of iron, prepared in the eastern parts of Germany, by attrition of iron filings with honey. It is not much inferior to reduced iron.

ALCOHOLMETER. An instrument to ascertain the strength of alcohol, and applicable only to it. Its scale is divided into 100 unequal degrees, the zero corresponding to pure water, and the 100° to pure or absolute alcohol; and every intermediate degree expresses the percentage of pure alcohol by measure contained in the liquors examined. It was invented by Gay-Lussac. A similar one contrived by Tralles is used by the United States Government in gauging the strength of spirit.

ALCORNOQUE. A bark whose precise origin is unknown. It was formerly used in phthisis, and acts as an emetic. A bark of this name in Spain is obtained from the cork-tree (*Quercus suber*).

ALCYONIC. Pertaining to the Alcyoneæ (*Alcyonium*), a group or family of zoophytes allied to the Sponges.

ALDEHYD, ALDEHYDE. A liquid, of an ethereal odor, obtained by passing ether or alcohol through a red-hot tube, and in other ways.

ALDEHYDE CYANHYDRATE. A compound formed by the action of equivalents of anhydrous prussic acid and aldehyde, at ordinary temperatures, for ten or twelve days. It is a colorless liquid, having a faint odor of its generators and a burning, acrid taste.

ALDEHYDINE. A compound consisting of $NC_{16}H_{11}$, obtained by heating together to 120–180° C., aldehyde, ammonia, urea, and ammonium acetate. It is an oily liquid, smells like coniine, from which it differs by a minus of 4H, and is slightly soluble in water.

ALDEHYD RESIN. A formation resulting from the decomposition of an aqueous solution of aldehyd with caustic potassa.

ALDER. A tree usually growing in moist land, and belonging to the genus *Alnus*. The name is also applied to some species of other genera.

ALDER, AMERICAN. (*Alnus Serrulata*) The American alder, the bark and leaves of which are astringent and bitter, possessing properties similar to those of the *Alnus glutinosa* or *common European alder*. They contain tannic acid.

ALDER, BLACK. The bark of *Prinos verticillatus*, an indigenous shrub, with a stem six to eight feet high, whose bark is an astringent and tonic, and has been proposed as one of the substitutes for Peruvian bark.

ALE. A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation. It differs from beer in having a smaller proportion of hops, and hence being sweeter and of a lighter color. It is of different sorts, chiefly pale and brown; the first, made from malt slightly dried; the second, from malt more considerably dried and roasted. It is usually made with barley; but sometimes with wheat, rye, millet, oats, &c., &c. Medicated ales are those which are prepared for medicinal purposes by an infusion of herbs during fermentation.

ALECOST. Costinary; a plant, a species of Tanacetum (*Balsamita vulgaris*). Sometimes used to flavor ale.

ALEGAR. Sour ale; the acid of ale; vinegar made of ale.

ALEMBIC. A chemical vessel used in distillation, usually made of glass or metal. The bottom part, containing the liquor to be distilled, is called the *curcubit*; the upper part, which receives and condenses the steam, is called the *head*, the beak of which is fitted to the neck of the receiver. The head is more properly the alembic. This vessel is not so generally used as the worm-still and retort.

ALEMBROTH. A compound of corrosive sublimate and muriate of ammonia.

ALEPPO SCAMMONY. See *Scammony.*

ALETRIS. (*Star-Grass, Blazing Star, Mealy Starwort.*) The root of *Aletris farinosa*, a plant growing in this country, considered a tonic in small, and an emetic in large doses.

ALETRIS FARINOSA. See *Aletris.*

ALEURITES TRILOBA. A small tree of the natural order Euphorbiaceæ, the oil of the nuts of which is used as a cathartic. Said to produce no nausea, vomiting, or griping pains. The oil is also known by the names *Spanish* and *Belgium Walnut Oil, Kekuni* and *Kukui Oil.*

ALEURON. A protein compound contained in the albumen of nutmeg and other seeds.

ALEXANDER. The name of a plant of the genus *Smyrnium*

ALEXANDRIA SENNA. See *Senna.*

ALEXIPHARMIC. A medicine that is intended to obviate the effects of poison; an antidote to poison or infection. In the latter sense applied to remedies in malignant fevers.

ALEXITERIC. Resisting poison.

ALGA. Seaweed.

ALGACEÆ, } A family of plants
ALGÆ. } which includes the genera *Laminaria* and *Chondrus.*

ALGAE. A tribe of submersed or subaqueous plants, including the seaweeds (*Fucus*) and the lavers (*Ulva*) growing in salt water, and the fresh-water confervas.

ALGAROBIA GLANDULOSA. A small thorny tree or shrub belonging to the family of *Mimoseæ*, from which the *mesquite gum* is produced, which possesses all the valuable medicinal qualities of gum arabic, but essentially differs from it in some of its chemical reactions.

ALGAROT, } The names of an
ALGAROTH. } emetic powder, a compound of the sesquioxide and sesquichloride of antimony, obtained by pouring water into a solution of the sesquichloride of that metal. It was invented by Algaroth, a physician of Verona; hence its name. It was formerly used in the preparation of tartar emetic.

ALHAGI MAURORUM. (*Hedysarum Alhagi.*) A thorny shrub, which produces a sort of manna, and grows in the deserts of Persia and Arabia.

ALIMENT. That which nourishes.

ALISMACEÆ. The name of a genus of plants including several species; as *Alisma Plantago*, &c.

ALISMA PLANTAGO. (*Water Plantain.*) The root of which has, when fresh, an odor like that of Florentine Orris. The leaves are rubefacient and will sometimes blister when applied to the skin. They are used in complaints of the bladder.

ALIZAPURPURIN. A new and beautiful artificial coloring substance discovered by Dr. Reiman.

ALIZARIN, ARTIFICIAL. A coloring substance prepared from anthracen. It is much inferior and less durable than the alizarin prepared from madder.

ALKALESCENT. Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline.

ALKALI. A salifiable base, having in a greater or less degree a peculiar acrid taste, the power of changing blue vegetable colors to a green, and the color of rhubarb and turmeric to a brown. All salifiable bases are generally known under this name.

ALKALIGENOUS. Producing or generating alkali.

ALKALIMETER. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies, or the quantity of alkali in potash or soda.

ALKALINE. Having the properties of alkali.

ALKALINE SPECTRA. The spectra produced by the metals of the alkalies and alkaline earths are readily seen by introducing one of their compounds into a spirit-flame, and examining the flame by a spectroscope. The flame will then become colored crimson with lithium, yellow with sodium, purple with potassium, deep red with rubidium, bluish with cæsium, brick red with calcium, red with strontium, and green with barium. Each of these colored flames gives a spectrum of bright lines peculiar to itself, and sufficiently characteristic to be used as a chemical test.

ALKALI, VOLATILE. See *Ammonia.*

ALKALIMETRY. A name applied to the process for ascertaining the amount of real alkali in potash and other alkalies and their quality.

ALKALOID. A salifiable base formed and existing in some vegetables as a proximate principle; and having only in a slight degree the peculiar properties of an alkali. The alkaloids are numerous. Many that have been accurately analyzed, are composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, and their differences in comparison with each other depend upon a variation in the proportions of their component elements.

ALKANET. See *Anchusa Tinctoria.*

ALKANET PAPER. A sensitive reagent for acids and alkalies, prepared by dipping unsized paper in an ethereal tincture of alkanet root. To prepare the blue paper from this it is only necessary to dip the above paper in a weak solution of carbonate of sodium.

ALKEKENGI. The Winter Cherry, a species of *Physalis.* The plant bears a near resemblance to solanum or nightshade. The berry is medicinal.

ALKERVA. A name for the castor oil plant.

ALLAGITE. An impure brownish variety of manganese spar.

ALLANITE. An ore of the metals cerium and lanthanum, having a pitch-black or brownish color. It was first discovered as a species by Mr. Allan, of Edinburgh, hence its name.

ALLANTOIC ACID. An acid of animal origin, found in the liquor of the allantois of the fœtal calf. This acid was formerly called amniotic acid.

ALLIARIA OFFICINALIS. (*Erysimum alliaria, Hedge Garlic.*) A European herb having a garlic odor when rubbed, and a bitter acrid taste. It yields an oil identical with that of mustard. The herb and seeds are esteemed diuretic, diaphoretic, and expectorant, and have been given in cases where garlic has been found useful.

ALLIUM. (*Garlic.*) The bulb of *Allium sativum.* It is a general stimulant.

ALLIUM CANADENSE,	Species of allium, of which the *A. cepa* is the common onion.
ALLIUM CEPA,	
ALLIUM PORRUM,	
ALLIUM SATIVA.	

ALLOPATHY. That method of medical practice in which there is an attempt to cure disease by the production of a condition of the system either different from, opposite to, or incompatible with the condition essential to the disease to be cured. The mode of medical practice opposite to homœopathy.

ALLOPHANE. An aluminous mineral of a green or brown color, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, and water; it derives its color from a small portion of copper.

ALLOTROPISM, ALLOTROPY. The property of existing in two or more conditions, which are distinct in their physical or chemical relations. Thus carbon occurs crystallized in octahedrons and other related forms, in the state of extreme hardness in the diamond; it occurs in hexagonal forms, and of little hardness, in black lead; and again occurs in a third form, with entire softness, in lampblack and charcoal.

In some cases one of these is peculiarly an active state and the other a passive one. Thus ozone is an active state of oxygen, and is distinct from ordinary oxygen, which is the element in its passive state.

ALLOXAN. One of numerous products of the oxidation of uric acid. It forms large transparent crystals, colorless, readily soluble in water or alcohol; in the anhydrous state the formula is $C_4H_2N_2O_4$. It is decomposed by heat, and also by most reagents. Hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, or reducing agents, convert it into *alloxantin,* which under the action of ammonia is converted into purpurate of ammonium or murexide.

ALLOYS. Combinations of metals with each other are called alloys, except when mercury is a constituent, in which case they are called *amalgams*. The following are the most important alloys:

Name.	*Composition.*
Aluminum bronze,	Copper and aluminum.
Bell metal,	Copper and tin.
Bronze,	Copper and tin.
Gun metal,	Copper and tin.
Speculum metal,	Copper and tin.
Brass,	Copper and zinc.
Dutch gold,	Copper and zinc.
Mosaic gold,	Copper and zinc.
Ormolu,	Copper and zinc.
Tombac,	Copper and zinc.
German silver,	Copper, nickel, and zinc.
Packfong,	Copper and arsenic.
Britannia metal,	Tin and antimony.
Solder,	Tin and lead.
Pewter,	Tin and lead.
Fusible metal,	Bismuth, lead, tin, and cadmium.
Type metal,	Lead and antimony, and sometimes a little copper.
Stereotype metal,	Lead, antimony, and bismuth.
Shot metal,	Lead and arsenic.
Standard gold,	Gold and copper.
Standard silver,	Silver and copper.

In the preparation of alloys the least fusible metal should be melted first, and the most fusible added in small quantities at a time. A flux, such as borax, chloride of zinc, or tallow—according to temperature—being added to prevent loss by oxidation.

ALLSPICE. The berry of the pimento, a tree of the West Indies. It has been supposed to combine the agreeable aromatic flavor of cinnamon, nutmegs, and cloves, hence the name.

ALLYL. A peculiar organic radical, obtained from the oil of garlic, in which it exists combined with one equivalent of sulphur, and is therefore a *sulphuret of allyl*, C_6H_5+S.

ALLYL SULPHIDE. See *Allyl*.

ALLYLENE. A compound homologous with acetylene.

ALLYLIC ALCOHOL. A colorless liquid composed of $C_6H_6O_2$, possessing a pungent smell, obtained by the decomposition of oxalic acid when heated with glycerin.

ALMAGRA. A fine deep-red ochre, with an admixture of purple, very heavy, dense, but friable, with a rough, dusty surface. It is the *Sil atticum* of the ancients. It is astringent, and is used as a paint and a medicine.

ALMANAC. A small book or pamphlet, containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, with the times of the rising and setting of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, hours of full tide, stated festivals of churches and secret associations, stated terms of courts, observations on the weather, &c., for the year.

ALMOND. The fruit of the almond tree, a species of amygdalus. It is an ovate, compressed nut, perforated with pores, and is either sweet or bitter, the latter being poisonous.

ALMOND, BITTER. (*Amygdala amara.*) The kernel of the fruit of *Amygdalus communis* of the *amara* or *bitter* variety.

ALMOND CONFECTION. (*Pulvis Amygdalæ Comp.*, *Conserva Amygdalarum*, *Confectio Amygdalæ.*) A compound mixture or confection, consisting of sweet almonds, refined sugar, and gum arabic reduced to a coarse powder.

ALMOND EMULSION. (*Misturæ Amygdalæ*, *Mixture of Almond.*) This is essentially the same as the almond confection, with the addition of water to form the emulsion.

ALMOND MIXTURE. See *Almond Emulsion.*

ALMOND OIL. A bland fixed oil, obtained from almond by pressure.

ALMOND OIL SOAP. (*Amygdaline Soap.*) A soap formed of caustic soda and almond oil. It is an officinal soap of the French Codex of 1837, and is directed to be kept exposed to the air for two months before being used.

ALMOND, SWEET. (*Amygdala Dulcis.*) The kernel of the fruit of *Amygdalus communis* of the dulcis or sweet variety. A well-known fruit.

ALMUDE. A wine measure in Portugal, of which twenty-six make a pipe.

ALMUG, }
ALGUM. } In Scripture, a tree or wood about which the learned are not agreed. The supposition is that it is the sandal-wood of the East.

ALNUIN,
ALNUINE.
Names given to preparations derived from the bark of Alnus rubra. (*Tag alder.*)

ALNUS GLUTINOSA,
ALNUS SERRULATA.
See *Alder, American.*

ALOE. A term applied to the genus of the class and order *Hexandria monogynia* of many species, all natives of warm climates, and most of them of the southern part of Africa.

Aloe Africana,
Aloe Arborescens,
Aloe Bethelsdorp,
Aloe Caballine,
Aloe Capensis,
Aloe Commelyni,
Aloe Ferox,
Aloe India,
Aloe Mocha,
Aloe Multiformis,
Aloe Plicatilis,
Aloe Purpurascens,
Aloe Socotrina,
Aloe Spicata,
Aloe Vulgaris.
Species of the genus Aloe.

Aloe Africana,
Aloe Bethelsdorp.
Aloe Ferox,
Aloe Plicatilis,
Aloe Spicata.
The species of aloe which yield the Cape aloes.

Aloe Barbadensis. (*Barbadoes Aloes.*) The inspissated juice of the leaves of *Aloe vulgaris.*

Aloe Capensis. (*Cape Aloes.*) The inspissated juice of the leaves of *Aloe spicata* and other species.

Aloe Purificata. (*Purified Aloes.*) Socotrine aloes rendered liquid by heat and alcohol, and then strained through a fine sieve, and evaporated to a consistence which will render a thread of it brittle on cooling.

Aloe Socotrina. (*Socotrine Aloes.*) The inspissated juice of the leaves of *Aloe Socotrina* of the island of Socotra and the eastern coast of Africa. The species of aloe which yields it is not certainly known, but is probably A. Socotrina.

Aloe Vulgaris. The species of aloe from which the Barbadoes variety is chiefly obtained.

ALOES. The inspissated juice of the aloe of many species; it is collected from the leaves, which are boiled to a suitable consistence, or are exposed to the sun till all the fluid part is exhaled. It is a stimulating stomachic purgative.

All the varieties of Aloes are similar in their mode of action. They are all cathartic, and are also highly valued as emmenagogues, being peculiarly efficacious in amenorrhœa.

Aloes, Caballine,
Aloes, Fetid,
Aloes, Horse.
An inferior kind of aloes, supposed to consist of the dregs of the juice which furnish the better sorts. It was formerly used exclusively for horses, but has been banished from veterinary practice, and is not now found in the market.

Aloes, Hepatic. An inferior variety of Socotrine aloes.

Aloes India,
Aloes Mocha.
An inferior quality of hepatic aloes.

Aloes, Shining. A name applied by the German writers to the Cape aloes.

ALOETIC. Pertaining to or consisting chiefly of aloes, as an *aloetic* preparation.

ALOETIC ACID. An acid obtained from aloes by the action of nitric acid.

ALOIN. The pure crystallized active principle of aloes.

ALOISOL. A substance obtained by the distillation of aloes with caustic lime. It is an oily liquid, colorless when recent, but becoming brown on exposure to air, and of an odor resembling that of fusel oil and bitter almonds combined.

ALPHAORSELLIC ACID. An acid obtained from a variety of Rocella tinctoria, composed of $C_{32}H_{14}O_{14}$.

ALPHENIC. The crystallized juice of the sugar-cane; sugar candy.

ALPHENIX. White barley sugar, used for colds. It is common sugar boiled till it will easily crack; then poured upon an oiled marble table, and moulded into various shapes.

ALPIA,
ALPISTE.
The seed of a species of Canary grass. (*Phalaris.*)

ALPINIA CARDAMOMUM. (*Elettaria Cardamomum.*) The cardamom plant.

Alpinia Galanga. (*Maranta Galanga*, *Galangal.*) A plant, the roots of which were formerly used as a stimulant aromatic. Its active principles are a volatile oil and acrid resin.

ALQUIFOU (al′-ke-foo). A sort of lead ore (galena) which, when broken, resembles sulphuret of antimony. It is found in Cornwall, England, and is used by potters to give a green varnish to their wares, and is called potters' ore. A small mixture of manganese gives it a blackish hue.

ALSTONIA SCHOLARIS. A possible substitute for gutta percha, found in the concrete juice of an *Apocynea* growing in Ceylon.

ALSTRŒMERIA LIGTU. A plant from the roots of which a fecula is obtained, resembling the maranta or arrowroot, and is used for the same purposes.

ALTERATIVE. A medicine which gradually induces a change in the constitution, and restores healthy functions without sensible evacuations.

ALTHÆIN. See *Asparagin.*

ALTHEA. (*Marshmallow.*) A genus of the class and order Monadelphia polyandria, of several species. The root of *Althea officinalis* contains a large quantity of mucilage, starch, and saccharine matter. It has a perennial root, and an annual stalk, rising four or five feet. The genus includes the garden hollyhocks.

Althea Rosea. (*Hollyhock.*) The roots of which possess properties similar to marshmallow, and may be substituted for it. It belongs to the same natural order of Malvaceæ.

ALUDEL. In chemistry aludels are earthen pots without bottoms, that they may be exactly fitted into each other, and used in sublimations. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot containing the matter to be sublimed, and at the top a head to receive the volatile matter.

ALUM. (*Sulphate of Alumina and Potassa*, *Alumen.*) A sulphate of alumina and potassa. A white transparent, very astringent substance, but seldom found pure or crystallized. It is usually prepared by roasting and lixiviating certain schists containing pyrites, and to the lye adding a certain quantity of potassa. The salt is then obtained by crystallization. It is of great use in medicine and in the arts.

Alum, Dried. (*Alumen Ustum*, *Alumen Exsiccatum*, *Burnt Alum.*) Alum exposed to a temperature not exceeding 450° until it is reduced to nearly half of its original weight, and powdered when cold. It is used as an escharotic and as a laxative in obstinate cases of constipation.

Alum Earth. A massive mineral of a blackish-brown color, a dull lustre, and rather soft consistence, chiefly composed of carbon, silica, and alumina. An impure variety of lignite.

Alum Root. (*Heuchera*, *American Sanicle.*) The root of *Heuchera Americana*, *H. cortusa*, or *H. viscida*, of the natural order Saxifragaceæ. A powerful astringent, which was once employed as a remedy for cancer. *H. caulescens* and *H. pubescens* are species possessing similar properties.

Alum Slate. (*Aluminous Schist.*) Certain natural mixtures of bisulphuret of iron with alumina, silica, and bituminous matter.

Alum Spring of Rockbridge. A gallon contains:

7.536	grains	carbonic acid.
1.765	“	sulphate of potassa.
3.263	“	“ lime.
1.763	“	“ magnesia.
4.863	“	protoxide of iron.
17.905	“	alumina.
0.700	“	crenate of ammonia.
1.008	“	chloride of sodium.
2.840	“	silica.
15.224	“	free sulphuric acid.

49.331 grains total.—(*Hays.*)

Alum Stone. (*Alum Ore.*) A native mixture of sulphate of alumina and sulphate of potassa.

Alum Whey. An elegant preparation for the administration of alum, made by boiling two drachms of alum with a pint of milk, and then straining to separate the curd.

ALUMEN. See *Alum*.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM,
ALUMEN USTUM. See *Alum, Dried.*

ALUMINA, ALUMINE. An earth which may be obtained by subjecting ammonia-alum to a strong calcining heat. It is a sesquioxide, inasmuch as it consists of two equivalents of the metal aluminium and three of oxygen.

ALUMINA ACETATE. A salt obtained by the direct combination of hydrated alumina with acetic acid, or by reaction between sulphate of alumina and acetate of lead.

ALUMINA AND AMMONIA SULPHATE. (*Aluminæ et Ammoniæ Sulphas*, *Ammonia-Alum.*) A kind of alum which has come into general use owing to the rise in value of potassa, and to the comparative cheapness of ammonia. Potassa alum was formerly the only officinal variety of this salt. It so closely resembles ammonia-alum as not to be distinguished by simple inspection. The latter is prepared chiefly from the ore alum-stone.

ALUMINA AND IRON SULPHATE. A double salt, used as an astringent, styptic, and vermifuge, and prepared by dissolving alumina and carbonate of iron, both recently precipitated, in sulphuric acid, and evaporating the solution.

ALUMINA AND POTASSA SULPHATE. (*Alumen*, *Alum.*) A double salt consisting of tersulphate of alumina, united with sulphate of potassa. See *Alum*.

ALUMINA, SULPHATE OF. A salt formed by a solution of a precipitate, resulting from a gradual mixture of nearly saturated solutions of ammonia-alum and carbonate of soda in boiling water, in diluted sulphuric acid, which is then filtered and evaporated.

ALUMINA, TANNATE OF. (*Aluminæ Tannas.*) A salt quite unknown; it has been used in London, when dissolved in water, as an injection in gonorrhœa. It is probably a mixture of tannic acid and alum, though this is not to a great extent soluble.

ALUMINITE. A mineral; subsulphate of alumina. Its color is snow or yellowish white.

ALUMINIUM. A metal obtained from alumina. It has also been obtained by the action of potassium on chloride of aluminium.

ALUMINIZED CHARCOAL. An economical substitute for purified animal charcoal, formed by combining alumina with common vegetable charcoal. It answers well the purposes of a decolorizer.

ALUMINOUS. Pertaining to or containing alum.

ALUMINOUS SCHIST. See *Alum Slate.*

ALYON'S OINTMENT. An ointment prepared by Alyon with lard and nitric acid. Formerly used for the same purposes as citrine ointment is now employed.

AMADOU. The French name of a variety of Boletus igniarius found on old ash and other trees, called spunk, German tinder, black match, or pyrotechnical sponge, on account of its inflammability.

AMALGAM. A compound of mercury with another metal. Any metallic alloy.

AMALGAMATION. A term applied to a process for extracting gold and silver from its ores by means of mercury.

AMANDINE. A kind of cold cream, prepared from almonds, for chapped hands.

AMANITES. An order of poisonous mushrooms. Their active principle is an uncrystallizable alkaloid substance called *Amanitin*. Oily vomito-purgatives followed by concentrated solution of tannin are considered the proper antidotes.

AMANITIN. See *Amanites.*

AMANITINE. The poisonous principle of some fungi.

AMARANTH. A color inclining to purple.

AMARANTHUS. A genus of plants of many species.

AMARANTHUS HYPOCHONDRIACUS. (*Prince's Feather.*) An annual plant, the leaves of which are said to be astringent.

AMARYLLIDACEÆ. A family of plants to which the genus Agave belongs.

AMBER. (*Succinum.*) A hard, semi-pellucid substance, tasteless and without smell, except when bruised or heated, when it emits a fragrant odor. It is found in alluvial soils, or on the sea-shore in many places, particularly on the shores of the Baltic in Europe, and at Cape Sable in Maryland in the United States. It is said to be a fossil resin and of vegetable origin. It yields by distillation an empyreumatic oil, and the succinic acid, which sublimes in small, white needles. Its color usually presents some tinge of yellow. It is electrical, and is the basis of some varnishes.

Amber Seed. A seed somewhat resembling millet, musk-seed. It is of a bitterish taste, and brought from Egypt and the West Indies.

Amber Tree. The English name of a species of Anthospermum; a shrub with evergreen leaves, which, when bruised, emit a fragrant odor.

Amber Varnish. Amber rendered soluble by roasting, and dissolved in linseed oil and turpentine.

AMBERGRIS. A solid, opaque, ash-colored, inflammable substance, variegated like marble, remarkably light, rugged on its surface, and when heated has a fragrant odor. It does not effervesce with acids. It melts easily into a yellow resin, and is soluble, though not readily, in alcohol. It is said that it is a morbid secretion of the intestines of the spermaceti whale, a species of *Physeter.* It is generally found floating on the ocean's surface in regions frequented by the whale. It is found sometimes in masses of from sixty to two hundred and twenty-five pounds. In these masses are also found the beaks of the cuttlefish, on which these whales are known to feed. It constitutes a valuable material in perfumery.

AMBLYGONITE. A mineral from Saxony, of a pale green color, sometimes spotted, somewhat resembling pyroxene. It consists of phosphoric acid and alumina, with nine per cent. of lithia.

AMBOYNA CLOVES. Molucca cloves, which are said to be more oily and more aromatic than other varieties.

AMBREADA. A kind of factitious amber, which Europeans sell to the Africans.

AMBREATE. A salt formed by the combination of ambreic acid with a base.

AMBREIC ACID. An acid formed by digesting ambreine in nitric acid.

AMBREINE. One of the animal proximate principles, and the chief constituent of ambergris.

AMBROSIA. A genus of plants.

Ambrosia Artemisiæfolia. (*Ragweed.*) An annual plant, considered astringent.

Ambrosia Trifida. A species of *A. artemisiæfolia,* which is frequented by a species of Cantharis.

AMBROSIAL. Fragrant.

AMELANCHIER VULGARIS. A plant from which may be obtained the characteristic constituent of bitter almond, called *Amygdalin.*

AMERICAN ALOE. See *Agave.*

American Aspen. (*Populus Tremuloides.*) A species of Poplar possessing tonic properties.

American Centaury. (*Sabbatia.*) The herb *Sabbatia* or *Chironia angularis,* of the natural order Gentianaceæ; an annual plant having the tonic properties of other plants of the same natural family. It has been used as a substitute for the Cinchonas.

American Columbo. (*Frasera.*) The root of the *Frasera Walteri* or *F. Carolinensis,* of the natural order of Gentianaceæ. American Gentian, as it is also called, is a mild tonic, and calculated to meet the same indications with the other simple bitters.

American Dittany. (*Cunila Mariana.*) A small herb analogous to the mints, pennyroyal, &c., and is used for the same purposes. It contains an oil which is slightly rubefacient.

American Gentian. (*American Columbo.*)

American Hellebore. (*Indian Poke, Poke Root, Swamp Hellebore.*) The rhizoma of veratrum viride, which see.

American Ipecacuanha. (*Ipecacuanha Spurge.*) The root of *Euphorbia ipecacuanha*, a singular plant growing in pine barrens and other sandy places in the Middle and Southern States. Its active principle has not been isolated. It is an active, tolerably certain emetic, milder than the *E. corollata*, but, like it, disposed to produce alarming symptoms when given in overdoses. The root of *Gillenia trifoliata* and *Gillenia stipulacea* is also called American Ipecac or Indian Physic.

American Ivy. (*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia, Virginia Creeper.*) A common indigenous plant, the bark of which, also the twigs, have been used as a remedy in dropsy.

American Pennyroyal. (*Hedeoma.*) The herb of *Hedeoma pulegioides*, an indigenous annual plant, from nine to fifteen inches high, gently stimulant and aromatic. It is much used as an emmenagogue in infusion.

American Poplar. An inappropriate name for the Tulip Tree.

American Sanicle. (*Alum Root.*)

American Senna. (*Wild Senna, Cassia Marilandica.*) The leaves of *Cassia Marilandica*, an indigenous plant, of vigorous growth, common in all parts of the United States. It is analogous to Senna, and contains a principle similar to *Cathartin*. It is an efficient and safe cathartic, though less active than the imported senna.

American Silver Fir. See *Abies Balsamea.*

American Spikenard. (*Aralia Racemosa.*) A species of Aralia, used for the same purposes as *Aralia Nudicaulis*, which see.

American Water Hemlock. (*Cicuta Maculata.*) A plant which grows in meadows and along streams throughout the United States. It is closely analogous to the European species, *Cicuta virosa.* In several instances children have been fatally poisoned by eating its roots. It is highly recommended as a specific in nervous headache. The seeds contain an alkaloid supposed to be identical with *Conia*. In cases of poisoning by either species, vomiting should be induced as speedily as possible.

AMIANTHOID. A variety of asbestos.

AMID,
AMIDE. A compound of amidogen with an element in which amidogen is the electro-negative ingredient.

AMIDE. A name applied to amygdalin, for the reason that when that substance is treated with an alkali, it yields ammonia and a peculiar acid called amygdalic acid.

AMIDES. A term used to express a compound ammonia, in which one, two, or three of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by an acid radical. Ammonias in which one or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an acid radical are called *Amides;* thus we have acetamides, &c. Ammonias in which one or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by base radicals are called *Amines;* thus we have potassamine, ethyllamine. Ammonias in which two or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by acid and base radicals are called *Alkalamides;* thus we have ethylacetamide. Further, these two classes are divided into *monamides*, *diamides*, and *triamides; monamines*, *diamines*, and *triamines; monalkalamides*, *dialkalamides*, and *trialkalamides*, according as they are derived from one, two, or three molecules of ammonia.

AMIDINE. Starch modified by heat so as to become a transparent mass like horn, which is soluble in cold water.

AMIDO-CHLORIDE OF MERCURY. (*Ammoniated Mercury.*) A compound of amidogen with chloride of mercury.

Amido-valerianic Acid. (*Butalamin.*) An acid formed by the action of oxide of silver on bromo-valerianic acid.

AMIDOGEN. A basifying and basic principle composed of two equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen. A term applied to a hypothetical equivalent in the composition of white precipitate.

AMMONIA. The real origin of this

word is not ascertained; it is supposed to be from Ammon, a title of Jupiter, near whose temple in Upper Egypt it was generated. It is an alkali which is gaseous or aeriform in its uncombined state, and is composed of three equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen; an ammid of hydrogen. It is sometimes called *Volatile Alkali.*

AMMONIA AROMATIC SPIRIT. An aromatic preparation of Ammonia, composed of carbonate and water of ammonia, oils of lemon, nutmeg, and lavender, alcohol, and water.

AMMONIA ARSENIATE. (*Ammoniæ Arsenias.*) A crystallized salt obtained by saturating a concentrated solution of arsenic acid with ammonia or its carbonate, and allowing it to evaporate spontaneously. It is used in chronic skin diseases with marked success.

AMMONIA BENZOATE. (*Ammoniæ Benzoas.*) A salt formed by evaporating a solution of benzoic acid in a mixture of water and solution of ammonia, keeping the latter in slight excess. It is a slightly stimulant diuretic.

AMMONIA BIBORATE. (*Borate of Ammonia.*) A salt formed by dissolving boracic acid, in excess, in heated water of ammonia, and allowing the solution to cool slowly. It has been used in cases of catarrh and of stone in the bladder.

AMMONIA BICARBONATE. (*Bicarbonate of Ammonia.*) A salt possessing antacid properties, formed by simply exposing the carbonate to the air. It is obtained also as a crystalline precipitate by adding alcohol to a saturated solution of the ordinary carbonate, or by passing carbonic acid through the same solution.

AMMONIA BORATE. See *Ammonia Biborate.*

AMMONIA CARBAZOTATE. (*Carbazotate of Ammonia.*) A salt formed by the union of carbazotic acid with ammonia.

AMMONIA CARBONATE. (*Ammoniæ Carbonas, Ammoniæ Sesquicarbonas.*) This salt was probably originally obtained from putrid urine. At present it is manufactured by subliming a mixture of either the muriate or sulphate of ammonia with chalk. It is also obtained indirectly from *coal-gas liquor* and *bone-spirit.* It is stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, and, in large doses, emetic.

AMMONIA CHLOROTHALLATE. A salt used for determining bismuth in presence of lead. It precipitates the salts of bismuth, but not those of lead.

AMMONIA, FETID SPIRIT OF. An alcoholic solution of the volatile oil of assafœtida mixed with strong water of ammonia. It is an energetic stimulant and antacid.

AMMONIA FORMIATE. (*Formiate of Ammonia.*) A chemical homologue of acetate of ammonia. It is considered a stimulant with a special tendency to the nervous centres, and probably analogous to the carbonates. A larger dose than five grains is apt to vomit.

AMMONIA HYDRIODATE. (*Ammonii Iodidum.*) A salt formed by evaporating a solution—deprived of its precipitate—of iodide of potassium and sulphate of ammonia in water. It has been used externally as a substitute for iodide of potassium; internally it acts as a resolvent and diuretic.

AMMONIA HYDROBROMATE. (*Ammonii Bromidum.*) A name applied to *Bromide of Ammonium* by those who consider the ammoniacal salts as compounds of acids with ammonia. It may be prepared by adding to bromine and water a solution of hydrosulphate of ammonia (sulphuret of ammonium) sufficient to discharge the color, filtering to separate the sulphur, and then evaporating to dryness. Its effects are similar to bromide of potassium.

AMMONIA HYDROCHLORATE. (*Muriate of Ammonia, Chloride of Ammonium, Ammoniæ Murias, Ammoniæ Hydrochloras, Ammonii Chloridum, Sal Ammoniac.*) A salt originally prepared by sublimating the soot resulting from the burning of camel's dung. At present it is obtained from *ammoniacal* or *gas liquor*, or from *bone-spirit.* It is a stimulant, resolvent, and tonic. In large doses it purges, and in small it constipates. It is said to be an excellent substitute for mercury in some cases.

Ammonia Hydrosulphate. (*Solution of Sulphide of Ammonium, Ammoniæ Hydrosulphuretum.*) A preparation formed by passing vapor through a mixture of sulphate or muriate of ammonia with twice its weight of oxysulphate of calcium or the refuse lime of the process for purifying gas, and to receive the volatile product in an apparatus for condensation. It is proposed as a remedy in diabetes mellitus.

Ammonia Muriate. See *Ammonia Hydrochlorate.*

Ammonia Nitrosulphate. A compound formed by passing nitric oxide through a solution of sulphate of ammonia in five or six times its volume of water and ammonia. It is recommended in typhoid fever.

Ammonia Phosphate. (*Phosphate of Ammonia, Ammoniæ Phosphas.*) A salt formed by adding strong solution of ammonia to diluted phosphoric acid and evaporating, keeping the ammonia in slight excess. It has been used in cases of gout and rheumatism. $(2(NH_4O)HO, PO_5.)$

Ammonia Pyrogallate. A salt obtained in small white crystals when a solution of pyrogallic acid in ether is saturated with ammonia gas.

Ammonia Sesquicarbonate. See *Ammonia Carbonate.*

Ammonia Solution. (*Liquor Ammoniæ, Water of Ammonia, Aqua Ammoniæ.*) A weak aqueous solution of the alkaline gas ammonia. It is prepared by distilling a mixture of muriate of ammonia, lime, and water. Its specific gravity is 0.960.

Ammonia Spirit. (*Spiritus Ammoniæ, Ammoniated Alcohol.*) A solution of caustic ammonia in alcohol. It is a stimulant and antispasmodic, and is given in hysteria, flatulent colic, and nervous debility.

Ammonia, Stronger Water. (*Aqua Ammonia Fortior, Strong Solution of Ammonia, Liquor Ammonia Fortior.*) A strong aqueous solution of ammonia, of the specific gravity of 0.900, and containing 26 per cent. of the gas, which is prepared by being disengaged from muriate of ammonia by the action of lime. See *Ammonia Solution.*

Ammonia, Succinate of. A salt formed by the union of succinic acid with ammonia.

Ammonia Sulphate. (*Sulphate of Ammonia.*) A salt resulting from the sublimation of gas liquor or fetid bone-spirit, saturated with sulphuric acid, and submitted repeatedly to solution and crystallization until obtained pure. It is not used in medicine.

Ammonia Urate. (*Urate of Ammonia, Ammoniæ Uras.*) An acid salt formed by digesting uric acid in solution of ammonia. It is used externally in skin affections.

Ammonia Water. See *Ammonia Solution.*

AMMONIAC. (*Ammoniacum.*) The concrete juice or gum-resin which exudes from the ammoniac plant (*Dorema ammoniacum*). It is brought from Persia in large masses, composed of tears. Internally it is white; externally, yellow. It has a fetid smell and a nauseous, sweet taste, followed by a bitter one, and is used as a deobstruent and resolvent.

Ammoniac Mixture. (*Mistura Ammoniaci, Lac Ammoniaci, Milk of Ammoniac.*) Ammoniac, 120 grains; water, ℥viij. Rub the ammoniac with the water gradually added, and strain.

Ammoniac Plaster. (*Emplastrum Ammoniaci.*) Dissolve five troy ounces of ammoniac in half a pint of diluted acetic acid. Strain and evaporate to the proper consistence.

AMMONIÆ AQUA. See *Ammonia Solution.*

Ammoniæ Aqua Fortior. See *Ammonia, Stronger Water.*

Ammoniæ Arsenias. See *Ammonia Arseniate.*

Ammoniæ Benzoas. See *Ammonia Benzoate.*

Ammoniæ Hydrosulphuretum. See *Ammonia Hydrosulphate.*

Ammoniæ Hypophosphis. A salt formed by precipitating hypophosphite of lime with carbonate of ammonia. (Formula, $NH_3 2HO,PO.$)

Ammoniæ Liquor Fortior. See *Ammonia, Stronger Water.*

Ammoniæ Murias. See *Ammonia Hydrochlorate.*

Ammoniæ Protocarbonas. A salt conveniently formed by mixing two parts of commercial carbonate of ammonia in coarse powder with one part of the stronger water of ammonia, in a well-stoppered bottle, and stirring them together occasionally for a week, then setting the mass aside to solidify.

Ammoniæ Sesquicarbonas. See *Ammonia Carbonate.*

Ammoniæ Uras. See *Ammonia Urate.*

Ammoniæ Valerianas. (*Valerianate of Ammonia.*) A salt formed by neutralizing valerianic acid with gaseous ammonia obtained in the usual manner from a mixture of muriate of ammonia and lime.

AMMONIA-METER. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of ammonia.

AMMONIATED COPPER. A salt formed by triturating a troy ounce of sulphate of copper with three hundred and sixty grains of carbonate of ammonia until effervescence ceases, wrapped in bibulous paper, and dried with a gentle heat. It is a tonic and antispasmodic.

Ammoniated Iron. (*Ferrum Ammoniatum, Ammonio-Chloride of Iron.*) A deliquescent salt, formed by evaporating to dryness a liquor resulting from an addition of a solution of muriate of ammonia in water to a digested mixture of subcarbonate of iron with muriatic acid, in a glass vessel. This preparation, sublimed, was formerly called *Flores Martiales* and *Ens Martis.*

Ammoniated Mercury. (*White Precipitate, Hydrargyri Precipitatum Album, Hydrargyri Ammonio-Chloridum.*) A preparation formed by precipitating a solution of corrosive sublimate by ammonia. It is used chiefly as an external application in skin diseases.

Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiac. (*Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata, Tinctura Guaiaci Composita.*) A tincture prepared by digesting six ounces of the guaiac resin in two pints of the aromatic spirits of ammonia for seven days, and filtered. Useful in rheumatism and amenorrhœa.

Ammoniated Tincture of Opium. (*Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.*) An old preparation formerly used in Scotland under the name of *Paregoric Elixir.* It, however, differs from the United States preparation of that name.

AMMONII BROMIDUM See *Ammonia Hydrobromate.*

Ammonii Chloridum. See *Ammonia Hydrochlorate.*

Ammonii Iodidum. See *Ammonia Hydriodate.*

AMMONIO-CHLORIDE OF IRON. See *Ammoniated Iron.*

Ammonio-Chloride of Silver. A preparation formed by saturating a solution of ammonia, by the aid of heat, with chloride of silver, and allowing the liquid to cool in a stoppered bottle. It is used in cases of syphilis, epilepsy, &c.

Ammonio-Ferric Alum. (*Sulphate of Iron and Ammonia, Ferri et Ammoniæ Sulphas.*) A salt prepared by heating the solution of tersulphate of iron with sulphate of ammonia until the latter salt is dissolved, and then allowing it to cool. Instead of sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potassa may be employed, which would produce a *potassio-ferric alum*, which possesses the same properties as the ammonio-ferric alum. They are astringent, and have been found useful in leucorrhœa, diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, &c.

AMMONIUM. A hypothetical compound, resulting from the union of muriatic acid with ammonia in the formation of hydrochlorate of ammonia. It consists of four equivalents of hydrogen, one of nitrogen, and possesses the habitudes and chemical relations of an element.

Ammonium Iodide. A salt formed by the double decomposition of pure iodide of potassium and pure sulphate of ammonia.

Ammonium Oxide. (*Oxide of Ammonium.*) A term applied by Berzelius to a hypothetical compound resulting from the union of the elements of one equivalent of water with the elements of one equivalent of ammonia.

Ammonium, Solution of Sulphide. See *Ammonia Hydrosulphate.*

Ammonium Sulphide. A salt formed by passing steam through a mixture of an ammonia salt and soda waste or gas lime. The vapor condensed in a suitable apparatus is the sulphide, of good quality and strength.

Ammonium Sulphocyanide. A salt prepared from sulphocyanide of potassium by double decomposition with sulphate of ammonia at a boiling temperature. Sulphate of potash is allowed to crystallize out and the liquor mixed with two volumes of alcohol, 90 per cent., the solution filtered, decolorized with animal charcoal, evaporated, and crystallized.

AMNIOTIC ACID. An acid found in the amniotic fluid of the cow, considered the same as allantoic acid.

AMOMUM. A genus of plants remarkable for their pungency and aromatic properties.

Amomum Angustifolium. (*Cardamomum Majus.*) A Madagascar plant, from which is obtained a species of cardamom, the seeds of which are closely analogous in flavor to those of the officinal plant.

Amomum Grana Paradisi. An African plant from which is obtained *Grains of Paradise*, *Guinea grains*, *Melequetta*, or *Maleguetta Pepper*.

Amomum Maximum. A plant growing in Java and other Malay islands, producing a species of cardamom called *Java*, *Nepaul*, or *Bengal Cardamom*. They are an inferior quality.

Amomum Melequetta. See *Amomum Grana Paradisi.*

Amomum Racemosum. (*Amomum Cardamomum*, *Amomi Uva.*) A plant growing in Sumatra, Java, and other East India islands, the fruit of which, called *round cardamom*, are similar in medicinal properties to the officinal.

Amomum Repens. A name at one time given to the Malabar cardamom plant or elettaria cardamomum.

Amomum Zingiber. The botanical title of the *Zingiber officinale* or ginger plant.

AMORPHOUS. Having no regular shape, or determinate form or figure.

Amorphous Quinia. (*Chinoidine*, *Cinchonicine*, *Cinchonicia*, *Quinicia*, *Quinicine*, *Quinoidine*, *Quinoidia.*) The *precipitated extract of bark*, or the old "*impure sulphate of quinia*," obtained from the evaporation of the mother liquor left after the crystallization of sulphate of quinia in the preparation of that salt. It is of uncertain composition and strength.

AMPELITE. The name of an earth abounding in pyrites, used by the ancients to kill insects, &c., on vines. The term has also been applied to a compound of alum and graphic schist.

AMPELOPSIN. A preparation from Ampelopsis quinquefolia, made by an unpublished process. It is reputed to be alterative, diuretic, &c.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA. See *American Ivy.*

AMPHIDE. A term applied to compounds consisting of acids and bases, as distinguished from *haloid* compounds.

AMPHIHEXAHEDRAL. Crystals whose faces counted in two different directions, give two hexahedral outlines, or are found to be six in number.

AMPHODELITE. A reddish crystallized mineral composed of silica, alumina, lime, iron, and manganese.

AMULET. Anything worn as a remedy or preservation against disease. They were quite common a century or two ago, but are now nearly extinct. Occasionally, however, nowadays the pharmacists are called upon for a little assafœtida and camphor for like purposes. Amulets, in days of ignorance, consisted of certain stones, metals, plants, medicines, characters, words or sentences arranged in a particular order, and were appended to the neck or other part of the body.

AMYGDALA AMARA. See *Almond, Bitter.*

Amygdala Dulcis. See *Almond, Sweet.*

AMYGDALÆ OLEUM. An oil obtained equally pure from sweet and bitter almonds. It is generally brought from Europe, and is sometimes adulterated with poppy oil.

AMYGDALATE. A salt whose acid is the amygdalic; an emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds.

AMYGDALIC ACID. A peculiar acid obtained from the characteristic constituent of bitter almonds called amygdalin.

AMYGDALIN. The characteristic crystalline substance obtained from the kernel of the bitter almond.

AMYGDALINE SOAP. See *Almond Oil Soap.*

AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS. The plant which yields the sweet almond fruit.

Amygdalus Persica. The name of the plant which produces the peach; the common peach tree, the kernels of which bear a close resemblance in appearance and properties to bitter almonds, for which they are often substituted, possessing like them hydrocyanic acid. The leaves of the peach tree are said to be laxative, and also to possess vermifuge properties.

AMYL. A radical consisting of ten parts of carbon and eleven of hydrogen; with one part of oxygen added it forms amylic ether; and with a further addition of one part of water, amylic alcohol or *fusel oil.* It is a carbo-hydrogen.

Amyl Acetate. A compound prepared by uniting fusel oil with acetic acid. It exerts an influence similar to the iodide and nitrite.

Amyl Hydrated Oxide. See *Alcohol, Amylic.*

Amyl Hydride. (*Hydruret of Amyl.*) A new anæsthetic, proposed by the late Prof. Simpson, of Edinburgh. It is the lightest liquid known, having the sp. gr. of 0.688 at 57°. Its mode of preparation is not generally known.

Amyl Hydruret. See *Amyl Hydride.*

Amyl Iodide. (*Iodide of Amyl.*) A compound prepared by uniting fusel oil with iodine.

Amyl Nitrite. An inflammable liquid lighter than water, of a fruity, pear-like odor, prepared by heating fusel oil gently in a retort with nitric acid, rectifying from potassa, the distillate passing over under 212° F., and collecting apart the product which distils under 177° F.

AMYLACEOUS. Starchy; pertaining to starch; resembling starch.

Amylaceous Ipecacuanha. (*White Ipecacuanha, Undulated Ipecacuanha.*) The product of a species of *Richardsonia* (*R. scabra* or *R. Brasiliensis* and *R. emeticæ*). It differs little in size from the genuine ipecac, presents a dull white farinaceous fracture when broken, contains a large proportion of starch and only 3.5 parts of emetia in the hundred.

AMYLEN. (*Valeren.*) A compound homologous with ethylen prepared by distilling amylic alcohol with a concentrated solution of chloride of zinc. The product is redistilled, and that which comes over first, constituting the more volatile part, is separately collected, and agitated with concentrated sulphuric acid, when the amylen, freed from water, will rise to the surface.

AMYLIC ACID. An acid produced by subjecting amylic alcohol to oxidizing agents, whereby it loses two equivalents of hydrogen and gains two of oxygen, and becomes amylic acid, which is identical with *valerianic acid* found in valerian.

Amylic Alcohol. See *Alcohol.*

Amylic Ether Acetate. (*Acetate of Amylic Ether.*) A preparation formed by distilling a mixture of one part of amylic alcohol, two of acetate of potassa, and one of concentrated sulphuric acid. The distilled liquid is purified from free acid by washing with a weak alkaline solution, and from water by distillation from chloride of calcium. An alcoholic solution of this ether forms the *jargonelle pear essence,* and fifteen parts of it with half a part of acetic ether dissolved in 100 parts of alcohol forms the *bergamot pear essence,* and when mixed with butyric ether in an alcoholic solution, forms the *banana essence.*

Amylic Ether Valerianate. (*Va-*

lerianate of Amylic Ether.) A preparation made by carefully mixing four parts of pure amylic alcohol with four of sulphuric acid, and adding the mixture when cold to five parts of valerianic acid. The whole is warmed for a few minutes in a water-bath and then mixed with a little water, which causes the ether to separate. It is then purified by washing it with water and a weak solution of carbonate of soda. An alcoholic solution of this ether forms a flavoring liquid called *Apple Essence.*

AMYLIN. The tegumentary portion of starch. It is, when entirely freed from the interior soluble matter, wholly insoluble in water and alcohol. It approaches nearer to the properties of lignin than any other principle.

AMYLUM. (*Starch, Amidon.*) The fecula of the seed of *Triticum vulgare.* It is a proximate vegetable principle contained in most plants, various grains, numerous tuberous roots, and various seeds. It is nutritive and demulcent, but in its ordinary form is seldom given internally.

AMYRIS CARANNA. A tree growing in Mexico and South America which produces a blackish-gray resinous substance called *caranna* or *gum caranna,* which has a bitter, resinous taste, balsamic odor, and a resemblance to tacamahac.

Amyris Commiphora. A tree which produces the *Indian bdellium,* a gum-resin, analogous in medicinal properties to gum myrrh.

Amyris Elemifera. A plant growing in Yucatan, which yields a variety of gum distinguished by its penetrating odor.

Amyris Gileadensis. (*Balsamodendron Gileadense.*) A small evergreen tree growing on the Asiatic and African shores of the Red Sea which produces the resinous juice constituting the genuine *Balm of Gilead, Balsam of Gilead,* or *Baume de la Mecque.* It was formerly known by the name *Opobalsamum,* the dried twigs by *Xylobalsamum,* and the dried fruit by *Carpobalsamum.* It has been employed as a medicine and cosmetic.

Amyris Kataf. A species of the Balsamodendron myrrhæ or myrrh tree.

Amyris Tomentosa. A tree of considerable size growing in the island of Curaçoa, and in Venezuela, which produces a resinous substance known as *tacamahac.* This tree is also classed as the *Fagara octandra* and the *Elaphrium tomentosum.* The *Calophyllum inophyllum* produces another variety called *Tacamahaca orientale* or *Tacamahaca in testis.* The *Calophyllum tacamahaca* growing in the islands of Bourbon and Madagascar produces also a species of the gum, the properties of which are analogous to those of the turpentines.

ANACAHUITE-WOOD. The product of the tree *Cordia boissieri,* which at one time was supposed to be a remedy in phthisis.

ANACARDIACEÆ. A family of plants to which the genus *Rhus* belongs.

ANACARDIC ACID. A peculiar acid obtained from the black juice contained between the outer and inner shell of the cashew-nut (*Anacardium occidentale* or *Cassuvium pomiferum*).

ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE. (*Cassuvium Pomiferum, Cashew-nut Tree.*) A small tree of the West Indies from the bark of which a gum exudes, similar to gum arabic, but only in part soluble in water. It consists of true gum and bassorin. Its fruit affords a juice which has been recommended in uterine complaints and dropsy, and which being converted into a vinous liquor by fermentation yields a spirit which is said to be powerfully diuretic.

ANACATHARTIC. A medicine which excites discharges by the mouth or nose, as expectorants, emetics, sternutatories, and masticatories.

ANACYCLUS OFFICINARUM. The plant from which it is said the pellitory root (*Pyrethri radix*) of Germany is chiefly obtained.

Anacyclus Pyrethrum. (*Anthemis Pyrethrum, Pyrethre.*) A plant, native of the Levant, from which the *pellitory root* (*Pyrethri radix*) is obtained. It is a powerful irritant, useful in headache, neuralgia, toothache, &c., &c., and closely resembles several species of chamomile, called Spanish chamomile.

ANÆSTHETIC. Any medicine capable of rendering one insensible by inhalation; as ether, chloroform, &c.

Anæsthetic Compounds. Chlorinated compounds for anæsthetic purposes, formed by the mutual action of chlorine and olefiant gas.

ANAGALLIS ARVENSIS. (*Scarlet Pimpernel.*) An annual plant growing in Europe and this country, about the medicinal properties of which little is known. Four drops of a volatile oil obtained from the dried herb produces intense headache. *Anagallis cærulea* is another specimen possessing similar properties.

Anagallis Cærulea. See *Anagallis Arvensis.*

ANALEPTIC. A restorative medicine.

ANALOGOUS. Closely similar, but differing in some approximate degrees, as to each of the more prominent characters.

ANALYSIS. The separation of a compound body into its constituent parts.

Ultimate Analysis. The resolution of a compound substance into its elements.

Proximate Analysis. The determination of the proximate principles or compounds in a compound; used especially with reference to organic substances.

Qualitative Analysis. The determination simply of the ingredients present.

Quantitative Analysis. The determination of the proportions of the ingredients or constituents.

Volumetric Analysis. A method of quantitative analysis, in which reagents of a standard strength are employed.

ANAMIRTA COCCULUS. (*Menispermum Cocculus, Cocculus Suberosus.*) A climbing shrub, with a suberose or corky bark, native of continental India, which furnishes the fruit called *Cocculus Indicus* or *Cocculus.* The fruit is furnished also by other allied plants, among which are the *Cocculus Plukenetii* of Malabar, and the *Cocculus lacumosus*, of Celebes. It was originally imported from the Levant, and was called *Cocculus Levanticus.* The fruit is called *fish-berries*, from their poisonous and intoxicating effects upon them. They are an acrid narcotic poison, and are never given internally. They have been used in some skin diseases.

ANANAS. The name of a species of Bromelia; the pine-apple.

ANAPHRODISIAC. A medicine capable of blunting the venereal appetite.

ANAPLEROTIC. An application which promotes the granulation or incarnation of wounds or ulcers.

ANARCOTINA. A term applied to narcotina, to denote its very limited extent of narcotic power.

ANASTALTIC. An astringent medicine.

ANATASE. (*Octahedrite.*) A mineral; as native oxide of titanium.

ANATROU. Soda, or mineral fixed alkali.

ANCHIETIA. A principle contained in the root of Anchieta salutaris, which is successfully used in Brazil for the treatment of various skin diseases.

ANCHUSA ITALICI. (*Buglosse.*) A biennial plant, whose root is mucilaginous, and was used by the ancients in hypochondriacal affections; but its effects are ascribed to the vehicle in which it was given, which was wine. Another species (*A. officinalis*) possesses similar properties, but like the former is not known in this country.

Anchusa Officinalis. See *A. Italici.*

Anchusa Tinctoria. (*Alkanet, Lithospermum Tinctorium, Dyer's Alkanet.*) A perennial plant of the Grecian Archipelago and of Southern Europe. Its root is employed chiefly as a dye.

ANCHUSIC ACID. An acid obtained from the fresh root of *Anchusa tinctoria*, which may be sublimed unchanged. Composed of $C_{35}H_{20}O_8$. Insoluble in water.

ANCHUSINE. A resinoid coloring matter obtained from alkanet-root.

ANDA BRASILIENSIS. (*Anda Gomesii.*) A tree of Brazil, belonging to the family of Euphorbiaceæ, the bark of which, upon being wounded, yields a milky juice, which is poisonous. The seeds are active purgatives.

Anda Gomesii. See *Anda Brasiliensis.*

Anda Oil. A fixed oil procured by expression from the seeds of *Anda Brasiliensis*, used in Brazil for burning and painting. It is a mild purgative.

ANDARIC. Red orpiment.

ANDERSON'S PILLS. Three-grain pills composed of twenty-four parts aloes, four of soap, one part each of colocynth and gamboge, one-half part of oil of anise, and q. s. of water.

ANDIRA ANTHELMINTICA. The wood of the *Andira Inermis*, which see.

Andira Inermis. (*Geoffroya Inermis, Cabbage Tree.*) A leguminous tree, the powdered bark of which resembles jalap, for which it is sometimes substituted. It is a native of the West India Islands.

Andira Retusa. (*Geoffroya Surinamensis.*) A species of cabbage tree growing in Surinam, considered more powerfully vermifuge and less liable to produce injurious effects. It is almost unknown in this country.

ANDIRIN. A yellowish-brown coloring matter obtained by treating a concentrated decoction of Andira anthelmintica with hydrate of lime, filtering after forty-eight hours, evaporating to the consistence of syrup, and exhausting the residue with alcohol.

ANDROMEDA. A genus of plants.

Andromeda Arborea. (*Sorrel Tree.*) A tree growing in the valleys of the Alleghanies, the leaves of which have a pleasant acid taste and are said to allay thirst. A decoction of the *A. mariana* is recommended as a wash in ulceration of the feet, and the powder upon the leaves and buds of the *A. speciosa*, another species, is said to be a powerful errhine.

Andromeda Mariana, } See *A. Arborea.*
Andromeda Speciosa. }

ANDROPETALOUS. Double flowers produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals.

ANDROPOGON NARDUS. A grass cultivated in the Moluccas, the oil from which is used to adulterate the oil of rose geranium.

ANEMONE LUDOVICIANA. An American species of *Anemone pratensis*, or *meadow anemone*, growing in Minnesota, which has been employed in syphilis, and diseases of the eye and skin.

Anemone, Meadow. (*Anemone Pratensis, Wind-flower.*) A European plant; said to be useful in amaurosis, secondary syphilis, and skin diseases. *A. pulsatilla* is an analogous species. *A. nemorosa*, which is common to this country as well as Europe, is said to act as a poison to cattle. All the species contain a peculiar acrid crystallizable principle called *Anemonin*, which burns like camphor, and is converted into *Anemonic acid* by the action of alkalies.

Anemone Nemorosa, }
Anemone Pratensis, } See *Anemone, Meadow.*
Anemone Pulsatilla. }

ANEMONIC ACID, } See *Anemone, Meadow.*
ANEMONIN. }

ANETHI FRUCTUS. (*Dill Fruit.*) The fruit of *Anethum graveolens.*

ANETHOL. A name given to the solid and liquid oils of anise. *Stearoptine* or *anise camphor*, the *solid anethol*, and *eleoptine* the liquid; both having similar compositions but differing mainly in properties, which constitute the oils anise, of star aniseed, and of fennel. It is a hydrocarbon.

ANETHUM FŒNICULUM. (*Fœniculum Vulgare, Common Fennel, Fœniculum Dulce.*) A name applied to two varieties of fennel; the common, or wild, and the sweet. It is a native of Europe, growing on sandy and chalky ground. Its fruit is a grateful aromatic, and is employed as a carminative.

Anethum Graveolens. (*Dill.*) An annual plant, native of Spain and Portugal. The seed is the only part used;

they yield a volatile oil, which is aromatic and moderately pungent.

ANGELIC ACID. A fatty acid contained in croton oil.

ANGELICA. The name of a genus of umbelliferous plants, arranged in the class and order *Pentandria digynia.*

Angelica. (*Archangelica Officinalis*, *Garden Angelica.*) The root of *Angelica archangelica*, a North European plant, possessing elegant aromatic properties. *Angelica atropurpurea* is the species formerly recognized by the U. S. P. as officinal but is now rejected.

Angelica Archangelica,
Angelica Atropurpurea,
Angelica Officinalis. See *Angelica.*

Angelica Tree. A name applied to the Aralia spinosa, which see.

ANGELICIN. An amorphous crystalline principle contained in angelica root.

ANGELICIC ACID. A volatile acid obtained from angelica root, masterwort, &c. $HO,C_{10}H_7O_3$.

ANGIOSPERM. A plant which has its seeds inclosed in a pericarp or pod.

ANGLESITE. Native sulphate of lead.

ANGOLA-WEED. A commercial name for a number of species of lichens which produce the peculiar coloring matter called litmus or lacmus.

ANGRÆCUM FRAGRANS. An orchideous plant, native of the Isle of Bourbon, the leaves of which have long been used under the name of *Falium*, for the same purposes as Chinese tea. They have a strong agreeable odor.

ANGSANA,
ANGSAVA. A red gum of the East Indies, resembling Dragon's blood.

ANGUSTURA. The bark of *Galipea officinalis* or *G. cusparia*, a small tree growing on the mountains of Carony, the bark of which is considered a stimulant tonic, and, in large doses, emetic and cathartic. A bark under the name of *False Angustura*, which is poisonous, has been introduced in Europe, mixed with the true angustura. It contains a peculiar alkaline principle called *Brucia*. The plant was first supposed to be derived from *Brucia antidysenterica*, but was afterwards referred to an unknown species of Strychnos (*S. colubrina*), because it contained the characteristic ingredient of that genus of plants, *Brucia*. It is therefore ascribed to *Strychnos nux vomica*, with which its identity has been confirmed.

ANHYDRITE. Anhydrous gypsum; differing from gypsum in not containing water. It occurs in rectangular crystals, nearly colorless, or of pale shades of blue or red; also fibrous, radiated, and granular. A siliceous variety is called *vulpinite.*

ANHYDROUS. Destitute of water.

Anhydrous Alcohol. See *Alcohol, Absolute.*

ANIL. A shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made; a species of indigo fern or indigo plant.

ANILINA. (*Phenylamina*, *Phenamide*, *Kyanole*, *Crystalline Benzidam.*) An artificial alkaloid prepared on a small scale from nitrobenzole, iron filings, and strong acetic acid. It is a colorless oil, of vinous odor and aromatic taste, composed of $C_{12}H_5H_2N$, sp. gr. 1.2. Combined with sulphuric acid it forms the medicinal sulphate.

ANILINÆ SULPHAS. See *Anilina.*

ANILINE,
ANILIN,
ANILIA. A base, analogous to ammonia, and consisting of twelve parts of carbon, seven of hydrogen, and one of nitrogen. It is produced by indigo, coal tar, and other substances, on distillation, and affords a deep violet-blue color with chloride of lime or by reaction with bicarbonate of potassa.

Anilin Red. A color obtained by treating anilin with bichloride of mercury or perchloride of tin.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL. (*Carbo Animalis*, *Animal Carbon*, *Bone Black*, *Ivory Black.*) Charcoal prepared from bone. The residue of bones which have been exposed to a red heat without access of the air, is a black matter, which, when reduced to powder, forms *bone black*—improperly called *ivory black*. Ivory by carbonization furnishes a very fine quality, and is more esteemed than the ordinary bone black, but is more expensive.

Animal Charcoal Purified. (*Carbo Animalis Purificatus.*) Animal charcoal treated with water and muriatic acid until it becomes pure.

Animal Charcoal Revivified. Animal charcoal revivified after having been once used or having lost its absorbing quality; an object of some importance to the manufacturing chemist. It is done by exposing it to an intense heat, in order to decompose all organic, and drive off all volatile principles it may have absorbed.

Animal Quinoidine. A substance identical or analogous with quinia, said to exist normally in the animal system. It has not yet been isolated.

ANIME. A resin exuding from the stem of a large South American tree, *Hymenæa courbaril*, called *gum anime*, extensively used by varnish makers. It is also used as an incense.

ANINGA. A root growing in the West Indies, like the China plant, used in refining sugar.

ANION. An electro-negative element.

ANISE. (*Anisum.*) The fruit or seeds of *Pimpinella anisum.* They are a grateful aromatic carminative.

Anise Camphor. A peculiar oil, solid at ordinary temperatures, contained in oil of anise; called also *stearoptene*, and composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

ANISEED, STAR. (*Badiane, Star Anise.*) A seed obtained from the *Illicium anisatum*, an evergreen tree growing in China and Japan, the aromatic and carminative fruit of which is used in the preparation and flavoring of liquors.

ANISE TREE, FLORIDA. (*Illicium Floridanum.*) An evergreen tree or shrub growing in Florida. The bark, leaves, and seed, are similar in properties to the common anise.

ANISETTE. A cordial flavored with aniseed.

ANISIC ACID. An acid produced by the oxidation of anise oil by nitric or chromic acid,—$HO,C_{16}H_7O_5$.

ANISOMERIA DRASTICA. A plant abounding in stony sections of the Cordilleras of the central provinces of Chili, and bears great resemblance to Phytolacca decandra. The root is a powerful emetic and drastic.

ANISUM. See *Anise.*

ANKERITE. A mineral composed of the carbonates of iron, lime, and magnesia.

ANNOTTA. (*Orleana, Arnotta, Roucou.*) A coloring substance composed of the reddish pulp surrounding the seeds in the fruit of *Bixa orellana*, a tree of South America. It is chiefly used for dyeing silk and cotton an orange-yellow, and for coloring cheese.

ANNUAL. An *annual plant* is one the leaves of which grow in the spring and perish in the autumn, in opposition to evergreen.

ANNULAR. An annular crystal is when a hexahedral prism has six, or an octahedral prism has eight marginal faces disposed in a ring about each base.

ANODYNE. Any medicine which allays pain, as the opiates, ethers, &c.

Anodyne Enema. (*Enema Opii, Enema Opii vel Anodynum.*) An enema formed by the combination of one-half drachm of tinct. opii and two ounces of mucilage of starch.

Anodyne Liniment. (*Linimentum Opii.*) A liniment formed by the combination of equal parts of tincture of opium and soap liniment.

ANOINT. To pour oil upon; to smear or rub over with oil or unctuous substances.

ANTACID. A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

ANTALKALI, ANTALKALINE. A medicine for neutralizing alkali, or for counteracting an alkaline tendency in the system.

ANTAPOPLECTIC. A remedy for apoplexy.

ANTARTHRITIC. A remedy for gout.

ANTASTHMATIC. A remedy for asthma.

ANTEMETIC. A remedy for vomiting.

ANTENNARIA MARGARITACEA. The plant commonly known by the name of *life everlasting*. The leaves are said to be astringent and expectorant.

ANTHELMINTIC. A remedy for worms.

ANTHEMIC ACID. An acid obtained from *Anthemis arvensis*, an inferior species of chamomile.

ANTHEMIS FLORES. (*Anthemis, Roman Chamomile, Kamille, Chamomile Flowers.*) The flowers of *Anthemis nobilis*, a plant, native of Europe. They are a mild tonic, and in large doses emetic.

ANTHEMIS. See *Anthemis Flores.*

ANTHEMIS ARVENSIS. An inferior species of chamomile.

ANTHEMIS COTULA. (*Mayweed, Maruta Cotula, Hunds-kamille, Stinkende-kamille.*) A species of chamomile possessing the properties common to its class, but having a very disagreeable odor.

ANTHEMIS NOBILIS. See *Anthemis Flores.*

ANTHEMIS PARTHENOIDES. (*Matricaria Parthenoides.*) A plant, the flowers of which are sold in France indiscriminately with chamomile flowers.

ANTHEMIS PYRETHRUM. See *Anacyclus Pyrethrum.*

ANTHEMIS TINCTORIA. A species of chamomile employed in Europe as a tonic and vermifuge.

ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM. A plant which yields an odorous principle identical with the *coumarin* of the tonka bean.

ANTHRACEN. A petroleum hydrocarbon.

ANTHRACITE. A hard, compact variety of mineral coal, composed chiefly of carbon.

ANTHRAKOKALI. A preparation formed by adding 160 parts porphyrized mineral coal to 192 parts of a concentrated and boiling solution of caustic potassa contained in an iron vessel, the whole stirred together. When completed it is taken from the fire, and the stirring continued until the whole is converted into a homogeneous black powder. *A sulphuretted anthrakokali* is prepared in a similar manner, 16 parts of sulphur being mixed with the mineral coal before it is added to the caustic potassa solution. These preparations are recommended both internally and externally in scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANTHRANILIC ACID. An acid formed by the action of bromine on benzoic acid. It is identical with amidobenzoic acid.

ANTHRENUS. Parasitic animals, which live in or on the body of the Spanish fly. Camphor is said to be a preventive to the extent that it destroys the mites of the cantharis which exist so often in the powder.

ANTHRISCUS CEREFOLIUM. (*Chærophyllum Sativum, Scandix Cerefolium, Chervil.*) A European plant used as a pot-herb, but said to possess emmenagogue, diuretic, and deobstruent properties.

ANTHROPHYLLITE. A mineral composed chiefly of silica, magnesia, and iron.

ANTIAR. (*Upas Antiar.*) A poison used by the natives of the East India Islands for poisoning their arrows. Its active ingredient is a gum-resinous exudation, proceeding from incisions in the trunk of the *Antiaris toxicaria*, a large tree growing in Java. Its poison seems similar to digitalis, tobacco, and aconite; and owes its activity to a peculiar principle called *antiarin.*

ANTIARIN, } See
ANTIARIS TOXICARIA. } *Antiar.*

ANTIATTRITION. A compound applied to machinery to prevent the effects of friction. It generally consists of plumbago with some oily substance.

ANTIBILIOUS. Counteracting biliousness.

ANTICACHECTIC. A medicine that tends to correct an ill habit of the body.

ANTICATARRHAL. A remedy for catarrh.

ANTICAUSOTIC. A remedy for a burning fever.

ANTICONTAGIOUS. A remedy for contagion; a disinfectant.

ANTICONVULSIVE. A remedy for fits.

ANTICOSMETIC. Destructive to beauty.

ANTIDOTAL. That which has the quality of preventing the effects of poison.

ANTIDYSENTERIC. A remedy for dysentery.

ANTIENNEAHEDRAL. A crystal having nine faces on its two opposite parts.

ANTIFEBRILE. A remedy for fever.

ANTIFLATULENT. A remedy for flatulence.

ANTIGALACTIC. A medicine which tends to diminish the secretion of milk.

ANTIGUGGLER. A siphon to be introduced into the neck of a bottle for the purpose of drawing out the liquor without disturbing the sediment.

ANTIHECTIC. A remedy for hectic disorders.

ANTIHYPNOTIC. A medicine that tends to prevent sleep.

ANTIHYPOCHONDRIAC. A medicine which has a tendency to cure depression of spirits.

ANTIHYSTERIC. A remedy for hysteria.

ANTILITHIC. A remedy for the destruction of urinary calculi, or for the prevention of their formation.

ANTIMONY. A metallic ore consisting of sulphur combined with a metal; the sulphuret of antimony, or the *stibium* of the Romans. It is found in the mines of Bohemia and Hungary, in France, and in England and America. This word is also used for the pure metal or *regulus* of antimony, a metal of a grayish or silvery white color. Its preparations act violently, as emetics and cathartics.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER. (*Pulvis Antimonialis, James's Powder.*) A preparation formed by mixing intimately one ounce of oxide of antimony with two ounces of the precipitated phosphate of lime. It is an alterative, diaphoretic, and purgative, or emetic, according to the dose given.

Antimonial Wine. (*Vinum Antimonii, Vinum Antimoniale, Wine of Antimony.*) A preparation formed by dissolving thirty-two grains of tartar emetic in one ounce of boiling water, and adding sufficient sherry wine to make the whole measure a pint.

ANTIMONIATE OF POTASSA. (*Potassæ Antimonias.*) A salt formed by the union of antimonic acid and potassa, and composed of KO,SbO_5+HO. It is a white insoluble powder.

Antimoniate of Quinine. A salt formed by the union of antimonic acid with quinia. It is recommended as a febrifuge.

ANTIMONIATED HYDROGEN. A gaseous medicinal substance administered by inhalation in cases of pneumonia and capillary bronchitis. It can be prepared at the moment it is needed by taking a drachm of pure antimony, two drachms of zinc, forming an alloy; then mixed with a drachm of tartar emetic or chloride of antimony, introduced into a bottle with a large tubulure. As the gas is needed, from one-half to one drachm of muriatic acid is added, which generates it.

ANTIMONIC ACID. A lemon-colored powder prepared by oxidizing the metal by digestion in nitric acid, and driving off the excess of the acid by a heat not exceeding 600°.

ANTIMONII ET POTASSA TARTRAS. (*Antimonium Tartaritum, Antimonium Tartarizatum, Tartrate of Antimony and Potassa; Tartarated Antimony, Tartarized Antimony, Tartar Emetic.*) A salt formed by adding to water, heated to the boiling-point, a mixture of oxide of antimony and cream of tartar, boiling for an hour, filtering, and crystallizing.

Antimonii Iodidum. (*Iodide of Antimony, Teriodide of Antimony.*) A preparation formed by heating in a Florence flask metallic antimony and iodine, in the proportion of one equivalent to three.

ANTIMONII OXIDUM. (*Oxide of Antimony.*) An oxide similar to the powder formerly called *Powder of Algaroth*, which is an oxychloride. It is prepared in France by boiling the oxychloride with a solution of bicarbonate of potassa. It possesses the general therapeutical properties of the antimonials.

ANTIMONII OXYSULPHURETUM. (*Oxysulphuret of Antimony, Kermes Mineral.*) A preparation formed by treating the tersulphuret of antimony with a boiling solution of the carbonated alkalies.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM. (*Crude Antimony, Native Sulphide of Antimony, Sulphuret of Antimony. Black Antimony, Antimonium Nigrum, Artificial Sulphuret of Antimony.*) Native sulphuret of antimony; when purified by fusion it is called *black antimony*. It is a tersulphuret consisting of one equivalent of antimony and three of sulphur. Its effects are uncertain, sometimes not having any at all, at other times producing violent vomiting; the latter is the case when there is a considerable amount of acid in the stomach.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM AUREUM. (*Antimonii Sulphuretum Precipitatum, Antimonii Oxysulphuretum, Sulphurated Antimony, Precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony, Golden Sulphur, Golden Sulphuret of Antimony.*) Golden sulphur is produced when, after spontaneous subsidence of Kermes mineral, in the process for obtaining it, an acid is added to the liquid.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM PRECIPITATUM. See *Antimonii Sulphuretum Aureum.*

ANTIMONIOUS ACID. Antimonic acid deprived of its oxygen. $SbO_3 = 144$.

ANTIMONIUM. (*Antimony, Stibium, Regulus of Antimony, Metallic Antimony.*) See *Antimony.*

ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORETICUM. (*Potassæ Biantimonias, Diaphoretic Antimony.*) A compound formed by deflagrating in a red-hot crucible for half an hour a mixture of pure powdered antimony with twice its weight of powdered nitrate of potassa.

ANTIMONIUM NIGRUM. See *Antimonii Sulphuretum.*

ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM. See *Antimonii Sulphuretum Aureum.*

ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM, ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM. } See *Antimonii et Potassa Tartras.*

ANTIMONY ASH. A dull grayish-white powder; the result of a completion of the roasting process of the antimony ore in the extraction of antimony.

ANTIMONY, BLACK. See *Antimonii Sulphuretum.*

ANTIMONY, COMPOUND PILLS. (*Pilulæ Antimonii Compositæ, Pilulæ Hydrargyri Subchloridi Comp., Pilulæ Calomelanos Comp., Compound Calomel Pill, Plummer's Pills.*) Three-grain pills composed of one part each of sulphurated antimony and calomel, and two parts each of powdered guaiac and molasses.

ANTIMONY CROCUS. (*Saffron of Antimony.*) A compound formed during the deflagrating of a mixture of equal weights of tersulphuret of antimony and nitrate of potash, to which one-twelfth of muriatic acid has been added. It is sometimes used for making tartar emetic.

ANTIMONY GLASS. (*Vitrum Antimonii.*) A compound prepared from the tersulphuret of antimony by a partial roasting and subsequent fusion. When the levigated powder is mixed with one-eighth of its weight of yellow wax, and the mixture roasted over a slow fire, with constant stirring, until it ceases to exhale vapors, a coal-like pulverizable mass is formed, which is the *cerated glass of antimony.*

ANTIMONY, OXYCHLORIDE. (*Pulvis Algarothi, Nitromuriatic Oxide of Antimony.*) See *Algaroth.*

ANTIMONY SUBOXIDE. One of the constituents of the teroxide of antimony, composed of three equivalents of antimony and four of oxygen.

ANTIMONY TERIODIDE. See *Antimonii Iodidum.*

ANTIMONY TEROXIDE. The active ingredient in all the medicinal preparations of antimony. It consists of one equivalent of antimony and three of oxygen, and differs from antimonious acid in being soluble in muriatic acid and more fusible and volatile.

ANTIMONY TERSULPHURET. The native antimony ore. See *Antimonii Sulphuretum.*

ANTINEPHRITIC. A medicine that tends to remove diseases of the kidneys.

ANTIPARALYTIC. A remedy for palsy.

ANTIPERIODIC. A remedy for the prevention of the return of periodic diseases; as intermittents.

ANTIPERISTALTIC. Counteracting or checking peristaltic action; acting upwards instead of downward; opposite to peristaltic.

ANTIPERISTASIS. The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality opposed acquires strength; or the action by which a body attacked collects force by opposition; or the intension of the activity of one quality by the opposition of another. Thus quicklime is set on fire, or sensible heat is excited in it, by mixture with water; and cold applied to the human body may increase its heat.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC. A medicine or diet which tends to obviate a phlogistic condition.

ANTIPUTREFACTIVE, } Anti-
ANTIPUTRESCENT. } septics;
counteracting or preventing putrefaction.

ANTIPYRETIC. A remedy for fever.

ANTIPYROTIC. A remedy for burns.

ANTIRRHINIC ACID. A volatile acid resembling valerianic acid, obtained from the leaves of the *Digitalis purpurea.*

ANTIRRHINUM LINARIA. (*Linaria Vulgaris, Common Toadflax.*) A European plant, said to possess diuretic properties. In the form of an ointment its flowers are used as an application to piles. They are also used for dyeing yellow.

ANTISCORBUTIC. A remedy for scurvy.

ANTISEPTIC. A remedy for a putrescent tendency in the system.

ANTISPASMODIC. A remedy for spasms or convulsions.

ANTISPLENITIC. A remedy for diseases of the spleen.

ANTISTRUMATIC. A remedy for scrofula.

ANTISYPHILITIC. A remedy for syphilis.

ANTIZYMIC. Preventing fermentation.

ANTIZYMOTIC. A substance which destroys or renders inert all microscopic organized beings which are hostile to human health by promoting the fermenting process.

ANTOZONE. A term applied to oxygen in the state in which it exists in peroxide of hydrogen, which is considered by some as in the positive state.

APATITE. Native phosphate of lime.

APERIENT. A laxative.

APERIENT EFFERVESCING POWDERS. (*Pulveres Effervescentes Aperientes, Seidlitz Powders.*)

APERITIVE SAFFRON OF MARS. See *Carbonate of Iron, Precip.*

APETALOUS. Having no petals or flower leaves.

APHANESITE. A copper ore.

APHLOGISTIC. Flameless.

APHRITE. An earthy variety of carbonate of lime.

APHRIZITE. A variety of black tourmalin.

APHRODÆSIN. An amorphous, colorless principle, whose formula is $C_{104}H_{85}O_{47}$; resembles saponin in many respects, and is decomposed into butyric and æscinic acid, $C_{96}H_{80}O_{46}$, by the aid of alkalies.

APHRODISIAC. A medicine having a tendency to excite venereal desire.

APHTHITALITE. A compound salt, composed chiefly of the sulphates of potash and soda and common salt. It is found on the lavas at Vesuvius.

APHYLLOUS. Destitute of leaves.

APICULATED. Terminated abruptly by a small distinct point, as a leaf.

APIIN. A peculiar gelatinous substance, resembling pectic acid in appearance, obtained from the parsley herb.

APIOL. A peculiar substance obtained from the seeds of the parsley.

APIRINA. An alkaloid obtained by Bizio from the seeds of Cocos lapidea. It is white, inodorous, of a sharp taste, fusible, soluble in 600 parts of water, without alkaline reaction.

APIS MELLIFICA. The common bee.

APIUM PETROSELINUM. The parsley herb. See *Petroselinum*.

APOCRUSTIC. A medicine which constringes; a repellent.

APOCYNACEÆ. A class of plants to which belong the genera Apocynum, Strychnos, and Wrightia.

APOCYNIN. A peculiar active principle obtained from Indian hemp.

APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM. (*Dog's Bane.*) An indigenous, perennial, herbaceous plant flourishing in the United States, the root of which is a tonic, and, in large doses, emetic.

Apocynum Cannabinum. (*Indian Hemp.*) A plant similar in appearance to the *A. androsæmifolium*, and grows in like places. The root is powerfully emetic and cathartic, diuretic, and promotes diaphoresis and expectoration.

APOMORPHIA. A salt obtained by digesting morphia in concentrated hydrochloric acid at a high temperature for several hours. It differs from morphia in containing an equivalent less of hydrogen and oxygen, or the elements of water.

APOPHLEGMATIC. A medicine which excites discharges of phlegm.

APOPHYLLITE. A mineral composed of silica, lime, and potash.

APORETIN. A resinous substance obtained from rhubarb.

APOSEPEDIN. A peculiar crystallized substance obtained from cheese.

APOTHECARY. One who practices pharmacy; one who prepares drugs for medicinal purposes and keeps them for sale. In England, apothecaries were formerly obliged to prepare medicines according to the formulas prescribed by the College of Physicians, and were liable to have their shops visited by the censors of the college, who had power to destroy medicines which were not good. Apothecaries were the most numerous class of medical practitioners in England, called *general* practitioners. In the Middle Ages an apothecary was the keeper of any shop or warehouse, and an officer appointed to take charge of a magazine. It seems proper and right that in this age of pharmacy some distinction should be made in the titles of those who deal in drugs, distinguishing those who follow the business merely as a mercantile pursuit from those who are interested in its scientific aspects, and who make it a *study*. The titles of Pharmacist, Pharmacian, Pharmaceutist, and others, have been proposed as scientific appellations.

APOTHEME. A term synonymous with deposit, which Berzelius proposed to substitute for *oxidized extractive*, believing the latter to be incorrect, for the reason that considerable carbon is also present. See *Extractive*.

APOZEM. A decoction in which the medicinal substances of plants are extracted by boiling.

APPARATUS. A complete set of instruments or utensils for performing any operation or experiment.

APPERT'S PROCESS. A process of sealing bottles, which consists in heating and sealing when quite full, as in the bottling of dandelion juice.

APPLE ESSENCE. An alcoholic solution of the valerianate of amylic ether, in the proportion of about one part of ether to six or eight of alcohol.

Apple Whisky. Distilled cider.

APPROXIMATE. Nearest to; next; near to. *Approximate principles* are those which are nearly, but not absolutely equal.

APYROUS. Incombustible, or that which sustains a strong heat without alteration of form or properties. Apyrous bodies differ from those simply refractory; the latter bodies cannot be fused by heat, but may be altered.

AQUA. (*Water.*) Natural water in its purest attainable state is composed of one equivalent of hydrogen and one of oxygen. Its specific gravity is assumed to be unity, and forms the term of comparison for that of solids and liquids. It is compressible to a small extent.

Aqua Acidi Carbonici. (*Artificial Seltzer Water.*) Water impregnated by five times its own bulk of carbonic acid.

Aqua Ammoniæ. See *Ammonia Solution.*

Aqua Ammoniæ Fortior. See *Ammonia, Stronger Water.*

Aqua Amygdalæ Amaræ. (*Bitter Almond Water.*) Rub sixty grains of carbonate of magnesia with sixteen minims of oil of bitter almonds, then with two pints of water gradually added, and filter.

Aqua Anethi. (*Dill Water.*) Bruised dill fruit, one pound; water, two gallons; distil one gallon.

Aqua Aurantii Florum. (*Orange Flower Water.*) Forty-eight troy ounces of orange flowers; sixteen pints of water; distil eight pints.

Aqua Binella. An Italian nostrum which at one time enjoyed a reputation as a styptic. It is thought that it contained creasote. It is not now in use.

Aqua Calcis. (*Liquor Calcis, Lime Water, Solution of Lime.*) Pour gradually upon four troy ounces of lime a gallon of distilled water, stir, set aside for a few hours, then pour it into a well-stopped bottle, and pour off the clear liquid as needed.

Aqua Camphoræ. (*Camphor Water.*) Rub two drachms of gum camphor with forty drops of alcohol, then with a half ounce of carb. magnesia, then with two pints of water, and filter.

Aqua Carui. (*Caraway Water.*) Rub thirty drops of oil of caraway with sixty grains of carb. magnesia; then with two pints of water; and filter.

Aqua Chlorinii. (*Liquor Chlori, Chlorine Water, Solution of Chlorine.*) Distilled water impregnated with chlorine. It is stimulant and antiseptic.

Aqua Cinnamomi. (*Cinnamon Water.*) Proceed in the manner directed for aqua carui, using sixty drops of the oil of cinnamon, two drachms of carb. magnesia, and four pints of distilled water.

Aqua Creasoti. (*Creasote Water.*) Mix together one drachm of creasote and one pint of distilled water, and agitate.

Aqua Destillata. (*Distilled Water.*) Take eighty pints of water, distil two pints and reject it; then distil sixty-four pints, and keep in glass bottles.

Aqua Fluvialis. (*River Water.*) River water contains less saline matter than spring water.

Aqua Fœniculi. (*Fennel Water.*) Oil of fennel, thirty drops; carb. magnesia, sixty grains; distilled water, two pints. Proceed in the manner directed for aqua carui.

Aqua Fontana. (*Spring Water.*) Spring water is purest when it passes through sand or gravel.

Aqua Fortis. See *Acid, Nitric.*

Aqua Laurocerasi. See *Cherry Laurel Water.*

Aqua Luciæ. (*Eau de Luce.*) A kind of liquid soap formed by mixing a tincture of oil of amber and balsam of Gilead with aqua ammonia.

Aqua Marina. (*Beryl, Sea Water.*)

Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ. (*Peppermint Water.*) Oil of peppermint, one-half drachm; carb. magnesia, one drachm; distilled water, two pints. Proceed in the manner directed for aqua carui.

Aqua Menthæ Viridis. (*Spearmint Water.*) Oil of spearmint, one-half drachm; carb. magnesia, one drachm; distilled water, two pints. Proceed in the manner directed for aqua carui.

Aqua Nicotianæ. Take of fresh, green tobacco leaves eight pounds; cut them, and add alcohol, one and one-half pounds; water q. s.; mix, and distil eight pounds. It is a remedy introduced by a German physician, who highly recommends it in the first stages of pneumonia. Dose one-half to one fluid drachm.

Aqua Phagedænica. (*Lotio Flava, Yellow Wash.*) A wash prepared by mixing a half drachm of corrosive sublimate with a pint of lime water.

Aqua Picis Liquida. (*Tar Water*, *Infusion of Tar*, *Infusum Picis Liquidæ.*) Tar, one pint; water, four pints; mix them; pour off the infusion, and filter.

Aqua Pimentæ. (*Pimento Water.*) Bruised pimento, fourteen ounces; water, two gallons; distil one gallon.

Aqua Regia. A term applied to nitro-muriatic acid by the earlier chemists, on account of it possessing the property of dissolving gold.

Aqua Rosæ. (*Rose Water.*) Pale rose flowers, forty-eight ounces; water, two gallons; distil one gallon.

Aqua Sambuci. (*Elder Flower Water.*) Elder flowers, ten pounds; water, two gallons; distil one gallon.

Aqua Sapphirina. A rich, deep-blue solution formed by the solution of the hydrated protoxide of copper in ammonia.

Aqua Tiliæ. A distilled water used in Europe, obtained from the flowers and bracts of *Tilia Europea*, and considerably used as an adjuvant, mostly in diuretic and diaphoretic mixtures.

Aqua Vitæ. Brandy or spirit of wine.

AQUÆ. Waters.

Aquæ Medicatæ. (*Medicated Waters.*) Waters impregnated with medicinal substances.

AQUATIC. A plant which grows in water.

AQUATINTA. A method of engraving by nitric acid, by which an effect is produced resembling a drawing in water colors or India ink.

AQUEOUS, } Having the qualities
AQUOSE, } of water; water.

AQUIFOLIACEÆ. A family of plants, which includes the genera Ilex and Villaresia.

AQUIFORM. In the form of water.

AQUILEGIA VULGARIS. A perennial plant, all parts of which have been medicinally employed. It is said to be diuretic, diaphoretic, and antiscorbutic, and is suspected of possessing dangerous properties.

ARABIC ACID. (*Gummic Acid*, *Arabin*, *Pure Gum*, *Gummate of Lime.*) Pure gum or arabin consists of a substance soluble in water, having acid properties combined with about 8 per cent. of lime, forming a soluble salt. According to some writers it is the *gummate of lime.* It may be obtained in a soluble state by decomposing gum arabic by means of oxalic acid, which separates the lime without modifying the condition of the acid.

ARABIN. See *Arabic Acid.*

ARACEÆ. A class of plants which includes the genera Symplocarpus, Caladium, and Tacca.

ARACHIC ACID. An acid obtained from the fruit of Arachis hypogœa, composed of $C_{40}H_{40}O_4$.

ARACHIS. A genus of plants. See *Arachis Hypogœa.*

Arachis Hypogœa. A leguminous annual plant, which produces the *groundnuts* or *peanuts*, the oil of which answers as a substitute for other oils in the preparation of some of the cerates, and is also used for various purposes in the arts, as for lubricating machinery and in the manufacture of woollen cloths. It also serves for burning in lamps.

ARALIA BARK. See *Aralia Spinosa.*

Aralia Hispida, } See *Aralia Nu-*
Aralia Racemosa. } *dicaulis.*

Aralia Nudicaulis. (*False Sarsaparilla*, *Wild Sarsaparilla*, *Small Spikenard.*) An indigenous perennial plant, the root of which is a gentle stimulant and diaphoretic, and by some considered alterative.

The root of *Aralia Racemosa* or *American Spikenard* resembles it in properties, and is used for the same purposes. *Aralia hispida* or *Dwarf Elder* is highly recommended as a diuretic in dropsy.

Aralia Spinosa. (*Angelica Tree*, *Toothache Tree.*) An indigenous arborescent shrub, the bark of which—*Aralia bark*—is considered a stimulant, diaphoretic, and said to be useful in rheumatism, syphilis, and toothache.

ARALIACEÆ. A family of plants, of which the genera Aralia and Panax are members.

ARANEA. A term applied to a genus of spiders.

ARANEOUS. Resembling a cobweb.

ARAUCARIA DOMBEYI. A species of turpentine obtained in Chili, which is said to be identical with the Norfolk Island Pine.

ARBOR ALBA MINOR. A plant corresponding with the Melaleuca cajuputi, which yields the oil of cajuput.

Arbor Dianæ. (*The Tree of Diana.*) A precipitation of silver in a beautiful arborescent form, made by adding mercury to a solution of nitrate of silver.

Arbor Saturni. An arborescent precipitation of lead made by suspending a piece of zinc in a solution of acetate of lead.

Arbor Vitæ. (*Thuja Occidentalis, Thuya Occidentalis.*) An indigenous evergreen tree, the leaves or twigs of which have a strong balsamic, camphorous, bitter taste. It is used in cancerous and venereal affections, rheumatism, &c., as an emmenagogue, and an oil from the leaves as an anthelmintic.

ARBORESCENCE. The figure of a tree; the resemblance of a tree in minerals or crystallizations, or groups of crystals in that form.

ARBUSCLE. A dwarf tree; between a shrub and a tree.

ARBUTE. The strawberry tree.

ARBUTIN. A crystalline substance obtained from uva ursi. It is a glucoside.

ARBUTUS TRAILING. (*Mayflower, Ground Laurel, Epigæa Repens.*) A small trailing plant, the leaves and stems of which are said to be useful in urinary complaints where buchu and uva ursi are indicated.

Arbutus Uva Ursi. A botanical name for the plant which produces the bearberry and uva ursi leaves.

ARCANUM. A secret medicinal remedy.

Arcanum Duplicatum. See *Potassæ Sulphas.*

ARCHANGELICA OFFICINALIS. See *Angelica.*

ARCHEUS. A term used by old chemists to denote the internal efficient cause of all things; the *anima mundi*, or plastic power, of the old philosophers; the active principle of the material world, or the power that presides over the animal economy, or the *vis medicatrix.*

ARCHIATER. Chief physician; a term applied on the continent of Europe to the first, or body physician, of princes, and to the first physicians of cities. In Russia to the first imperial physician.

ARCHIL. A lichen which grows on rocks in the Canary and Cape de Verde Islands, and which yields a rich purple color, not durable but very beautiful. It is contused between stones, and moistened with strong spirit of wine mixed with quicklime. It first takes a purplish red color and then turns to blue. In the first state it is called *archil*, and in the second *lacmus* or *litmus.*

ARCHIMEDES' PRINCIPLE. The law that when a body is immersed in a liquid it displaces a quantity of liquid equal in bulk to itself, and appears to be lighter in the liquid than in air, by the weight of the liquid displaced. The principle received its name from the following circumstance: It is said that Hiero, king of Syracuse, applied to Archimedes for a test to prove whether a crown which had been made by his orders was all gold, or whether the goldsmith had dishonestly substituted a baser metal for a portion of the gold. While the philosopher was thinking on the subject he chanced to enter a bath filled with water, and noticed that, as he entered, the liquid flowed over. This observation suggested a solution to his problem. He took the crown, and a quantity of pure gold of the same weight, and immersed them successively in the same vessel filled to the brim with water. As the crown displaced more water than the equal weight of gold, he concluded that it was partly composed of a lighter metal, and the king's suspicions were confirmed. Assuming the alloy to be silver, Archimedes then took quantities of gold and silver, equal in weight to the crown, immersed them in water and weighed that which overflowed; thus being able to discover the extent of the fraud. See *Specific Gravity*.

ARCTIUM LAPPA. The burdock plant.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA URSI. The uva ursi plant.

ARCTUVINE. A substance obtained by boiling arbutin with sulphuric acid. It is said to be identical with *hydrochinone* obtained from kinic acid.

ARDENT. Hot, burning; that causes a sensation of burning; as *ardent spirits*.

ARDENT SPIRITS OF COMMERCE. The product distilled from vinous liquors.

ARECA CATECHU. An East Indian tree belonging to the family of palms, the fruit of which is called the *Areca nut*, or *Betel nut*, of commerce. It contains tannin, gallic acid, a fixed oil, and various saline principles. It has been used in the treatment of tapeworm. Areca catechu is obtained by boiling nuts in water and evaporating the decoction.

AREFACTION. The act of drying.

ARENACEOUS. Sandy; having the properties of sand.

ARENATION. A sand-bath.

AREOMETER. An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids.

AREOTIC. A medicine which attenuates the humors, dissolves viscidity, opens the pores, and increases perspiration.

ARGAL. Unrefined or crude tartar; a substance adhering to the sides of wine-casks.

ARGAND-LAMP. A lamp invented by Argand in 1780, in which, by means of a hollow wick and a glass chimney, a strong and clear light is produced by placing the flame between two currents of air.

ARGEL. (*Arguel.*) The leaves of *Cynanchum oleæfolium*, or *C. argel*, often mixed with senna. It grows in Upper Egypt and Syria.

ARGEMONE MEXICANA. (*Prickly Poppy.*) An annual plant belonging to the Papaveraceæ. The plant is emetic and purgative, and the seeds are anodyne, soporific, and cathartic combined. An oil obtained from the seeds is used in colic.

ARGENTAL. Pertaining to silver; containing silver.

ARGENTAL MERCURY. The native amalgam of silver.

ARGENTI CHLORIDUM. (*Chloride of Silver.*) A preparation easily made by adding a solution of common salt to one of nitrate of silver as long as it produces a precipitate. It has been used in syphilis, epilepsy, dysentery, &c., &c.

ARGENTI CYANIDUM. (*Argenti Cyanuretum*, *Cyanide of Silver*, *Cyanuret of Silver.*) A tasteless white powder, insoluble in water and cold nitric acid, but rapidly soluble with decomposition in that acid when boiling hot. It has no medical uses.

ARGENTI CYANURETUM. See *Argenti Cyanidum*.

ARGENTI IODIDUM. (*Iodide of Silver.*) A compound formed by double decomposition by adding a solution of iodide of potassium to one of nitrate of silver. It is a greenish-yellow powder, nearly insoluble in ammonia. It possesses the general medical properties of nitrate of silver.

ARGENTI NITRAS. (*Crystallized Nitrate of Silver.*) A preparation made by evaporating in due form a solution of silver in nitric acid partially diluted. Internally it is a tonic and antispasmodic. Externally it is employed as a stimulant and escharotic.

ARGENTI NITRAS FUSA. (*Fused Nitrate of Silver*, *Lunar Caustic*, *Lapis Infernalis.*) This is prepared by melting nitrate of silver in a porcelain capsule, the *heat* being continued cautiously until frothing ceases; the melted salt is then poured into suitable silver moulds. This preparation is more adapted to external purposes, as it is liable to contain free silver from having been exposed to too high a heat.

ARGENTI OXIDUM. (*Oxide of Silver.*) This is prepared by precipitating a solution of nitrate of silver in water with solution of potassa, and drying the precipitate. It has the general medical properties of the nitrate of silver without its escharotic effect.

ARGENTIC DIOXIDE. This is formed on the silver plate at the positive pole of a Bunsen's battery, when the electric current is made to pass through water acidulated with sulphuric acid, or through a solution of sodic sulphate.

ARGENTINE FLOWERS OF ANTIMONY. The former name for the white vapors produced by strongly heated antimony; they consist of the teroxide of antimony.

ARGENTUM. See *Silver*.

ARGIL. Pure clay or alumina.

ARGILLOMURITE. A species of earth consisting of magnesia, silex, alumina, and lime.

ARGOL. Crude tartar. An acidulous salt from which cream of tartar is prepared. It exists in the juice of grapes, and is deposited from wines on the sides of the casks.

ARGUEL. See *Argel*.

ARGYRÆSCIN. A neutral principle whose formula is $C_{108}H_{86}O_{48}$; crystallizes from diluted alcohol; gelatinizes with warm alkalies and forms *æscinic* and *propionic* acids; by dilute acids forms sugar and argyræscetin = $C_{84}H_{62}O_{24}$.

ARIBINA. A native ternary alkaloid contained in the Araribe rubra; formula, $C_{46}H_{20}N$.

ARICA BARK. A name formerly applied to the bark of *Cinchona pubescens*, from the port at which it was shipped. It is now called *Cusco Bark*.

ARICINA. An alkaline substance identical with *cinchovatin*, obtained from a variety of Peruvian bark (Arica). It is said to be the same as quinidia; formula, $C_{40}H_{24}N_2O_6$.

ARID. Dry.

ARISTA. The awn; the pointed beard which issues from the husk or scaly flower cup of the grasses.

ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ. A family of plants to which the genera Aristolochia and Asarum belong.

ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA. The plant whose root is the *Virginia snake root* or *Serpentaria*. A stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic. In large doses it occasions nausea, vomiting, and griping pains in the bowels. It often proves beneficial as an adjunct to quinine. The plant grows throughout the Middle, Southern, and Western States.

Aristolochia Clematis,
Aristolochia Cymbifera,
Aristolochia Geminiflora,
Aristolochia Hastata,
Aristolochia Hirsuta,
Aristolochia Indica,
Aristolochia Longa,
Aristolochia Maxima,
Aristolochia Pistolochia,
Aristolochia Reticulata,
Aristolochia Rotunda,
Aristolochia Sagittata,
Aristolochia Sempervirens,
Aristolochia Tomentosa.

Species of Aristolochiæ; they are tonic and stimulant, and are supposed to possess emmenagogue properties.

ARMENIAN BOLE. An argillaceous earth consisting of alumina, silica, and oxide of iron, and used chiefly as a coloring ingredient in tooth powders.

ARMENIAN CEMENT. (*Diamond Cement.*) Dissolve five or six pieces of mastic of the size of a large pea in as much alcohol as will render it liquid. In another vessel dissolve in French brandy or good rum as much isinglass, previously softened by water, as will make a two-ounce vial full of very strong glue, to which small pieces of galbanum or ammoniacum must be added, and rubbed with it till dissolved. Then mix the whole with sufficient heat, and keep the glue in a vial closely stopped.

ARMORACIA. The horse-radish plant.

ARMORACIA RADIX. The root of *Cochlearia armoracia* or horse-radish plant. It is highly stimulant.

ARNICA FLOWERS. The flowers of *Arnica montana*. (*Leopard's Bane, Berg Wolverly.*) They are stimulant, directed with peculiar energy to the brain and nervous system; poisonous in overdoses. They are chiefly employed externally in the form of tincture.

Arnica Montana. The arnica plant, belonging to the class *Asteraceæ.* See *Arnica Flowers.*

Arnicæ Radix. The rootlets and dried rhizome of Arnica montana.

ARNICINA. An organic alkali obtained from arnica flowers. Considered by some a ternary glucoside.

ARNOTTA. See *Annotta.*

AROMA. The quality of plants or other substances, which constitutes their fragrance, which is perceived by an agreeable smell, accompanied in some with a warm spicy taste.

AROMATIC. Fragrant; spicy; strong-scented; odoriferous. A medicine characterized by a fragrant smell, and usually by a warm pungent taste.

Aromatic Confection. (*Confectio Aromatica.*) Rub four ounces of aromatic powder with four ounces of clarified honey until a uniform mass is obtained.

Aromatic Mixture of Iron. (*Mistura Ferri Aromatica.*)

Aromatic Powder. (*Pulvis Aromaticus, Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus, Compound Powder of Cinnamon.*) Two ounces each of cinnamon and ginger, and one ounce each of nutmeg and capsules cardamom; each to be in fine powder and thoroughly mixed.

Aromatic Powder of Chalk. (*Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus.*) Four ounces of cinnamon bark, three each of nutmeg and saffron, one and a half of cloves, one of cardamom seeds, twenty-five of refined sugar, and eleven of prepared chalk; each to be in fine powder, mixed thoroughly, and passed through a fine sieve.

Aromatic Powder of Chalk and Opium. (*Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio.*) Take nine and three-fourths ounces of aromatic powder of chalk and two drachms of powdered opium; mix thoroughly, and pass through a fine sieve.

Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia. See *Ammonia, Aromatic Spirit.*

Aromatic Spirit of Vinegar. See *Acetic Acid, Camphorated.*

Aromatic Sugar. Submit eight ounces of aromatic powder to percolation with strong alcohol to exhaustion; pour the percolate over eight ounces of sugar, and evaporate at a low heat.

Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb. (*Spiced Syrup of Rhubarb, Syr. Rhei Aromaticus.*) This syrup is made by preparing by percolation a compound tincture from rhubarb, cinnamon, and nutmeg, and adding it to warm syrup. It is particularly adapted to the summer-complaints of children.

Aromatic Vinegar. This is prepared by dissolving the oils of cloves, calamus, lavender, and rosemary, in concentrated acetic acid.

Aromatic Waters. Water impregnated with aromatic substances.

Aromatic Wine. This is prepared by impregnating, by the aid of one ounce of alcohol, two pints of claret wine, with a half ounce each of sage, thyme, hyssop, spearmint, wormwood, and origanum, each in coarse powder by percolation. Useful in dyspepsia.

AROMATIZE. To impregnate with aroma.

AROPH. A name by which saffron is sometimes called.

Aroph Paracelsi. A chemical preparation of Paracelsus, formed by sublimation from equal quantities of hematite and sal ammoniac. The term *aroph* is also used by the same writer as synonymous with *lithontriptic*, a solvent for stone.

ARQUIFOUX. A kind of lead ore used by potters to give their wares a green varnish.

ARRACH. A plant of the genus *Atriplex*, sometimes used as a substitute for spinach.

ARRACK. A spirituous liquor from the East Indies, distilled from toddy; the juice of the cocoanut tree procured by incision.

ARROW POISON OF BORNEO. (*Dajaksch.*) A poison in the form of an extract, whose botanical origin is apparently unknown. It causes death by paralyzing the heart.

ARROWROOT. (*Maranta.*) The

fecula of the rhizoma of *Maranta arundinacea*, a plant of the West Indies. It is a nutritious, demulcent, light, mild, and easily digested article of diet.

ARSENIATE. A salt formed by arsenic acid combined with any base.

ARSENIATE OF CAFFEIN. A salt formed by the union of caffein and arsenic acid. Its value as an antiperiodic is ascribed mainly to the arsenic.

ARSENIATE OF IRON. (*Ferri Arsenias.*) An amorphous powder, without taste or smell, insoluble in water, but readily dissolved by muriatic acid. It consists of three equivalents of protoxide of iron and one of arsenic acid, and is peculiarly useful in chronic affections of the skin.

ARSENIATE OF SODA. (*Sodæ Arsenias.*) A colorless, transparent salt, composed of two equivalents of soda, one equivalent of basic water, one of arsenic acid, and fourteen of water of crystallization. Its medical properties are the same as the other preparations of arsenic, though milder in its action.

ARSENIATE OF SODA SOLUTION. (*Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis.*) Arseniate of soda rendered anhydrous by heat, and four grains dissolved in water is a convenient form for its administration.

ARSENIC. (*Arsenicum.*) A metal of a steel-gray color and brilliant lustre, and quite brittle. It forms alloys with most of the metals; combined with sulphur it forms *orpiment* and *realgar*, which are the yellow and red sulphurets of arsenic. Orpiment is the true arsenicum of the ancients. Native orpiment appears in yellow, brilliant, and seemingly talcky masses of various sizes; realgar is red, of different shades, and often crystallized in needles. Arsenic is also found as a mineralizer in cobalt, antimony, copper, iron, and silver ores. It is brought chiefly from the Cobalt works of Saxony, where zaffer is made. The article kept in the shops is the arsenious acid, or oxide of arsenic, and white arsenic.

ARSENIC BISULPHURET. (*Realgar.*) This compound can be artificially made by melting arsenious acid with half its weight of sulphur. It is used only as a pigment. It is found native in various volcanic regions.

ARSENIC IODIDE. (*Iodide of Arsenic.*) A salt prepared by heating to liquefaction a mixture of three hundred grains of iodine and sixty grains of arsenic. It is a *teriodide* consisting of one equivalent of arsenic and three of iodine. It is said to have been useful in cancer, lepra, and various skin diseases.

ARSENIC TERSULPHURET. (*King's Yellow, Orpiment.*) Tersulphuret of arsenic is found native, consisting of one equivalent of metal and three equivalents of sulphur. It is prepared artificially by fusing together equal parts of arsenious acid and sulphur. Orpiment is an ingredient in a number of depilatories. *Atkinson's depilatory* consists of one part orpiment and six parts of quicklime, with some flour, and a coloring matter.

ARSENICAL PASTE. A preparation used as an application to ulcerated surfaces, though attended with great danger. It is composed of seventy parts of red sulphuret of mercury, twenty-two parts dragon's blood, and eight parts of arsenious acid.

ARSENICAL SOLUTION. (*Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, Solution of Arsenite of Potassa, Liquor Arsenicalis, Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis.*) Boil sixty-four grains each of arsenious acid and bicarbonate of potassa in twelve ounces of distilled water until the acid is dissolved. To the solution, when cold, add a half ounce of compound spirit of lavender and then enough water to make it measure a pint. This preparation has the general action of arsenic.

ARSENICAL SOLUTION, DE VALANGIN'S. (*Liquor Arsenici Chloridi, Solution of Chloride of Arsenic, Solutio Solventis Mineralis.*) Boil half a drachm of arsenious acid with a fluid drachm and a half of muriatic acid, mixed with a fluid ounce of water, until it is dissolved, then add sufficient water to make the solution measure a pint. This solution has considerable reputation as an alterative.

ARSENICAL SOLUTION OF PEARSON.

This is an aqueous solution of arsenite of soda containing one grain of the salt in a fluid ounce.

ARSENIOUS ACID TESTS. The most characteristic reagents are sulphuretted hydrogen, ammoniacal nitrate of silver, and ammoniacal sulphate of copper.

ARSENITE. A salt formed by the arsenious acid with a base.

Arsenite of Potassa. See *Arsenical Solution.*

Arsenite of Quinia. A salt prepared by boiling sixty-four grains of arsenious acid with half the quantity of carbonate of potassa in four fluid ounces of distilled water until dissolved, adding water enough to make the solution measure four fluid ounces, and then mixing five drachms of the solution with forty grains of sulphate of quinia, previously dissolved in boiling distilled water; the arsenite of quinia is then precipitated, which is drained.

ARTANTHE ADUNCA. A variety of matico, a species of the genus Artanthe elongata.

Artanthe Elongata. See *Matico.*

ARTEMISIA. A genus of plants of numerous species.

Artemisia Absinthium. The wormwood plant. It is a perennial plant, highly tonic, and was formerly used as a substitute for Peruvian bark, and is supposed to possess vermifuge properties.

Artemisia Abrotanum,
Artemisia Chinensis,
Artemisia Contra,
Artemisia Glomerata,
Artemisia Indica,
Artemisia Judaica,
Artemisia Moxa,
Artemisia Pontica,
Artemisia Santonica,
Artemisia Vulgaris.

Species of Artemisia, all possessing properties common to the genus. See *Art. Absinthium.*

ARTERIAL STIMULANTS. (*Incitants.*) Those agents which exhibit their influence chiefly on the heart and arteries

ARTESIAN WELLS. Those wells which are made by boring into the earth till the instrument reaches water, which, from internal pressure, flows spontaneously like a fountain.

ARTHANITIN. (*Cyclamen.*) The active principle of the *Cyclamen Europæum* or *Sowbread*, a perennial, stemless plant. It is white, amorphous, inodorous, and acrid.

ARTICHOKE. A species of Helianthus tuberosus or sun-flower.

Artichoke, Garden. (*Cynara Scolymus.*) A perennial plant, the heads of which are eaten as a salad. The flowers will curdle milk, and the plant will yield a yellow dye. The leaves are diuretic.

ARTICULATION. A term applied to the connection of the parts of a plant by joints, as in pods; also to the nodes or joints as in cane and maize.

ARTIFICIAL BONEBLACK. A preparation formed by impregnating powdered wood charcoal with phosphate of lime, by digesting it in a solution of this salt in muriatic acid, evaporating to dryness, and igniting in covered vessels.

Artificial Camphor. A white crystalline substance resembling camphor, forming one of the compounds resulting from the absorption of muriatic acid by oil of turpentine.

Artificial Fruit Essences. Compound ethers which have been found to possess the odor and flavor of fruits.

Artificial Gum. See *Dextrin.*

Artificial Musk. (*Moschus Factitius.*) This is prepared by adding small portions at a time of rectified oil of amber to three parts of fuming nitric acid. The resulting resin is washed with water to separate the acid, and brought to the consistence of a firm extract in a water bath. It has the odor of musk.

Artificial Oil of Bitter Almonds. (*Nitrobenzole*, *Nitrobenzule*, *Nitrobenzide.*) An oil formed by the action of nitric acid on benzole. The product, after being washed with water, forms an oily, yellowish, intensely sweet liquid, with an odor like that of bitter almonds. It is employed for flavoring soaps and articles of diet.

Artificial Orpiment. This is prepared by fusing together equal parts of arsenious acid and sulphur.

Artificial Rose Water. A distilled water prepared from the oil of gaultheria by boiling it with solution of potassa and distilling the mother liquor with water. It has an odor closely resembling that of the rose.

Artificial Seltzer Water. See *Aqua Acidi Carbonici.*

Artificial Soda. This is prepared from common salt, first, by converting it by sulphuric acid into sulphate of soda, and then decomposing the sulphate by carbonate of lime and charcoal at a high temperature so as to yield carbonate of soda.

ARTOCARPUS INCISA. The *Bread-fruit* tree, the fruit of which furnishes a substitute for arrowroot.

ARUM. (*Indian Turnip, Dragon Root.*) The root or cormus of *Arum triphyllum;* called also *Wake Robin.* It is a powerful local irritant, stimulating the secretions of the skin and lungs.

Arum Esculentum, } Species of
Arum Maculatum. } Arum possessing properties common to the plant.

ASADULCIS. Benzoin.

ASAFŒTIDA, } A fetid, inspissated
ASAFETIDA. } sap, from Persia and the East Indies. It is the concrete juice of a large umbelliferous plant. It is an antispasmodic.

ASAGRÆA OFFICINALIS. (*Helonias Officinalis, Veratrum Officinale.*) The plant which produces the fruit Sabadilla or Cevadilla; a species of Veratrum.

ASARABACCA. The *Asarum Europæum,* the leaves and roots of which are emetic, and used in farriery. The powdered leaves form the basis of most cephalic snuffs.

ASARIN. (*Asarum Camphor.*) A crystallized, peculiar, bitter principle, resembling camphor, obtained from *Asarum Europæum;* formula, $C_{20}H_{12}O_{12}$.

ASARITE. (*Asarone.*) A concrete, volatile substance obtained from the root of Asarum Europæum.

ASARUM. (*Canada Snakeroot, Wild Ginger.*) The root of Asarum Canadense, an indigenous plant, which very closely resembles A. Europæum or Asarabacca. It is an aromatic, stimulant tonic, with diaphoretic properties.

Asarum Camphor. See *Asarin.*

Asarum Canadense. See *Asarum.*

Asarum Europæum. See *Asarabacca.*

ASBOLIN. A yellow, oil-like matter, very acrid and bitter, obtained from soot.

ASCLEPIADACEÆ. That family or natural order of plants to which belongs the genus Asclepias.

ASCLEPIAS. A genus of plants.

Asclepias Contrayerva. A species of Asclepias from which it is said the mechoacan root of European commerce is obtained.

Asclepias Cornuti. (*Asclepias Syriaca, Common Silk Weed, Common Milk Weed.*) A plant common in the United States, possessing anodyne and expectorant properties, and has been used in asthma and typhus fever with success. When wounded it emits a milky juice.

Asclepias Curassavica. (*Bastard Ipecacuanha, Redhead, Blood Weed.*) A species of Asclepias native of the West Indies, the root and expressed juice of which are emetic and cathartic. It has been found useful in gonorrhœa, hemorrhages, and worms.

Asclepias, Flesh-colored. See *Asclepias Incarnata.*

Asclepias Gigantea. (*Calotropis Gigantea.*) A plant native of Hindostan, but introduced into the West Indies, the bark of the root of which is used in various skin diseases and venereal affections.

Asclepias Incarnata. (*Flesh-colored Asclepias.*) A species of Asclepias growing in all parts of the United States, having properties similar to those of *A. Syriaca.*

Asclepias Syriaca. See *A. Cornuti.*

Asclepias Tuberosa. An indigenous plant, called *Butterfly Weed,* the root of which, called *Pleurisy Root,* possesses diaphoretic and expectorant properties, without being a stimulant. It has been used in pleurisy, diarrhœa, dysentery, and acute rheumatism with success.

Asclepias Verticillata. A species of Asclepias, which is used in the Southern States as a remedy in snake-bites.

Asclepias Vincetoxicum. (*Cynanchum Vincetoxicum*, *White Swallowwort*, *Vincetoxicum*.) A European plant, the root of which has been esteemed as a counter-poison. It is an emetic, and is capable in large doses of producing dangerous inflammation of the stomach.

ASCLEPIN. A peculiar principle contained in the root of Asclepias vincetoxicum. It is emetic, of a pale yellow, and readily soluble in alcohol.

ASCLEPIONE. The chief solid ingredient of the juice of Asclepias cornuti, consisting of a peculiar crystalline substance of a resinous character.

ASCLETINE. An "eclectic" preparation, recommended as the active principle of pleurisy root.

ASH BARK. (*Jaen Bark.*) A variety of Peruvian bark.

Ash Blue. A chemical production of copper and lime water.

Ash-Colored Cantharis. (*Cantharis Cinerea.*) A species of Spanish fly, closely resembling the *potato fly* or *Cantharis vittata*, but of an ash color.

Ash, Common European. (*Fraxinus Excelsior.*) A tree which yields manna by incisions in its trunk. The bark and leaves are bitter and astringent.

ASHWEED. A plant, the small wild angelica, gout-wort, goat's-foot, or herb Gerard. A species of the genus Ægopodium.

ASHY-CROWN BARK. A species of Peruvian bark identical with *Cinchona rotundifolia.*

ASIATIC PILLS. Pills consisting of arsenious acid and black pepper in the proportion of one part of the former to eighty of the latter.

ASPALATHUM. The calambac; a variety of the agallochum or aloes-wood; also the rose-wood. (*Lignum Rhodium.*)

ASPALATHUS. The rose-wood, a fragrant wood, yielding an essential oil with the odor of roses, furnished by two species of convolvulus, viz., *C. Floridus* and *C. scoparvus*, natives of the Canaries.

ASPARAGEÆ. A family of plants, to which belongs the genus Convallaria.

ASPARAGIA HISPIDA. A plant, the root of which has been largely substituted for dandelion root.

ASPARAGIN. (*Asparamide*, *Althæin.*) A crystallized substance or an active principle obtained from the Asparagus.

ASPARAGUS. The name of a genus of plants, and also the common name of one of its species (*A. officinalis*) cultivated in gardens, called also *sparagus*, *sparage*, and *sparrow-grass*. The roots have a bitterish, mucilaginous taste, and the stalk is in some degree aperient and deobstruent.

Asparagus Officinalis. See *Asparagus.*

ASPARAMIDE. See *Asparagin.*

ASPARMIC ACID. (*Aspartic Acid.*) A concrete crystalline acid obtained by the action of strong acids on asparagin, and composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen.

ASPARTATE. Any compound of the aspartic acid with a base.

ASPARTIC ACID. See *Asparmic Acid.*

ASPEN. See *American Aspen.*

ASPERIFOLIATE. Having rough leaves.

ASPERMOUS. Destitute of seeds.

ASPERTANNIC ACID. An acid obtained from Asperula odorata, composed of $C_{14}H_8O_8$.

ASPERULA ODORATA. (*Sweet-scented Wood-roof.*) A plant said to be diuretic, tonic, and vulnerary, the odorous principle of which is said to be identical with that of the active constituent of the tonka bean.

ASPHALTUM. (*Bitumen Judaicum*, *Jew's Pitch.*) A smooth, hard, brittle, black or brown substance, which breaks with a polish, melts easily when heated and when pure, and burns without leaving any ashes. It has little taste and scarcely any smell unless heated, when it emits a strong smell of pitch. It is found in a liquid or soft state on the surface of the Dead Sea, which from this substance is called Asphaltites or the Asphaltic Lake. It is found also in the earth, in many parts of Asia, Europe, and America. Formerly it was used for embalming dead bodies. The solid asphaltum is still employed in Arabia, Egypt, and Persia instead of pitch for ships; the fluid asphaltum is used for varnishing and for paving streets.

ASPHURELATA. A series of semi-metallic fossils, fusible by fire, and in their purest state not malleable. In their native state they are mixed with sulphur and other adventitious matter in the form of ore. Under this denomination are classed bismuth, antimony, cobalt, zinc, and mercury.

ASPIC. A plant growing in France; a species of lavender (*Lavendula spica*), which resembles the common kind (*L. vera*) in the blue color of its flowers and in the figure and green color of its leaves. It is called *male lavender*, *spica nardus*, and *pseudo nardus*. Its oil, called *oil of spike* or *oil of aspic*, is used by painters, furriers, and other artificers.

ASPIDIN. The impure active principle of the male fern root.

ASPIDIUM ATHAMANTICUM. A species of male fern growing in South America.

Aspidium Filix Fœmina. (*Asplenium Filix Fœmina*, *Female Fern*, *Polypodium Filix Fœmina*, *Athyrium Filix Fœmina.*) A species of Aspidium, having a root analogous to that of male fern and similar properties.

Aspidium Filix Mas. (*Filix Mas*, *Male Fern*, *Polypodium Filix Mas*, *Nephrodium Filix Mas.*). A European plant possessing anthelmintic properties, used particularly in cases of tapeworm.

ASPLENIUM ADIANTUM NIGRUM. (*Black Spleenwort.*) A species of Asplenium which has been substituted for the genuine maidenhair, though destitute of its aromatic flavor.

Asplenium Filix Fœmina. See *Aspidium Filix Fœmina.*

Asplenium Scolopendrium. (*Scolopendrium Officinarum*, *Harts-tongue.*) A fern indigenous in Europe and America. The leaves have a sweetish, mucilaginous, astringent taste, and were used as a deobstruent, astringent, and demulcent.

Asplenium Trichomanes. (*Common Spleenwort*, *Maidenhair.*) A species of Asplenium possessing properties similar to others of the same genus.

ASSACOU. A Brazilian name for *Hura Brasiliensis*, a Brazilian tree of the family Euphorbiaceæ, and possessing the same general properties. The juice is said to be anthelmintic, and employed to intoxicate fish.

ASSAFŒTIDA. See *Asafœtida.*

ASSAMAR. A bitter substance contained in caramel.

ASSAY. The determination of the quantity of any particular metal in an ore or other metallic compound alloy, or the determination of the quantity of gold or silver in coin; the docimastic art.

Assay Balance. A balance used in the process of assaying.

Assay Furnace. A furnace used in the process of assaying.

ASTER PUMICEUS. A common indigenous plant, the rootlets of which are said to be aromatic, astringent, and diaphoretic.

ASTRAGALUS. A genus of plants containing numerous species, some of which are called *milk vetch* and *liquorice-vetch.*

Astragalus Aristatus,	Species of Astragalus all possessing the common properties of the genus
Astragalus Creticus,	
Astragalus Gummifera,	
Astragalus Massiliensis,	
Astragalus Strobiliferus,	
Astragalus Tragacantha.	

Astragalus Verus. A Persian shrub which yields the gum tragacanth of commerce.

ASTRAL LAMP. An Argand lamp in which the oil is contained in a vessel in the form of a flattened ring, obliquely inclined outward and downward, and surmounted by a flattened, hemispherical ground glass, the whole arrangement designed to throw a strong and uninterrupted light on the table below.

ASTRINGENT. A medicine that has the property of causing contraction in the soft solids, usually accompanied with increased absorption and diminished excretion.

ASTRINGENT SAFFRON OF MARS. A preparation formed by exposing subcarbonate of iron to a red heat, whereby it absorbs oxygen, and loses water and carbonic acid.

ATACAMITE. A native chloride of copper.

ATHAMANTA AUREOSELINUM. Mountain Parsley.

ATHAMANTIN. A peculiar principle obtained from Athamanta oreoselinum, having the composition of $C_{24}H_{15}O_7$. It is decomposable into oreoselon, $C_{14}H_5O_3$, and valerianic acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$.

ATHANOR. A digesting furnace so constructed as to maintain a uniform and durable heat. It is a furnace with a lateral tower, close on all sides, except a communication below the fireplace, which is filled with fuel by an opening above fitted with a close cover. As the fuel below is consumed, that in the tower falls down to supply its place.

ATHEROSPERMA MOSCHATA. (*Australian Sassafras.*) A tree, the bark of which contains a volatile oil, which has some reputation in Australia as a diaphoretic, diuretic, and sedative.

ATHEROSPERMIA,
ATHEROSPERMIN. An alkaloid obtained from the bark of *A. moschata*; formula, $C_{30}H_{20}NO_5$.

ATHYRIUM FILIX FŒMINA. See *Aspidium Filix Fœmina.*

ATKINSON'S DEPILATORY. See *Arsenic Tersulphuret.*

ATOM. A particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division. Atoms are the first principles or component parts of all bodies; the ultimate particle or component part of a body; the smallest particle supposed to result from the division of a body without decomposition.

ATOMICITY. See "Atomic Theory," in second part of this work.

ATOMIC THEORY. This theory teaches that all chemical combinations take place between the ultimate particles or atoms of bodies, and that those unite, either one atom with one atom, or by sums of atoms, which are integral multiples of unity. See "Atomic Theory," in second part of this work.

ATOMIC WEIGHT. The relative weight of the ultimate particle or atom of a body, considered in reference to a standard unit and to some rule for determining when bodies unite, one atom with one atom.

ATOMIZE. To reduce to atoms.

ATOMIZERS. (*Pulverizers, Nebulizers.*) Instruments by which liquid substances, which cannot be wholly volatilized, as saline solutions, can be brought into a state of minute division, as in spray, whereby they may be introduced into the air-passages, and by inhalation into the lungs.

ATRACTYLIC ACID. A colorless, inodorous acid, possessing an astringent and bitter-sweet taste, obtained from the root of the *Atractylis gummifera.* When heated to boiling, it is transformed into sulphuric acid, valerianic acid, sugar, and resin.

ATRACTYLIS GUMMIFERA. A plant belonging to the natural order of Compositæ.

ATRIPLEX HORTENSIS. A vegetable belonging to the family of Chenopodiaceæ. It is used in Europe frequently as a substitute for spinach, and contains considerable quantities of oxalate of soda.

ATROPA BELLADONNA. (*Deadly Nightshade.*) A plant, native of Europe, but cultivated in this country; all parts of it are active. The leaves and roots are the parts most used, which are powerful narcotics, and very poisonous.

ATROPA MANDRAGORA. (*Mandragora Officinalis, Mandrake, Mandragora.*) A plant somewhat similar in its properties to Atropa belladonna. It is a native of

Europe, and comparatively unknown in this country.

ATROPIA. A vegetable alkaloid; the active principle of Atropa belladonna or deadly nightshade. It is white, brilliant, and crystallizes in long needles.

ATROPIA SULPHATE. (*Atropiæ Sulphas.*) A white crystalline powder, soluble in water, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on solution of atropia.

ATROPIA VALERIANATE. A salt prepared by evaporating spontaneously a mixture of a solution of 38 parts of atropia in 140 parts of alcohol with another solution of 12 parts of valerianic acid in 10 parts of alcohol.

ATROPIC ACID. An acid obtained by heating atropia with baryta water. It is an uncrystallizable salt.

ATTALEH. A native name for the tree which affords the Barbary gum.

ATTAR OF ROSES. (*Otto of Roses, Oil of Roses, Essence of Roses, Oleum Rosæ.*) The volatile oil obtained from the petals of *Rosæ centifolia.* It is used chiefly as a perfume and for flavoring purposes. It is frequently adulterated with volatile and fixed oils, spermaceti, &c., &c.

ATTENUANT. A medicine that thins the fluids; a diluent; the property of rendering the blood and other humors more fluid by diminishing the size of the particles.

ATTFIELD'S SATURATION TABLES. See second part of this work.

ATTRACTION. *Elective attraction* or *elective affinity* is the tendency of those ingredients in a mixture to combine which have the strongest attraction.

AUGITE. A mineral called Pyroxene. It consists chiefly of silica, magnesia, and lime, with oxide of iron and manganese.

AUME. A Dutch measure for Rhenish wine containing forty English gallons.

AURANTIACEÆ. A family of plants to which belong the genera Citrus and Ægle.

AURANTII AMARI CORTEX. (*Bitter Orange-Peel.*) The rind of the fruit of Citrus vulgaris.

AURANTII CORTEX. Orange-peel.

AURANTII DULCIS CORTEX (*Sweet Orange-Peel.*) The rind of the fruit of Citrus aurantium.

AURANTII FLORES. (*Orange Flowers.*) The flowers of Citrus aurantium and of Citrus vulgaris. They impart to water distilled from them their peculiar fragrance, and are much esteemed as a perfume and antispasmodic.

AURANTII FLORUM AQUA. (*Orange Flower Water.*) Orange flowers, forty-eight troy ounces; water, two gallons, distil eight pints.

AURANTII OLEUM. (*Oil of Neroli, Oil of Orange Flowers.*) An oil obtained from orange flowers by distillation.

AURATE. A combination of auric acid with a base.

AURIC ACID. A combination of gold and oxygen, in which the oxygen is in the greatest proportion to the gold, or as a sesquioxide.

AURUM. (*Gold.*) The preparations of this metal have been used in various venereal and skin affections.

AURUM FULMINANS. (*Fulminating Gold.*) A precipitate obtained by ammonia from a solution of gold in nitromuriatic acid. It is a compound of auric acid and the oxide of ammonium.

AURUM MOSAICUM,
AURUM MUSIVUM. } A sparkling gold-colored substance obtained by heating a mixture of sulphur and oxide of tin in a close vessel. The elements of the oxide unite with separate portions of the sulphur, forming sulphurous acid and the Aurum mosaicum, which is a deutosulphuret of tin. It is used as a pigment.

AUSTRALIAN GUM. An Australian species of gum arabic. It is not entirely soluble in water.

AUSTRALIAN SASSAFRAS. (See *Atherosperma Moschata.*)

AUTOPSY. The dissection of a dead body for the purpose of ascertaining the cause, seat or nature of the disease.

AVA. (*Kava, Kawa.*) The name of an intoxicating drink used in the Sandwich Islands. It is prepared from the root of a species of the old genus Piper macropiper methysticum, or Piper methysticum.

AVENA SATIVA. The common oat.

AVENA FARINA. (*Oatmeal.*) The meal prepared from the seeds of Avena sativa.

AVENS. (*Geum Urbanum.*) A European plant, the root of which, when fresh, has an odor like that of cloves, and is called *Radix caryophyllatæ.* It has been used in diarrhœa, &c.

AVENS, PURPLE. See *Avens, Water.*

AVENS, WATER. (*Water Avens, Purple Avens.*) The root of *Geum rivale*, a plant common to Europe and this country. It is used in pulmonary phthisis and disorders of the stomach. Geum urbanum and Geum Virginianum are species which have been used for similar purposes.

AVERNAT. A sort of grape.

AVERUNCATE. To tear away by the roots.

AVIGNON BERRY. The fruit of the Rhamnus infectorias and of other species of the same genus. The berry is less than a pea, of a yellowish-green color, and bitter, astringent taste; used by dyers and painters for coloring.

AVOIRDUPOIS. A weight of which a pound contains sixteen ounces. Its proportion to a pound troy is as seventeen to fourteen.

AWLWORT. The popular name for the Subularia aquatica; so named from its awl-shaped leaves, which grow in clusters around the root.

AWM. See *Aam.*

AWN. The beard of corn or grass; a slender, sharp process issuing from the chaff or glume.

AXIFEROUS. A term applied to plants which consist exclusively of an axis without leaves or other appendages.

AXILLA. The angle, on the upper side, formed by a branch with the stem, or by a leaf or its petiole, with the stem or branch.

AXIS. The central part, or column, of a plant around which the other parts are disposed, corresponding to the vertebral column in the highest order of animals.

AXUNGIA. See *Adeps.*

AYA-PANA. (*Eupatorium.*) A species of Boneset or Thoroughwort, somewhat milder than the E. perfoliatum.

AYDENDRON LAUREL. (*Laurus Pichurim.*) A genus of trees, which it is said includes an uncertain tree growing in Brazil and other parts of South America, which yield a seed called the *Pichurim bean*, which is also said to be the product of Ocotea pichurim and Laurus pichurim. Its position in either of these genera is denied, and it is now referred to the genus Nectandra with the specific name Puchury. These beans possess the common properties of the aromatics.

AZADIRACHTA INDICA. A plant belonging to the family Meliaceæ, the tender leaves of which are used in the treatment of small-pox.

AZEDARACH. The bark of the root of Melia azedarach, a beautiful tree called the Pride of India, Pride of China, and *Common Bead Tree.* The bark is cathartic and emetic, possessing properties similar to the Spigelia or Pinkroot.

AZOBENZOLE. A compound produced from anilin by treatment with muriatic acid and permanganate of potassa in certain proportions.

AZOIC. Destitute of any vestige of organic life.

AZOLITININ. One of the coloring principles of litmus, having the composition $C_{18}H_{10}NO_{10}$; deep brown-red, soluble in alkalies with blue color.

AZOTE. (*Nitrogen.*) An element existing when uncombined in the state of a gas. It is called azote from its fatal effects upon animal life, but more generally *nitrogen* from its forming nitric acid by combination with oxygen. It exists together with oxygen in atmospheric air, and forms about seventy-nine parts in a hundred of it by volume. Combined with hydrogen, in a certain proportion, it forms ammonia; and it enters into the composition of most animal substances, particularly of the muscular fibre.

AZOTH. The first principle or mercury of metals; the liquor of sublimated quicksilver; the universal remedy of Paracelsus.

AZOTIC ACID. Nitric acid.

AZOTITE. A name given to a salt, supposed by Davy to be formed by the combination of nitrous oxide with a base, and called by him nitroxic.

AZOTIZE. To impregnate with nitrogen or azote.

AZULENE. Another name for anilin red.

AZURE. (*Smalt.*) A blue glass which results by heating the impure oxide of cobalt with sand and potassa; when powdered it is called smalt or azure, and is used chiefly in painting.

Azure Stone. The Lapis lazuli.

AZYMOUS. Unfermented.

B.

BABLAH. The rind or shell of the fruit of the *Mimosa cineraria.* It contains gallic acid and tannin, and has been used in dying drab.

BACCA. A berry; a fruit which consists of a pulpy pericarp, without valves, inclosing several naked seeds.

BACCATE. Consisting of or resembling berries.

BACCHARIS CONFERTIFOLIA. An evergreen shrub, abounding in Chili. It is used as a tonic, febrifuge, and diuretic. The varieties of Baccharis are commonly known by the name *Chilquilla.* From them a resin and wax are obtained, formed by the agency of an insect.

BACCIFEROUS. That which produces berries.

BACHER'S TONIC PILLS. Pills consisting of one ounce of extract of black hellebore, one ounce of myrrh, ten scruples of the powdered leaves of Centaurea benedicta, all mixed and made into pills of one grain each.

BADIANE. See *Aniseed, Star.*

BAEL FRUIT. See *Ægle Marmelos.*

BAHAR, BARRE. Weights used in the East Indies. The *great bahar* for weighing pepper, cloves, nutmegs, &c., is 524 lbs. 9 oz. avoir. The *little bahar,* for weighing quicksilver, vermilion, ivory, silk, &c., is 487 lbs. 9 oz. avoir.

BALÆNIC ACID. An acid obtained from the oil of Balæua rostrata, composed of $C_{38}H_{36}O_4$.

BALAUSTINE. The wild pomegranate tree.

BALAUSTINES. A name applied to the flowers of the pomegranate tree, *Punica granatum.* They contain tannic and gallic acids.

BALM. (*Melissa.*) The herb of *Melissa officinalis,* a native of Europe, though cultivated in this country. It has no remedial effects on the system.

Balm of Gilead. See *Amyris Gileadensis.*

Balm of Gilead Tree. See *Abies Balsamea.*

BALNEAL. Pertaining to a bath.

BALSAM. An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, flowing spontaneously or by incision from certain plants. A great variety of substances pass under this denomination. The term is more particularly applied to vegetable juices as are liquid or spontaneously concrete and consist of a resinous substance. The balsams are either liquid or solid, and are compounds of resins and essential oils.

Balsam Apple. (*Momordica Balsamina, Balsamina.*) A climbing plant, native of the East Indies, but cultivated in this country for its fruit, which is said to be poisonous when taken in large doses. It is used in dropsy in the form of an extract and in the form of a liniment, made by infusing the seedless fruit in olive oil. It is used for prolapsus ani, chapped hands, old sores, &c.

Balsam, Canada. See *Abies Balsamea.*

Balsam, Carpathian. A product of the *Pinus cembra* or *Siberian stone pine* of the Alps and Carpathian Mountains. It is a species of *Abies balsamea.* Its seeds are used in Europe under the name of pine nuts.

Balsam of Copaiva. See *Copaiva.*

Balsam of Fir. See *Abies Balsamea.*

Balsam of Gilead. See *Amyris Gileadensis.*

Balsam, Hungarian. A balsam obtained from the *Pinus pumilio.* It is analogous to oil of juniper.

Balsam of Peru. (*Balsamum Peruvianum.*) The prepared juice of *Myrospermum Peruiferum*, *Myrospermum Pereiræ*, or *Myroxylon Peruiferum*, a tree growing in Central America. It is a viscid, syrup-like substance, of a dark reddish-brown color, a fragrant odor, and bitterish taste. It is a warm, stimulating tonic and expectorant, and is also applied externally to indolent ulcers. A *white balsam* is obtained from the fruit by expression.

Balsam of Sulphur. (*Sulphurated Oil.*) A name formerly given to a substance resulting from the reaction of sulphur upon olive oil at a high temperature. It was thought useful in pectoral complaints and as a stimulant to foul ulcers.

Balsam of Tolu. (*Balsamum Tolutanum.*) The juice of Myrospermum Toluiferum, or Myroxylon Toluiferum, a tree growing in New Granada and in the neighborhood of Tolu. The balsam is procured by making incisions into the trunk. It is a stimulant tonic, with a peculiar tendency to the pulmonary organs.

Balsam, Riga. (*Balsamum Carpaticum*, *Balsamum Libani.*) A product of Pinus cembra, a large tree growing in Europe and Asia. It has an odor like that of juniper and possesses like properties. A similar product, called Hungarian Balsam, is obtained from Pinus pumilio.

Balsam Weed. (*Impatiens Fulva* and *Impatiens Pallida*, *Jewel Weed*, *Touch-me-not.*) Succulent plants, known by their tender, juicy, almost transparent stems. Their properties are similar to the *I. noli-me-tangere* of Europe, which has an acrid, burning taste. It is an emetic and cathartic.

Balsam, White. See *Balsam of Peru.*

BALSAMIC. Having the qualities of balsam.

Balsamic. A warm, stimulating demulcent medicine of a smooth and oily consistence.

BALSAMIFEROUS. Producing balsam.

BALSAMINA. See *Balsam Apple.*

BALSAMINACEÆ. A family of plants which yield balsams.

BALSAMITO. A tincture of the fruit of the Peruvian balsam tree, Myrospermum Peruiferum, rum being used as the menstruum.

BALSAMODENDRON GILEADENSE. See *Amyris Gileadense.*

Balsamodendron Myrrha. A small tree growing in Arabia Felix, in the neighborhood of Gison, interspersed among the Acaciæ and Euphorbiaceæ. The juice, which exudes spontaneously and concretes upon the bark, constitutes the gum myrrh of commerce.

BALSAMUM CARPATICUM. See *Balsam Riga.*

Balsamum Gileadense. See *Amyris Gileadensis.*

Balsamum Libani. See *Balsam Riga.*

Balsamum Peruvianum. See *Balsam of Peru.*

Balsamum Tolutanum. See *Balsam of Tolu.*

Balsamum Tranquillans. (*Baume Tranquille.*) A preparation consisting of olive oil holding in suspension or solution the active matters of certain narcotic plants. It is used by friction as anodyne in local pains.

Balsamum Traumaticum. An old title for the compound tincture of benzoin.

BALSTON SPA WATER. (*Sans Souci Spring.*) A wine gallon contains 143.733 grains chloride of sodium, 12.66 grains bicarbonate of soda, 39.1 grains bicarbonate of magnesia, 43.407 grains carbonate of lime, 5.95 grains carbonate of iron, 1.8 grains iodide of sodium, 1 grain of silica.

BANANA. A species of the genus Musa, which includes also the plantain and its fruit. It rises 15 or 20 feet high, with a soft stalk, marked with dark purple stripes and spots, with leaves six feet long and a foot broad. The flowers grow in bunches, covered with a sheath of a fine color of purple. The fruit is four or five inches long and an inch or more in diameter, an essence or extract of which is used for flavoring purposes.

Banana Essence. See *Amylic Ether, Acetate.*

BANCKSIA ABYSSINICA. (*Brayera, Hagenia Abyssinica, Brayera Anthelmintica.*) A tree, the flowers and unripe fruit of which constitute the Brayera or Kooso of commerce. They possess vermifuge properties.

BANDOLINE. Take of gum tragacanth, six ounces; rose water, one gallon; otto of rose, a half ounce. Steep the gum in the water, agitating from time to time as it swells into a gelatinous mass; then carefully press through a coarse, clean linen cloth, and incorporate the otto of rose thoroughly through the soft mass.

Bandoline. A title given to certain pomades and hair oils.

BANE. Poison of a deadly quality.

BANEBERRY. See *Actæa Spicata.*

BANG. A name given to a mixture of the larger leaves and capsules of the Indian hemp. It is thought to be the Nepenthe of the ancients.

BANYAN. The Indian fig (*Ficus Indica*). A tree whose branches, bending to the ground, take root and form new trees, till they cover a space of many hundred feet.

BAOBAB. See *Adansonia Digitata.*

BAPHIA NITIDA. An African tree which furnishes the red dye called camwood.

BAPTISIA ALBA. (*Prairie Indigo.*) A species of Baptisia tinctoria, or wild indigo, possessing similar properties.

Baptisia Tinctoria. (*Sophora Tinctoria, Podalyria Tinctoria, Wild Indigo.*) A plant growing abundantly in the United States possessing emetic and cathartic properties.

BARBADOES ALOES. See *Aloe Barbadensis.*

Barbadoes Nuts. (*Purging Nuts, Physic Nuts.*) The seeds of the plant *Curcas purgans* or *Jatropha curcas*, growing in Brazil, from which an oil is expressed, having properties similar to those of croton oil.

Barbadoes Petroleum. A black, inflammable liquid of a molasses consistence, composed chiefly of carbon and hydrogen, associated with a little nitrogen and oxygen. See *Barbadoes Tar.*

Barbadoes Tar. A mineral fluid of the nature of the thicker fluid bitumens, of a nauseous, bitterish taste, a very strong, disagreeable smell, viscid, of a brown, black, or reddish color; it easily melts and burns with much smoke; it is not soluble in spirits. It trickles down the sides of mountains in some parts of America, and sometimes is found on the surface of the waters It is used in coughs and disorders of the breast and lungs.

BARBARY GUM. See *Attaleh.*

BARBATE Bearded.

BARBERRY. (*Berberis, Pipperidge Bush.*) The bark of the root of Berberis vulgaris; a shrub growing in Europe and this country. The root and inner bark have been used for dyeing; the berries contain malic and citric acids. Barberry is tonic and cathartic.

BARII CHLORIDUM. (*Chloride of Barium, Muriate of Baryta.*) A permanent white salt possessing a disagreeable taste. It is used in medicine only in solution.

Barii Iodidum. (*Iodide of Barium.*) A compound formed by double decomposition, by adding native carbonate of baryta in powder to a boiling solution of iodide of iron. It is used in scrofulous enlargements.

BARILLA. Impure soda derived from a plant cultivated in Spain for its ashes, from which a very fine article of commercial carbonate of soda is obtained. The plant is cut, and laid into heaps, and burnt, the salts running into a hole in the ground, where they form a vitrified lump. The alkali produced from this plant is used in making glass and soap and in bleaching linen. It is obtained from several vegetables, principally belonging to the genera Salsola, Salicornia, and Chenopodium, and contains from 25 to 40 per cent. of carbonated alkali.

BARIUM. The metallic radical of

the earth baryta, which is an oxide of barium, and is susceptible of two degrees of oxygenation; the first or protoxide of barium is called *baryta*.

BARK. (*Cortex.*) The exterior covering of a tree corresponding to the skin of an animal. This is composed of the cuticle or epidermis, the outer bark or cortex, and the inner bark or liber. The rough, broken matter on bark is sometimes called ross.

Bark, Arica,
Bark, Cusco. } See *Arica Bark.*

Bark, Ash,
Bark, Jaen. } See *Ash Bark.*

Bark Calisaya. (*Yellow Cinchona Bark*, *Cinchona Flava Cortex*, *Cinchona Flava.*) A variety of Peruvian bark containing not less than two per cent. of alkaloids yielding crystallizable salts.

Bark, Pale. (*Cinchona Pallida*, *Pale Cinchona Bark*, *Cinchonæ Pallidæ Cortex.*) The bark of Cinchona condaminea and of Cinchona micrantha, a species of Peruvian bark or cinchona.

Bark, Red. (*Cinchona Rubra*, *Red Cinchona*, *Red Bark*) The bark of an undetermined species of cinchona, containing not less than two per cent. of alkaloids yielding crystallizable salts.

Bark, Bogota,
Bark, Coquetta,
Bark, Fibrous Carthagena,
Bark. Fusagasuga,
Bark, Hard Carthagena,
Bark, Santa Martha,
Bark, St. Lucia,
Bark, Carabaya,
Bark, Caribæan,
Bark, Crown,
Bark, Loxa,
Bark, Gray,
Bark, Huamilies,
Bark, Huanuco,
Bark, Lima,
Bark, Maracaybo,
Bark, Pitaya,
Bark of St. Ann,
Bark, Silver.
} Varieties of Peruvian Bark.

Bark, Yellow. See *Bark, Calisaya.*

Bark Stove. A glazed structure for keeping tropical plants, having a bed of tanner's bark or other fermentable matter, which produces a moist heat.

BARLEY. A species of grain of the genus Hordeum. It possesses emollient, diluent, and expectorant properties.

Barley Sugar. Sugar boiled till it is brittle and candied with orange and lemon-peel.

Barley Water. (*Decoction of Barley*, *Decoctum Hordei.*)

BAROLITE. Carbonate of baryta.

BAROMETER. An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere.

BAROSELENITE. (*Sulphate of Baryta.*) Used as the carbonate to obtain chloride of barium.

BAROSMA CRENATA. (*Diosma Crenati*, *Short-leaved Buchu*, *Barosma Betulina.*) A slender shrub, the leaves of which constitute the Buchu of commerce. They are gently stimulant, with a tendency to the urinary organs.

Barosma Betulina. See *Barosma Crenata.*

Barosma Crenulata. (*Medium Size Buchu.*)
Barosma Serratifolia. (*Long Buchu.*)
} Species of Barosma.

BARRAS. The resin which exudes from wounds made in the barks of fir trees.

BARRENWORT. The plant *Epimedium Alpinum*, a low herbaceous plant with a creeping root, having many stalks, each of which has three flowers.

BARTRAM. The pellitory plant.

BARWOOD. A red dye-wood from Angola and other parts of Africa.

BARYSTRONTIANITE. A mineral composed of carbonate of strontia and sulphate of baryta.

BARYTA. The heaviest of the earths, the specific gravity being as high as four (4). It is an oxide, the base of which being barium. It is generally found in combination with sulphuric and carbonic acids, forming the sulphate and carbonate of baryta, the former of which is called *heavy spar.*

BARYTA CARBONATE,
BARYTA SULPHATE. } See *Baryta.*

BARYTA MURIATE. See *Barii Chloridum.*

BARYTA WATER. A reagent formed by the solution of baryta in water.

BARYTINA. A vegetable alkaloid said to be contained in white hellebore, and thus named from its being precipitated like baryta from its solution in acetic acid by sulphuric acid.

BASAL. Pertaining to the base.

BASE. The electro-positive ingredient of a compound, or the electro-positive ingredient of a salt. Any alkaline or earthy substance, combining with an acid, forms a compound or salt, of which it is the *base.* Such salts are called salts with alkaline or earthy bases. That which enters as a principal ingredient into a mixture or combination.

BASIC. This term is often applied to a salt in which the base is in excess or constitutes a large proportion of the neutral salt.

BASIFIER. That which converts into a salifiable base.

BASIL. See *Ocymum Basilicum.*

BASIL WEED. Wild basil; a plant of the genus Chenopodium.

BASSORA GUM. The plant which yields this gum is unknown. It is from Bassora, on the Gulf of Persia. It is useless both in medicine and pharmacy, but its peculiar principle, *bassorin,* enters into the composition of several preparations.

BASSORIN. See *Bassora Gum.*

BASTARD DITTANY. (*Dictamnus Albus, White Fraxinella.*) A European plant, the root of which has been used as an anthelmintic, emmenagogue, and tonic.

BASTARD IPECACUANHA. See *Asclepias Curassavica.*

BATEMAN'S DROPS. An old preparation consisting of powdered opium, catechu, camphor, oil of anise, red saunders, and diluted alcohol.

BATH. (*Balneum.*) A vessel placed over a fire and filled with any substance, into which another vessel is placed containing matters for digestion, evaporation, or distillation.

A *dry bath* is made of hot sand, ashes, or other matter, for the purpose of applying heat to a body immersed in them.

A *vapor bath* is formed by filling an apartment with hot steam or vapor, in which the body sweats copiously.

A *wet bath* is formed by hot water, in which is placed a vessel containing the matter which requires a softer heat than the naked fire. When sand is used instead of water it is called a *sand-bath.*

BATH BRICK. A preparation of calcareous earth in the form of a brick, used for cleaning knives, &c.

BATH WATER. (*King's Well.*) The solid contents of an imperial gallon are

8.820	grains	carbonate of	lime.
0.329	"	"	magnesia.
1.064	"	"	iron.
80 052	"	sulphate of	lime.
4.641	"	"	potassa.
19.229	"	"	soda.
12.642	"	chloride of	sodium.
14.581	"	"	magnesium.
2.982	"	silica.	

Traces of iodine and oxide of manganese.

BATTERY. A number of coated jars placed in such a manner that they may be charged at the same time, and discharged in the same manner; an electrical battery.

A *galvanic battery* is a pile or series of plates of copper and zinc, or of any substance susceptible of galvanic action.

BAUME. A French term for balsam.

BAUME DE COMMANDEUR. A French composition similar to the compound tincture of benzoin.

BAUME DE LA MECQUE. See *Amyris Gileadense.*

BAUME TRANQUILLE. See *Balsamum Tranquillans.*

BAUME'S HYDROMETER. The instrument commonly used by apothecaries for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

BAYBERRY. The fruit of the bay tree or *Laurus nobilis.* This name is applied in some parts of the United States to the fruit of the *Myrica cerifera* (wax myrtle), and often to the plant itself.

BAYBERRY TALLOW. A waxy substance obtained from the bayberry or wax myrtle, called also myrtle wax.

BAY LEAVES. The leaves of Laurus nobilis. They are fragrant, have a bitter, aromatic, and astringent taste, and yield by distillation a greenish-yellow, volatile oil.

BAY RUM. (*Spiritus Myrciæ, Spirit of Myrcia, St. Croix Rum.*) A spirit obtained by distilling rum with the leaves of the Myrcia acris.

BAY SALT. A salt which crystallizes or receives its consistence from the heat of the sun or action of the air. It forms in pits or basins, and from this circumstances receives its denomination. It appears first in a slight incrustation upon the surface of the water, which may be sea-water, or any other water, in which salt is dissolved. This crust thickens and hardens till the crystallization is perfected, which takes place in eight, ten, or fifteen days.

BDELLIUM. (*Delyum.*) A gummy resinous juice, produced by a tree in the East Indies. It is brought from there and Arabia in pieces of different sizes and figures. Externally of a dark reddish-brown, internally clear and like glue. It is used as a perfume, and as a medicine, being a weak deobstruent. It is sometimes called *False Myrrh.* There are two varieties, one called *Indian,* and obtained from *Amyris Commiphora,* and another called African, from the *Heudelotia Africana,* growing in Senegal.

BEAD TREE, COMMON. See *Azedarach.*

BEAKED HAZEL. (*Corylus Rostrata.*) A small shrub, the nut of which is covered with short spiculæ which have been used like cowhage as a vermifuge

BEAN. Malacca-bean or anacardium, the fruit of a tree (*Semicarpus anacardium*) growing in Malabar and other parts of the East Indies. This fruit is of a shining black color, of the shape of a heart, flattened, about an inch long, terminating at one end in an obtuse point and at the other adhering to a wrinkled stalk. It contains within two shells a kernel of a sweetish taste, and between the shells is lodged a thick acrid juice.

BEAN OF CALABAR. (*Calabar Bean, Physostigmatis Faba.*) The seed of *Physostigma venenosum,* a climbing plant; they are said to possess sedative properties, and have been used in tetanus and paralysis. They are poisonous and were formerly used as an ordeal to determine the guilt or innocence of accused individuals among the negroes of Africa.

BEAN OF ST. IGNATIUS. (*Faba Sancti Ignatii, Ignatia, Ignatia Amara.*) The seed of Strychnos ignatia, a tree of middling size. native of the Philippine Islands. They act on the human system in the same manner as nux vomica.

BEAN TREFOIL. A popular name of the *Cytisus laburnum* and *Anagyris fœtida. Binding-bean tree,* a name given to a species of the genus Mimosa. *Kidney-bean tree,* a name given to certain species of the genus Glycine.

BEARBERRY. The Arctostaphylos uva ursi. (*Arbutus uva ursi.*)

BEARBIND. A species of Convolvulus.

BEAR'S-BREECH. Brankursine, a name common to different species of plants of the genus Acanthus.

BEAR'S-FOOT. See *Helleborus Fœtidus.*

BEAR'S GREASE. The fat of bears, formerly extensively used to promote the growth of the hair.

BEAVER-TREE. See *Magnolia Tree.*

BEBEERIÆ SULPHAS. (*Sulphate of Bebeeria.*) A tonic, supposed to possess antiperiodic powers, which has been used also in various uterine diseases.

BEBEERIC ACID. A peculiar white crystalline volatile acid obtained from the seeds of the Nectandra tree of South America.

BEBEERIN, } (*Nectandria.*) An al-
BEBEERIA. } kaloid of the bark of the Nectandra or Bebeeru tree.

BEBEERU BARK. See *Nectandra.*

BECCABUNGA. A species of *Veronica*, native of Europe, called also *Brooklime* or *Speedwell;* not now in use.

BEDEGUAR. (*Fungus Rosarum.*) An excrescence upon the *Sweetbrier*, or *Eglantine*, and other species of *Rosa*, produced by the puncture of insects; not now in use.

BEDFORD SPRING WATER. A wine pint of this water contains 2.120 grains carbonate of lime; 11.274 grains sulphate of lime; 3.974 grains sulphate of magnesia; 1.280 grains sulphates alumina and sesquioxide of iron; 3.092 grains sulphate of soda; 0.243 grains chloride of sodium; 0.128 grains free sulphuric acid; a trace of silica and organic matter.

BEE-BREAD, BEE-GLUE. (*Propolis.*) A soft unctuous matter with which bees cement the combs to the hive and close up the cells.

BEE, COMMON. (*The Common Bee, Apis Mellifica.*) The bee which produces the *Cera flava* or yellow wax.

BEECH. A tree arranged under the genus Fagus. The bark is smooth and of a silvery cast, and the nuts are said to yield an oil suitable for lamps.

Beech Drops, Beech Oil. (*Oleum Fagi.*) Oil expressed from the nuts of the beech tree. It is used in Picardy, and other parts of France, instead of butter.

BEEF'S MARROW SOAP. A fine animal oil soap included in the French standard of pharmacy.

BEER. A fermented liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from barley, which is first malted and ground, and its fermentable substance is then extracted by hot water. This extract, or infusion, is evaporated by boiling in caldrons, and hops, or some other plant of an agreeable bitterness, added. The liquor is then suffered to ferment in vats.

BEESWAX. The wax collected by bees, and of which their cells are constructed.

BEET. A plant of the genus *Beta.* There are many varieties. The root furnishes a large proportion of sugar.

Beet Sugar. See *Beet.*

BEHEN OIL. Oil obtained from the fruit of Moringa aptera.

BEHENIC ACID. An acid contained in Behen oil from Moringa aptera, composed of $C_{44}H_{44}O_4$.

BEHENOLIC ACID. An acid formed by the action of an alcoholic solution of potassa on the bromide of erucic acid in a sealed tube, and at a temperature of 140° to 150° C. It is analogous to *Stearolic acid.*

BELÆ FRUCTUS. See *Ægle Marmelos.*

BELGAUM WALNUT OIL. (*Kekune Oil, Kukui Oil.*) A name given in India to the oil of the nut of the Aleurites triloba, a small tree of the Pacific Islands and East Indies. It is a mild cathartic.

BELLADONNA. See *Atropa Belladonna.*

BELLADONNIN. A volatile alkaline principle, said to be wholly distinct from atropia, obtained from belladonna.

BELLFLOWER. A name of several species of plants of the genus Campanula.

BELL-PEPPER. A name of a species of capsicum or Guinea pepper. It is the red pepper of the gardens.

BELLWORT. A name common to different species of plants of the genus Uvularia.

BELUGA. The Russian name for the species of sturgeon from which isinglass is procured.

BELVIDERE. A name for the plant Chenopodium scoparia, or mock cypress.

BEN, BEN-NUT. A purgative fruit or nut, the largest of which resembles a filbert, yielding an oil called oil of ben. It is the fruit of *Moringa pterygosperma* of the species moringa.

BEN OIL. A fixed oil, obtained from the seeds of the Moringa pterygosperma and other species of Moringa inhabiting India. It is employed indiscriminately with olive oil.

BENCOOLEN CLOVES. A superior quality of cloves growing in Sumatra.

BENDEE. (*Okra, Gombo, Hibiscus*

Esculentus.) A name given to a species of Hibiscus or Abelmoschus, the fruit of which abounds in mucilage and is used in thickening soup.

BENE. A name of the Sesamum orientale or oil plant, called in the West Indies Vangloe.

BENGAL CARDAMOM. An inferior quality of cardamoms, called also Nepaul cardamoms, from the mountains of Nepaul. They grow in Java and other Malay islands.

BENGAL CATECHU. Catechu in quadrangular cakes, exported from the province of Bengal.

BENGAL OPIUM. A variety of India opium from the province of Bengal. It is of inferior quality, and little, if any, reaches our market.

BENGAL QUINCE. See *Ægle Marmelos.*

BENIC ACID. An acid obtained by the saponification of the oil of ben.

BENJAMIN. A name for the tree or shrub Laurus benzoin (Benzoin odoriferum) or spice bush; the Styrax benzoin.

BENNE LEAF. The leaves of Sesamum Indicum and of Sesamum orientale. They abound in a gummy matter, which they readily impart to water, forming a rich, bland mucilage, much used in the South as a drink in various complaints to which demulcents are applicable.

BENNE OIL. (*Oleum Sesami.*) The oil of the seeds of Sesamum Indicum and S. orientale. It bears some resemblance to olive oil in its properties.

BENNET. The herb bennet or common Avens; the Geum urbanum.

BENZENE. (*Benzine, Benzole, Phene, Hydruret of Phenyl.*) A distinct carbohydrogen of a definite composition, originally prepared by distilling benzoic acid with lime, but was afterward discovered to be a constituent of coal-gas tar, which, when distilled, furnishes *coal naphtha*, or the commercial benzine, a complex substance, containing a number of carbohydrogens, among which is benzole. Its composition is C_6H_6.

BENZINATED LARD. Lard prepared for preservation by adding to one thousand parts of it, when melted, sixty parts of a tincture of benzoin, or poplar buds, or guaiac prepared by percolation from one part of the drug to four of alcohol, agitating the mixture till it cools.

BENZINATED SOLUTION OF ALUMINA. A styptic liquid, consisting of a solution of alumina impregnated with benzoin.

BENZINE. See *Benzene.*

BENZOATE. A salt formed by the union of benzoic acid with any salifiable base.

BENZOATE OF AMMONIA. See *Ammonia Benzoate.*

BENZOATE OF SODA. (*Sodæ Benzoas.*) A salt prepared by saturating a solution of benzoic acid with a solution of carbonate of soda. Used in gout and rheumatism.

BENZOATED LARD. (*Adeps Benzoatus, Unguentum Benzoini, Ointment of Benzoin.*) Lard impregnated with benzoin for its preservation. See *Benzinated Lard.*

BENZOE AMYGDALOIDES. A superior kind of benzoin.

BENZOË IN SORTIS. (*Benzoin in Sorts.*) An impure quality of benzoin.

BENZOIC ACID. See *Acid, Benzoic.*

BENZOIN. (*Benzoinum, Gum Benzoin.*) A concrete, resinous juice, flowing from the Styrax benzoin, a tree of Sumatra. By heat or partial decomposition it yields benzoic acid. It flows from incisions made in the stems or branches. It is solid or brittle, sometimes in yellowish-white tears joined together by a brown substance like resin. It has an agreeable smell when rubbed or heated.

BENZOIN FLOWERS. (*Flowers of Benzoin.*) A name formerly applied to benzoic acid, from the mode of preparing by sublimation.

BENZOIN ODORIFERUM. (*Laurus Benzoin, Spice Wood, Spice Bush, Fever Bush.*) A shrub growing in all parts of this country, having a spicy, agreeable flavor, which is strongest in the bark and berries. The bark has been used in intermittents, and the small branches, in the form of a decoction, as a vermifuge.

BENZOÏNE. A concrete principle found in the oil of the bitter almond.

BENZOINUM. See *Benzoin.*

BENZOLE. See *Benzene.*

BENZOLIC ACID. An acid formed by the action of an alcoholic solution of potassa on benzole when heated in the absence of air.

BENZONITRIL. One of the products of naphthalin, which, when boiled with a solution of caustic soda, becomes benzoate of soda, from which benzoic acid is precipitated by muriatic acid.

BENZOYL. The radical of benzoic acid. It can be isolated while treating chloride of benzoyl with sodium.

BENZYL. (*Hydruret of Benzyl.*) A compound radical contained in the purified oil of bitter almond. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

BERBERIDACEÆ. A family of plants including the genera Berberis and Podophyllum.

BERBERIN. An alkaloid obtained from the alcoholic solution of the extract of the root of Berberis vulgaris or Barberry. It is called also *Berberina.*

Berberin Tree. (*Yellow-dye Tree of Soudan, Cœlocline Polycarpa, Unona Polycarpa.*) A small tree of Western Africa, which, when wounded, produces a yellow stain upon linen, which cannot be erased. Its bark contains berberin, and is much used for dyeing yellow.

BERBERIS. (*Barberry.*) The bark of the root of *Berberis vulgaris*, a plant native of Europe, the inner bark and wood of which are yellow, and the leaves and berries of a sour taste. The bark of the root is tonic in small doses and cathartic in larger.

Berberis Aristata,
Berberis Canadensis,
Berberis Lycium,
Berberis Vulgaris.
Species of Berberis.

Berberis Darwinii. A shrub abounding in the Province of Valdivia and Chiloe, Chili, said to possess properties like gentian.

BERBINA. (*Vinetina, Oxycanthin.*) An alkaloid distinct from Berberina, discovered in the root of the barberry.

BERGAMOT. A species of citron whose fruit has a fine taste and smell, and its essential oil is highly esteemed as a perfume. This oil is extracted from the yellow rind of the fruit. The bergamot is the *Citrus bergamia*, a distinct species, with a pear-shaped fruit, from the rind of which is obtained the oil of bergamot.

Bergamot Pear Essence. See *Amylic Ether Acetate.*

BERLIN BLUE. Prussian blue.

BERTHOLLETIA EXCELSA. A large beautiful tree of South America, which is said to produce the *Brazil* or *cream nuts.*

BESTUCHEF'S TINCTURE OF IRON. A solution of sesquichloride of iron in a mixture of one part ether and four of alcohol.

BETAORCINE. A peculiar principle having the composition $C_{34}H_{18}O_{6}$, formed by the dry distillation of usnic acid.

BETAORSELLIC ACID. An acid obtained from a variety of Roccella tinctoria, composed of $C_{34}H_{16}O_{15}$.

BETEL. A species of pepper; it is a creeping or climbing plant, like the ivy; the leaves somewhat resembling those of the citron.

Betel Nut. See *Areca Nut.*

BETHELSDORP ALOES. See *Aloe.*

BETONY. A name common to different species of plants of the genus Betonica. The purple or wood betony, a native of Europe, grows in woods and shady places, and is deemed useful as a mild corroborant.

BETULA ALBA. (*Common European Birch.*) Various parts of this tree have been applied to medical uses. The inner bark is bitter and astringent, and has been used in fevers.

Betula Lenta. (*Mountain Mahogany, Sweet Birch, Black Birch, Cherry Birch.*)

Betula Papyraceæ. The bark of this species is used for making canoes.

BETULACEÆ. That family of plants to which the genus *Alnus* belongs.

BETULIN. A peculiar principle, ranked among the sub-resins, obtained from the bark of the Betula alba or European birch.

BEVILACQUA. (*Thick-leaved Pennywort*, *Hydrocotyle Asiatica.*) A small plant, native of India, where it has been used as an alterative.

BEZOAR. A name given to concretions formed in the stomach or intestines of animals, which were thought to possess medical virtues. Not now in use. They were arranged into two classes,—the lapis bezoar orientalis and the lapis bezoar occidentalis.

BEZOAR MINERAL. A preparation of oxide of antimony, produced by distilling the nitrous acid several times to dryness from the sublimated muriate of antimony.

BI. Bi in composition denotes that the compound contains two parts or equivalents of the first mentioned ingredient to one of the other; thus, bicarbonate of potash contains two parts of carbonic acid to one of potash.

BI-ACID. Capable of combining with two parts or equivalents of acid.

BIBASIC PHOSPHATE OF SODA. Phosphate of soda deprived of its basic water by heat.

BIBASIC PHOSPHORIC ACID. One of the isomeric conditions assumed by phosphoric acid (glacial) in its production by heat. It is the pyrophosphoric.

BIBORATE OF SODA. See *Borax.*

BIBROMIDE OF MERCURY. An irritant poison obtained by digesting the protobromide of mercury in water containing bromine.

BIBULOUS. Spongy; that has the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture; as bibulous paper.

BICARBONATE. A carbonate consisting of two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of base; a supercarbonate.

BICARBONATE OF POTASSA. Carbonate of potassa combined with an additional equivalent of carbonic acid by passing a stream of the latter through a solution of the carbonate until it is saturated.

BICARBONATE OF SODA. Carbonate or sal soda united with an additional equivalent of carbonic acid. It consists of two equivalents of carbonic acid, one of soda, and one of water. It has the general properties of the carbonate in a more agreeable form.

BICHLORIDE OF CARBON. (*Tetrachloride of Carbon*, *Chlorocarbon.*) An anæsthetic similar in its effects to those of chloroform.

BICHLORIDE OF ETHYL. (*Bichloride of Methylen*, *Chloromethyl.*) An anæsthetic prepared by exposing to sunshine in a glass globe chlorine and gaseous chloride of methyl.

BICHLORIDE OF ETHYLEN. (*Dutch Liquid.*) An anæsthetic compound resulting from the mutual action of chlorine and olefiant gas, and composed of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine.

BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY. (*Corrosive Sublimate*, *Perchloride of Mercury*, *Corrosive Chloride of Mercury*, *Hydrargyrum Corrosivum Sublimatum*, *Hydrargyri Bichloridum*, *Hydrargyri Perchloridum*, *Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum.*) A powerful preparation of mercury, long used as a remedy in syphillis, in skin diseases, and in chronic rheumatism. It may be prepared by dissolving red precipitate in muriatic acid, evaporating the solution to dryness, dissolving the dry mass in water, and crystallizing.

BICHLORIDE OF METHYL. See *Bichloride of Ethyl.*

BICHROMATE. A salt containing two equivalents of chromic acid to one of base.

BICHROMATE OF POTASSA. (*Potassæ Bichromas*, *Kali Chromicum Rubrum*, *Red Chromate of Potassa.*) A salt prepared from the neutral or yellow chromate of potassa, by acidulating its solution with sulphuric acid, and setting it aside for a day or two. It is used as an alterative, emetic, an irritant, a caustic, and as a dye.

BICYANIDE OF MERCURY. (*Prussiate of Mercury*, *Cyanuret of Mercury*, *Cyanide of Mercury*, *Hydrargyri*

Cyanidum, *Hydrargyri Cyanuretum.*) A preparation composed of one equivalent of mercury and two of cyanogen. It is a potent poison, and has been occasionally used in syphilis instead of corrosive sublimate.

BICOLORATA. A species of cinchona called in France *Quinquina bicolore*, in Italy, *China bicolorata*, and sometimes named Pitaya bark.

BIDENS BIPINNATA. (*Spanish Needles.*) An herbaceous plant, the root and seeds of which are used as an emmenagogue, and by the Eclectics in bronchial diseases.

BIENNIAL. In *Botany*, continuing for two years and then perishing, as plants whose roots and leaves are formed the first year, and which produce fruit the second.

BIFARIOUS. In *Botany*, pointing two ways, as leaves that grow only on opposite sides of a branch.

BIFOLIATE. Having two leaves.

BIFORIN. A minute oval sac found in the interior of the green pulpy part of the leaves of some plants. They discharge their contents by an opening at each extremity.

BIGARADIA MYRTIFOLIA. (*Citrus Bigaradia Myrtifolia.*) A variety of the orange plant producing the mandarin orange.

BIGNONIA CATALPA. (*Catalpa Cordifolia*, *Catalpa Tree*, *Catawba Tree.*) A beautiful flowering tree said to be poisonous. The seeds have been used in asthma.

BIGNONIA SEMPERVIRENS. (*Yellow Jasmine*, *Gelsemium Sempervirens*, *Gelsemium Nitidum.*) The *Yellow* or *Carolina Jasmine*, a beautiful climbing plant of the Southern States. It is a nervous and arterial stimulant. The flowers are poisonous. The root is the part employed, though it also is capable of producing death in large doses.

BILATE OF SODA. The chief constituent of bile, being a compound of soda.

BILATERAL. Having two sides.

BILIFULVIN. A product of the coloring principle of the bile of the ox, called cholepyrrhin. It is a double salt of lime and soda, with a peculiar azotized acid.

BILIN. The chief constituent of the bile of the ox or ox-gall, or Fel bovinum. It is uncrystallizable, colorless, translucent, inodorous, inflammable, of an acrid, bitter taste, and soluble in all proportions in water, insoluble in ether.

BILIPHÆIN. (*Cholepyrrhic Acid.*) The brown coloring matter of bile and biliary concretions.

BILIVERDIN. A green coloring matter resulting from the absorption of oxygen by cholepyrrhin.

BINARY COMPOUNDS. Those compounds which are composed of two elements, or of an element and a compound, performing the function of an element, or of two compounds performing the functions of elements.

BINATE. Being double, or in couples; growing in pairs, as a binate leaf.

BINDWEED. A name of different species of the genus Convolvulus.

BINIODIDE OF MERCURY. (*Red Iodide of Mercury*, *Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum*) A binary compound resulting from the precipitation of a mixture of separate solutions of corrosive sublimate and iodide of potassium in water. It is a powerful irritant poison, used in syphilis and epilepsy.

BINITROSULPHURET OF IRON. A preparation for testing the purity of chloroform, formed by mixing nitrate of potassa and hydrosulphate of ammonia in solution, and adding a solution of protosulphate of iron, stirring constantly, until the liquid has but a slight alkaline reaction, then evaporating to dryness, treating the residue with etherized alcohol on a filter, and then evaporating that crystals may form.

BINOXALATE OF POTASSA. (*Salt of Sorrel.*) A salt prepared by exactly neutralizing with potassa one part of oxalic acid in solution, then adding one part more of the acid, and evaporating the solution so that it may crystallize on cooling.

BIPARTITE. Divided in two parts to the base, as a leaf.

BIPECTINATE. Having two margins toothed like a comb.

BIPETALOUS. Having two flower leaves or petals.

BIRACEMATE OF POTASSA. (*Paratartrate of Potassa.*) A salt discovered in wine, said to be an evidence of its superiority. It is in octagonal crystals.

BIRCH, EUROPEAN. See *Betula Alba.*

Birch, Sweet. See *Betula Lenta.*

BIRDLIME. A viscid substance existing in various plants, particularly in the bark of *Viscum album* and *Ilex aquifolium* or European holly. It is greenish, tenacious, glutinous, bitterish, and of an odor like that of linseed oil.

BIRD-MANURE. See *Guano.*

BIRD-PEPPER. A species of capsicum or Guinea pepper; a shrubby plant bearing a small oval fruit, more biting than the other sorts.

BIRTHWORT. A species of Aristolochia.

BISENNA. See *Albizia Anthelmintica.*

BISMUTH. (*Bismuthum.*) A metal of a yellowish or reddish-white color, and a lamellar texture. It is somewhat harder than lead, and scarcely, if at all, malleable, being so brittle as to break easily under the hammer, and it is reducible to powder. Its internal face or fracture exhibits large shining plates variously disposed. It melts at 476° Fahr., and may be fused in the flame of a candle. It is often found in a native state crystallized in rhombs or octahedrons, or in the form of dendrites.

Bismuth Carbonate. (*Subcarbonate of Bismuth*, *Bismuthi Carbonas*) A salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with bismuth. It is used in disorders of the stomach.

Bismuth Magistery. An old name for the subnitrate of bismuth.

Bismuth Ochre. A native oxide of bismuth, sometimes containing a small portion of carbonic acid.

Bismuth Purified. (*Bismuthum Purificatum.*) Bismuth usually contains arsenic and other contaminating metals, which are removed by oxidation.

Bismuth Subcarbonate. See *Bismuth Carbonate.* It is called *sub*carbonate, because it contains a less number of equivalents of carbonic acid than of bismuth.

Bismuth Subnitrate. (*Bismuthum Album*, *White Bismuth*, *Bismuthi Subnitras.*) A salt formed by dissolving purified bismuth in nitric acid somewhat diluted, concentrating the solution, and precipitating by adding it to a large quantity of water. It is considered an antispasmodic and absorbent, a sedative and astringent, used chiefly in affections of the stomach.

Bismuth Teroxide. A yellow oxide of bismuth, formed by burning the metal in the open air, which consists of one equivalent of bismuth and three of oxygen, which renders it a teroxide.

Bismuth Valerianate. (*Bismuthi Valerianas.*) A salt formed by the double decomposition between solutions of ternitrate of bismuth and valerianate of soda. It is used in neuralgia and painful affections of the stomach.

BISMUTHIC ACID. A compound of bismuth and oxygen, possessing acid properties, and consisting of one equivalent of the former to five of the latter.

BISMUTHINE. A rare mineral, composed of bismuth and sulphur; a native sulphuret of bismuth.

BISMUTHUM. See *Bismuth.*

Bismuthum Album. See *Bismuth Subnitrate.*

BISTORT. The root of Polygonum bistorta, a plant growing in Europe and Asia. It contains tannin, gallic acid, gum, and starch, and resembles the vegetable astringents.

BISULPHATE. A sulphate consisting of two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of base; a supersulphate.

Bisulphate of Alcohol. (*Bisulphate of Ether.*) A double sulphate of ether and water. See *Sulphovinic Acid.*

Bisulphate of Potassa. (*Potassæ Bisulphas.*) A salt prepared by placing together in a small porcelain capsule, to which heat is applied until acid vapors cease to rise, three ounces of sulphate of potassa and one ounce of pure sulphuric acid.

Bisulphate of Quinia. (*Supersulphate of Quinia.*) A salt of quinia consisting of two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of quinia. It may be obtained by adding to a boiling concentrated solution of the ordinary sulphate as much sulphuric acid as already exists in the salt, and evaporating to dryness.

BISULPHIDE OF CARBON. (*Bisulphuret of Carbon*, *Sulphuret of Carbon*, *Sulphide of Carbon*, *Carburet of Sulphur.*) A compound formed by passing the vapor of sulphur over charcoal heated to redness in a porcelain tube. It is used internally and externally in rheumatism, paralysis, cutaneous affections, and as a resolvent in indolent tumors, and it is used as a solvent in the arts and manufactures.

BISULPHITE OF LIME. A salt prepared by passing sulphurous acid in excess through a solution of the sulphite of lime.

BISULPHURET. A sulphuret with two atoms of sulphur as the electro-negative ingredient; a deuto-sulphuret.

Bisulphuret of Arsenic. See *Realgar.*

Bisulphuret of Iodine. (*Iodide of Sulphur*, *Sulphuris Iodidum.*) A preparation resulting from the perfect combination of iodine and sulphur in the proportion of four parts of the former to one of the latter. It is a useful remedy in various skin diseases.

Bisulphuret of Mercury. (*Red Sulphuret of Mercury*, *Cinnabaris*, *Cinnabar*, *Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Rubrum.*) A preparation formed by the union of mercury and sulphur by heat, and sublimated. To render the combination more prompt, the sulphur should first be melted. It is now seldom given internally.

BITARTRATE OF POTASSA. See *Acid Tartrate of Potash.*

BITING STONE CROP. (*Small Houseleek*, *Sedum Acre.*) A small, succulent European plant, used as an antiscorbutic, emetic, cathartic, and diuretic, and locally to warts and other excrescences.

BITTER ALMOND. See *Almond.*

Bitter Ash. (*Bittera Febrifuga.*) A name given to a tree growing in Martinico, in the West Indies, the wood of which has tonic properties closely analogous to those of quassia, and which contains a bitter principle identical with quassin.

Bitter Bush. A species of Eupatorium (*E. nervosum*) said to be efficacious in cholera, typhus and typhoid fevers, and small-pox.

Bitter Candytuft. (*Iberis Amara.*) A small European plant, the seeds of which, together with the stem, leaves, and root, are said to be useful in rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis, and dropsy.

Bitter Cucumber. A name applied to the colocynth plant (*Cucumis colocynthis* or *Citrullus colocynthis*).

Bitter Gourd. A species of Cucumis; the *Colocynth*, *Colocynthis coloquintida.* The fruit is of the gourd kind, having a shell inclosing a bitter pulp, which is a very drastic purgative. It is brought from the Levant, and is the *Bitter Apple* of the shops.

Bitter Orange-Peel. See *Aurantii Amari Cortex.*

Bitter Polygala. (*Polygala Rubella.*) The root and herb of Polygala rubella or P. polygama, a plant found in many parts of the United States, having a strong, permanent, bitter taste, which it yields to water and alcohol. It is said to be tonic, laxative, and diaphoretic.

Bitter Salt. Epsom salt.

Bitter Sweet. (*Woody Nightshade.*) The stalks of *Solanum dulcamara*, a slender climbing plant, whose root, when chewed, produces first a bitter, then a sweet taste. It is chiefly employed in the treatment of skin diseases.

Bitter Vetch. A plant of the genus Orobus. The tubercles of one species are highly esteemed among the Highlanders of Scotland, who chew them when dry to give a better relish to their liquors.

Bitter Wort. The gentian plant.

BITTERA FEBRIFUGA. See *Bitter Ash.*

BITTERN. In salt works the brine remaining after the salt is concreted. It is used in the preparation of Epsom salts and Glauber salt.

BITTERS. Such medicinal compounds as are characterized by their bitterness, and which exert a tonic power on the digestive organs.

BITUMENS. Liquids or solids which emit, when heated, a peculiar smell, burn easily, and leave a very small carbonaceous residue. They exist in nature either isolated or combined with carbon in various proportions, forming the various kinds of bituminous coal.

BIXACEÆ. The family of plants which includes the genus Bixa.

BIXA ORELLANA. A South American tree, the reddish pulp surrounding the seeds of which constitutes the annotto of commerce.

BIXIC ACID. An acid obtained from annotto.

BIXIN. The peculiar crystallizable coloring principle of the annotto.

BLACK ALDER. (*Prinos.*) The bark of *Prinos verticillatus*, a shrub often called *Winterberry*, growing in this country. It is considered a tonic, and substitute for Peruvian bark.

Black Antimony. See *Antimonii Sulphuretum.*

Black Ash. (*Soda Ball*, *British Barilla.*) A black mass formed by mixing the dried sulphate of soda with its own weight of ground limestone and half its weight of small coal, ground and sifted, and the whole fused by heating it in a reverberatory furnace.

Black Birch. See *Betula Lenta.*

Black Cantharis. (*Cantharis Atrata.*) A species of the Spanish fly of a uniform black color.

Black Catechu. One of two kinds of catechu (black and red) prepared from the Acacia catechu tree in Burmah. The former is prepared in China, the latter in Bengal.

Black Cyanide of Potassium. An impure cyanide of potassium found remaining in the retort in the preparation of the pure cyanide according to the process of the French Codex.

Black Draught. A compound infusion of senna, the ingredients of which are senna, Epsom salt, manna, and fennel-seed, in the proportions respectively of a half ounce, an ounce, and a drachm, to a half pint of boiling water.

Black Drink. A decoction made from the toasted leaves of the *Ilex vomitoria* or *Ilex cassina*, a handsome evergreen shrub growing in the Southern States. It is called Cassina by the Indians.

Black Drop. The acetated tincture of opium.

Black Flux. A name applied to cream of tartar deflagrated with half its weight of nitrate of potassa.

Black Haw. (*Viburnum Prunifolium.*) A tree-like shrub growing in New York and Ohio, the bark of which is said to be efficacious in preventing miscarriage.

Black Hellebore. (*Christmas Rose*, *Helleborus.*) The root of Helleborus niger, a native European plant. It is a drastic hydragogue cathartic and an emmenagogue, and in large doses poisonous. Its flowers expand in the middle of winter.

Black Ipecacuanha. (*Peruvian Ipecacuanha*, *Striated Ipecacuanha.*) The root of *Psychotria emetica*, a small shrubby plant, growing in Peru, which was formerly supposed to produce the genuine Brazilian ipecacuanha.

Black Lead. (*Plumbago*, *Ferri Carburetum*, *Carburet of Iron.*) A mineral composed of carbon and a small portion of iron. It has been used internally and externally in skin diseases.

Black Mercurial Lotion. See *Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra.*

Black Mustard. The seed of Sinapis nigra, an annual plant, native of Europe, but has become naturalized in some parts of this country. The seeds yield by distillation with water a pungent volatile oil containing sulphur.

Black Nightshade. See *Solanum Nigrum.*

Black Oak Bark. The bark of *Quercus tinctoria*, one of our largest trees. It is tonic, astringent, and used in scrofula, fevers, diarrhœa, &c., &c.

Black Oxide of Copper. The protoxide of copper obtained by heating to redness the nitrate of copper. Used externally in induration of the glands.

Black Oxide of Manganese. (*Manganesii Oxidum Nigrum, Manganese, Peroxide of Manganese, Deutoxide of Manganese, Pyrolusite, Braunstein.*) Native impure deutoxide of manganese in powder, containing sixty-six per cent. of the pure deutoxide. It is considered tonic and alterative, and is used in the arts for obtaining chlorine in the manufacture of chloride of lime.

Black Oxide of Mercury. (*Hydrargyri Oxidum Nigrum.*) A preparation consisting of one equivalent of mercury and one of oxygen, and may be prepared by decomposing a solution of nitrate of protoxide of mercury by solution of potassa.

Black Pigment. A fine, light, carbonaceous substance, or lampblack. It is obtained from coal-tar.

Black Pepper. (*Piper Nigrum.*) The dried unripe berries of *Piper nigrum*, a vine or perennial plant growing wild in India.

Black Poplar. (*Populus Nigra.*) A species of Populus growing in Europe, the buds of which contain resin and a peculiar volatile oil.

Black Poppy. A variety of poppy, of the species *Papaver somniferum.*

Black Salts. A black matter of the consistence of brown sugar, resulting from the evaporation of the lixivium in the manufacture of potash.

Black Snakeroot. (*Black Cohosh, Cimicifuga.*) The root of *Cimicifuga racemosa, C. serpentaria, Actæa racemosa*, or *Macrotys racemosa*, a tall stately plant, native of this country. It is used in nervous disorders.

Black Spleenwort. See *Asplenium Adiantum Nigrum.*

Black Spruce. See *Abies Nigra.*

Black Sulphuret of Mercury. (*Ethiops Mineral, Hyd. Sulphuretum Nigrum.*) An old preparation, made by triturating together equal parts of sulphur and mercury until the globules disappear.

Black Wadd. An ore of manganese, found in England, and used as a drying ingredient in paints. It is remarkable for taking fire when mixed with linseed oil in a certain proportion.

Black Walnut. (*Juglans Nigra.*) The common black walnut, the inner bark of the root of which possesses properties similar to those of the *Juglans cinerea* or butternut.

Black Wash. See *Lotio Nigra.*

BLACKBERRY AROMATIC SYRUP. Reduce to a powder two ounces of blackberry root, one drachm and a half each of cinnamon, cloves, and mace; moisten with two fluid ounces of alcohol, percolate with water till seventeen fluid ounces have passed, in which dissolve thirty ounces of sugar.

BLADDER SENNA. (*Coluta Arborescens.*) A shrub growing in Europe, the leaves of which are used as a substitute for senna, though much inferior

Bladder-Wrack. (*Sea-Wrack, Fucus Vesiculosus.*) A sea-weed growing on the shores of Europe. It contains soda in saline combination and iodine in the state of iodide of potassium, though in small proportions.

BLANCARD'S PILLS. Pills of iodide of iron.

BLANC-FIX. (*Permanent White.*) Artificial sulphate of baryta made from both the native sulphate and native carbonate. It is used by the manufacturers of paper hangings and for mixing with other colors, the tone of which it does not impair.

BLANCH. To make white by stripping off the peel; whitening; bleaching.

BLANCHIMETER. An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of chloride of lime and potash.

BLAND. Mild, soft, gentle.

BLASTOCARPOUS. In Botany, germinating inside the pericarps, as the mangrove.

BLAUD'S FERRUGINOUS PILLS. Pills prepared from equal weights of sulphate of iron, carbonate of potash, and tartrate of potassa. They are celebrated in France as a remedy in chlorosis.

BLAZING STAR. See *Aletris.*

BLEACHING OF GUM. A mode of purifying colored gum arabic by dissolving it in a strong and pure solution of sulphurous acid, treating the solution with carbonate of baryta in excess, filtering and evaporating at a moderate heat.

BLEACHING POWDER. *Chloride of Lime.*

BLENDE. Native sulphuret of zinc.

BLESSED THISTLE. (*Centaurea Benedicta, Carduus Benedictus, Cnicus Benedictus.*) A European herbaceous plant naturalized in this country, considered tonic, diaphoretic, and emetic.

BLISTERING CERATE. (*Ceratum Cantharidis, Cerate of Spanish Flies, Emplastrum Cantharidis, Blistering Plaster.*) The cerate of cantharides of the U. S. P.

BLISTERING CLOTH. (*Blistering Paper, Vesicating Taffetas.*) Paper or cloth saturated with a solution of cantharidin in olive oil, or cantharidin incorporated with wax and spread on waxed silk, cloth, or paper.

BLISTERING LIQUID. (*Linimentum Cantharidis, Liquor Epispasticus, Liniment of Cantharides.*) One troy ounce of powdered cantharides digested in half a pint of oil of turpentine in a closed vessel by means of a water-bath for three hours, constitutes the above preparation.

BLISTERING PAPER. See *Blistering Cloth.*

BLISTERING PLASTER. See *Blistering Cerate.*

BLOCK TIN. Impure tin obtained by melting mine tin, roasting it and reducing it in furnaces by means of stone coal.

BLOODROOT. (*Red Root, Puccoon, Bloodwort, Sanguinaria Canadensis.*) A species of Sanguinaria, the root of which is an acrid emetic, stimulant, narcotic, expectorant, and emmenagogue.

BLOODWORT. A species of Rumex; applied also to bloodroot.

BLOODWEED. See *Asclepias Curassavica.*

BLOOMING SPURGE. See *Euphorbia Corollata.*

BLOWBALL. The downy head of the dandelion, formed by the papas, after the blossom has fallen.

BLOWPIPE. An instrument by which a blast or current of air is driven through the flame of a lamp or candle, and that flame directed upon a mineral substance to fuse or vitrify it. The compound blowpipe of Dr. Hare, invented in 1801, is an instrument in which oxygen and hydrogen, propelled by hydrostatic, or other pressure, coming from separate reservoirs in the proportions requisite to form water, are made to unite in a capillary orifice at the moment when they are kindled. The heat produced, when the focus is formed on charcoal, or any non-conducting substance, is such as to melt everything; to burn the metals and to dissipate in vapors, or in gaseous forms, most known substances.

BLUE BONNET, } A species of *Centaurea.*
BLUE BOTTLE. }

BLUE COHOSH. See *Caulophyllum Thalictroides.*

BLUE FLAG. See *Iris Versicolor.*

BLUE GENTIAN. See *Gentiana Catesbœi.*

BLUE MASS, } See *Pilulæ Hydrargyri.*
BLUE PILL. }

BLUE STONE, } See *Cupri Sulphas.*
BLUE VITRIOL. }

BŒHMERIA NIVEA. A species of nettle known as the Chinese grass plant. It abounds in Australia, where it is used for weaving exceedingly fine fabrics.

BOGBEAN. See *Menyanthes Trifoliata.*

BOGOTA BARK. (*Pitaya Bark, Fusagasuga Bark, Coquelta Bark, Carthagena Bark, Maracaibo Bark.*) A species of Peruvian bark classed as the fibrous Carthagena bark. Bogota is the entrepôt of the trade in this species.

BOHEATANNIC ACID. An acid discovered in tea, composed of $C_{14}H_6O_8 + Aq$.

BOHEIC ACID. A peculiar acid obtained from Chinese tea.

BOILING-POINT. The temperature at which a fluid is converted into steam or vapor with the phenomena of ebullition. This in water is 212°; in alcohol 176°; in ether, 96°; in mercury 662°.

BOLDAA AROMATICA. A handsome tree abounding in the central provinces of Chili, growing most abundantly on the sunny declivities of the mountains. Every part of the tree is aromatic. The leaves and bark are employed in the form of aromatic baths in the treatment of rheumatisms.

BOLE. A kind of fine clay, often highly colored by iron. It is brittle, smooth, a little unctuous, and receives a polish from the finger-nail. It adheres to the tongue; melts by degrees in the mouth, and impresses a slight sense of astringency.

Bole Armenian. This species is of a bright-red color with a tinge of yellow, harder than the other species, and of a rough, dusty surface.

Bole of Blois is yellow, lighter than the other species, and it effervesces with acids.

Bole Bohemian is of a yellow color, with a cast of red, and of a flaky texture.

Bole French is of a pale-red color, variegated with specks of white and yellow.

Bole Lemnian is of a pale-red color.

Bole Silesian is of a pale-yellow color.

BOLETIC ACID. An acid discovered in the juice of the *Boletus fomentarius*.

BOLETUS. A genus of mushrooms containing many species.

Boletus Fomentarius. A species of agaric or mushroom.

Boletus Igniarius. The agaric of the oak. See *Agaric*.

Boletus Laricis. See *Agaric, Purging*.

Boletus Ribis, } Species of
Boletus Ungulatus. } agaric or mushroom.

BOLTONITE. A granular mineral of a grayish or yellowish color, found in Bolton, Mass. It is composed chiefly of silica and magnesia.

BOLUS. A soft mass of any medicine made into a large pill, to be swallowed at once.

Bolus Veneta. A dull red ochrey substance used in painting.

BOMBATE. A salt formed by the combination of bombic acid with a base.

BOMBAX. The cotton tree.

BOMBAY CATECHU. A kind of catechu in cakes.

BOMBIC ACID. An animal acid obtained from silkworms.

BOMBYX. The silkworm.

BONDOU GUM. A species of the Senegal variety of gum arabic, resembling the Galam gum, with which it is often mixed.

BONE. (*Os.*) The hardest and densest part, and constituting the skeleton of the superior order of animals. It consists of bone gelatin (cartilage of bone), bone phosphate of lime with a little fluoride of calcium, carbonate of lime, phosphate of magnesia, soda with a little chloride of sodium.

Bone Ash. (*Os Ustum.*) The residue of bones which have been burned to a white ash in contact with air.

Bone Black. The black, carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination in close vessels; called also *Animal Charcoal*. It is used as a decolorizing material and as a black pigment.

Bone Black, Artificial. A preparation formed by impregnating powdered wood charcoal with 7.5 per cent. of phosphate of lime.

Bone Earth. A white, friable earth resulting from the calcination of bones in open vessels. It consists chiefly of phosphate of lime.

Bone Oil. A rectified brown oil, with a greenish shade, obtained during the destructive distillation of bones.

Bone Phosphate of Lime. The tribasic subphosphate of lime, consisting of one equivalent of phosphoric acid and three of lime, prepared by burning bones to whiteness. It is a white, inodorous, tasteless powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in nitric, muriatic, and acetic acids.

Bone Spirit. An ammoniacal liquor obtained by the destructive distillation of bones.

BONESET. See *Eupatorium*.

BONNET PEPPER. A species of capsicum, Bonplandia trifoliata. A title given to the angustura tree, *Galipea officinalis*.

BORACIC. Pertaining to or produced from borax.

Boracic Acid. A compound consisting of boron with oxygen. It is obtained from borax by adding sulphuric acid. It is also found native in certain mineral springs in Italy. It has the property of rendering cream of tartar soluble in water.

Boracic Acid Soluble Cream of Tartar. A preparation formed by dissolving in a silver basin at the boiling temperature, 400 parts of cream of tartar and 100 parts of boracic acid in 2400 parts of water. The solution is kept boiling until the greater part of the water is consumed.

BORACITE. A mineral composed of boracic acid and magnesia; a native borate of magnesia.

BORAGE. (*Borago Officinalis.*) A heavy, succulent European plant abounding in mucilage, the stems containing nitrate of potassa. It is a demulcent and diuretic.

BORAGINACEÆ. That family of plants which includes the genera *Cynoglossum* and *Heliotropium*.

BORAGO OFFICINALIS. See *Borage*.

BORATE. A salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with a base.

Borate of Ammonia. (*Biborate of Ammonia.*) A salt formed by dissolving boracic acid in excess in heated water of ammonia, and allowing the solution to cool slowly, when semi-transparent crystals will form. Said to be useful in stone in the bladder and renal colic.

BORAX. Biborate of soda; a salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with soda. It is brought from the East Indies, where it is said to be found at the bottom or on the margin of certain lakes, particularly in Thibet. In composition borax is a biborate, though sometimes called a subborate on account of its alkaline reaction. It is said to be artificially prepared in Persia, like nitre. It has the property of rendering cream of tartar soluble in water.

Borax, Artificial. Borax made by the direct combination of boracic acid with soda.

Borax Glass. The name given to borax when exposed above a red heat, being then converted upon cooling into a transparent solid.

Borax Octahedral. Borax crystallized into octahedrons, and containing only five equivalents of water.

Borax, Prismatic. Borax crystallized into prisms, and containing ten equivalents of water.

BORDEAUX TURPENTINE. Common European turpentine obtained in the south of France.

BORIC ACID. An acid of boron and oxygen. It forms a definite compound with sulphuric acid of the formula $5BoO_3 2SO_3+2HO$. It is in the form of a glassy mass decomposed only by a red heat.

BORNEO CAMPHOR. (*Sumatra Camphor*, *Camphol*, *Dryobalanops Camphor.*) A variety of camphor found in Borneo and Sumatra; the product of *Dryobalanops camphora* or *D. aromatica*.

BORNITE. The tellurite of bismuth.

BORON. The radical or elementary base of boracic acid.

BORONATROCALCITE. A native borate of calcium and sodium, met with in South America, and sometimes used as a source of boron compounds.

BOROTARTRATE OF MAGNESIA. (*Magnesiæ et Potassæ Borotartras.*) One hundred parts of borotartrate of potassa, twenty-four parts carbonate of magnesia, and six hundred parts of water are to be gradually mixed and evaporated. Dissolved with citric acid, it has been recommended as a purgative.

BOROTARTRATE OF POTASSA. A permanent salt having the composition KO,BO_3T, formed by boiling boracic acid with bitartrate of potassa.

BORURET. A combination of boron with a simple body.

BOSVEL. A species of crowfoot.

BOSWELLIA SERRATA. A tree growing in India; the plant from which the Indian olibanum or frankincense is obtained.

BOTANY. The science which treats of the structure of plants: the functions of their parts, their places of growth, their classification, and the terms employed in their description and denomination.

BOTANY BAY KINO. A species of kino obtained from the Eucalyptus resinifera or brown gum tree of New Holland.

BOTTLE-FLOWER. The blue-bottle, a species of Centaurea.

BOUDIN'S SOLUTION. An aqueous solution of arsenious acid with the addition of wine, an ounce of which contains one-fourth grain of the acid.

BOUGIE. A long, slender instrument that is introduced through the urethra into the bladder to remove obstructions.

BOUNCING BET. A vulgar name for Saponaria officinalis or soapwort.

BOUNDOU. See *Akazga*.

BOX PLANT, } See *Buxus Semper-*
BOX TREE. } *virens.*

BRACHIATE. In Botany, having branches in pairs, decussated, all nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next.

BRACT, } In Botany, an abnor-
BRACTEA. } mally developed leaf, growing upon the peduncle of a flower. It differs from other leaves in shape or color, and is generally situated on the peduncle, so near the flower as to be easily mistaken for a perianth.

BRAGGET. A liquor made by fermenting the wort of ale and mead.

BRAKE, COMMON. The *Pteris aquilina*, for which the vulgar name of Female Fern is also given.

BRAN. The husk of the wheat.

BRANDY. (*Spiritus Vini Gallici, Spirit of French Wine, Eau de Vie.*) The spirit obtained from fermented grapes by distillation, and containing from 48 to 56 per cent. of absolute alcohol. It has a peculiar flavor, and a light sherry color, derived from the cask in which it has been kept.

BRANDY MIXTURE. (*Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici, Mixture of Spirit of French Wine.*) A mixture composed of brandy, cinnamon water, of each four fluid ounces, the yolks of two eggs, and a half ounce of refined sugar. Rub yolks and sugar, then add brandy and water.

BRANKURSINE. Bearsbreech or acanthus, a genus of plants of several species.

BRASILETTO. (*Brazil-Wood.*) The wood produced by *Cæsalpina Brasiliensis* and *C. Crista*, which grow in Jamaica. It is used for dyeing red.

BRASILIN. (*Breselin.*) A crystallizable coloring principle obtained from Brazil-wood, having the composition $C_{36}H_{14}O_{14}$; according to Geigy, $C_{44}H_{20}O_{14}$.

BRASS. An alloy of copper and zinc.

BRASSICA CAMPESTRIS. (*Field Cabbage.*) A cruciferous European plant, cultivated for the oil, which is expressed from its seed, called *Colza oil.*

BRASSICA OLERACEA. The cauliflower. It contains a crystallizable, tasteless, and odorless principle, called *Caroiolin.*

BRASSYLIC ACID. See *Dioxybehenolic Acid.*

BRAYERA. See *Bancksia Abyssinia.*

BRAYERA ANTHELMINTICA. See *Bancksia Abyssinia.*

BRAZIL-NUTS. See *Bertholletia Excelsa.*

BRAZIL-WOOD. (*Pernambuco* or *Fernambuco Wood.*) See *Brasiletto.*

BRAZILIAN SARSAPARILLA. (*Lisbon Sarsaparilla*, *Sarsa of the Rio Negro.*) A species of sarsaparilla growing in Brazil, distinguished by the amylaceous character of its interior structure.

BRAZILIC ACID. (*Brazilin.*) An acid contained in Brazil-wood, composed of $C_{36}H_{14}O_{14}$.

BREADFRUIT TREE. See *Artocarpus Incisa.*

BRESELIN. See *Brasilin.*

BRIANCON MANNA. A peculiar sweetish substance produced by the *European larch*, the tree which also yields *Venice turpentine.* It differs from ordinary manna in containing no mannite.

BRIGHTON WATER. A wine-pint of this water contains 2.5 cubic inches of carbonic acid, 1.80 grains of sulphate of iron, 4.09 grains of sulphate of lime, 1.53 grains of chloride of sodium, 0.75 grains of chloride of magnesium, 0.14 grains of silica.

BRIMSTONE. Sulphur; a hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of a yellow-lemon color, which has no smell unless heated, and which becomes negatively electric by heat and friction. It is found in great quantities, and sometimes pure, in the neighborhood of volcanoes. It is an ingredient in a variety of minerals and ores. The sulphur of commerce is procured from its natural beds, or artificially extracted from pyrites.

BRINE. Water saturated with salt.

BRITANNIA. A metallic compound or alloy, consisting chiefly of block tin, with some antimony and a small proportion of copper and brass.

BRITISH BARILLA. See *Black Ash.*

British Gum. A substance of a brownish color, very soluble in water, formed by heating dry starch at a high temperature. Its properties are similar to dextrine.

British Oil. A rubefacient liniment, prepared by mixing together seven ounces olei terebinth, eight ounces olei lini, four ounces olei succini, four ounces olei juniperi, three ounces petrolei Barbadensis, and one ounce Seneca oil or American petroleum.

BRITTLE GUM. (*Salabreda*, *Sadrabeida.*) An inferior quality of gum arabic, obtained from the Acacia albida.

BROAD-LEAVED LAUREL. (*Kalmia Latifolia*, *Mountain Laurel*, *Calico Bush*, *Laurel.*) A well-known evergreen of this country, the leaves of which possess poisonous narcotic properties.

BROCHANTITE. A basic sulphate of copper, occurring in emerald green crystals.

BROMAL. An oily, colorless fluid, obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol.

Bromal Hydrate. A salt having the formula $C_4HBr_3O_2 + 4HO$, which resembles chloral hydrate in its action upon the animal organism. It is, however, more that of an anæsthetic than a hypnotic.

BROMATE. A compound of bromic acid with a base.

BROMELIACEÆ. A class of plants including the genus Agave.

BROMIC ACID. An acid composed of bromine and oxygen.

BROMIDE. A compound of bromine with a metallic or combustible base.

Bromide of Ammonium. See *Ammonia Hydrobromate.*

Bromide of Carbon. An impurity which frequently exists in commercial bromine.

Bromide of Iron. (*Ferri Bromidum.*) A bromide obtained by heating gently in thirty parts of water two parts of bromine and one of iron filings. Upon the liquid assuming a greenish color, it is filtered and evaporated to dryness in an iron vessel. Being again dissolved and evaporated to dryness, it furnishes the bromide. It is useful in scrofulous affections.

Bromide of Potassium. (*Potassii Bromidum.*) A salt formed by adding to a solution of bromide of iron a solution of carbonate of potassa; carbonate of iron is formed while the bromide of potassium remains in solution, which is strained and evaporated that crystals may form. It is an alterative, resolvent, and sedative.

BROMINE. (*Brominium, Bromum.*) An elementary, acidifying, and basifying substance found in sea-water and marine productions. It is a deep-red fluid, of an offensive, suffocating smell.

BROMINII CHLORIDUM. (*Chloride of Bromine.*) A chloride prepared by passing chlorine gas through bromine and condensing the vapors which form by a freezing mixture. It is used in the treatment of cancers and malignant ulcers.

BROMINIUM, } See *Bromine.*
BROMUM. }

BROMOFORM. A compound closely resembling chloroform in its effects.

BROMO-PHOSPHOROUS ACID. An acid obtained by heating one molecule of phosphorous acid and two molecules of bromine in a sealed tube, at the temperature of a water-bath, until pressure is no longer observable.

BROMOPICRIN. A compound, $C_4Br_3NO_4$, formed by slacking four parts of quicklime with fifty parts of water, transferring the mixture into a glass alembic, adding gradually six parts of bromine, then one part of picric acid, and distilling rapidly.

BRONZE. A compound of copper and tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added, especially zinc. A color prepared for the purpose of imitating bronze is of two kinds, yellow and red. The yellow is made of fine copper dust, the red, of copper dust with a little red ochre.

BROOKLIME. See *Beccabunga.*

BROOM. (*Broom Tops, Gemeine Besenginster.*) The tops of *Cytisus scoparius* or *Spartium scoparium*, a common European shrub cultivated in our gardens, from three to eight feet high, considered diuretic and cathartic; used chiefly in dropsy.

Broom, Spanish. (*Spartium Junceum.*) A small South European shrub, the seeds of which possess properties similar to those of Cytisus scoparius.

Broom Rape. A parasitic, fleshy, European plant of the genus *Orobanche*, used chiefly in cancerous affections.

Broom Tops. See *Broom.*

BROUSSONETIA TINCTORIA. (*Morus Tinctoria.*) A South American plant which furnishes the yellow dyewood fustic.

BROWN MIXTURE. (*Misturæ Glycyrrhizæ Composita, Compound Mixture of Licorice.*) Rub together a half ounce each of powdered extract of licorice, sugar, and gum arabic, with twelve ounces of water gradually added, then add an ounce of wine of antimony and a half ounce of spirits of nitrous ether, and mix.

Brown Stout. A superior kind of porter.

Brown Sugar. •(*Unpurified Sugar.*) Sugar consisting of cane sugar associated with variable quantities of hygroscopic moisture, uncrystallizable sugar, gum, albumen, extractive, saline water, and insoluble organic and inorganic substances. Among the inorganic substances is a small proportion of lime.

Brown Wort. A species of Scrophularia; the *S. vernalis* or yellow figwort.

BRUCEA ANTIDYSENTERICA. The plant from which it was at first supposed that the false Angustura bark was obtained, which is now ascribed to the Strychnos nux vomica.

BRUCIA. A vegetable alkaloid extracted from the bark of the Strychnos nux vomica. It is analogous to strychnia, but possesses only about one-twelfth of its strength; composition, $C_{46}H_{26}N_2O_8$.

BRUCITE. Native hydrate of magnesia.

BRUNSWICK GREEN. A compound of one part chloride of copper and three parts oxide of copper, the latter performing the office of an acid; a tercuprate of chloride of copper. It was used for paper-hangings and in oil paintings.

BRYONIA ALBA. (*White Bryony, Bryony.*) A climbing, herbaceous plant, the root of which is an active hydragogue cathartic.

Bryonia Dioica. A species closely resembling white bryony.

BRYONIN. A peculiar bitter principle contained in the root of the white bryony; $C_{96}H_{80}O_{38}$.

BRYONY. See *Bryonia Alba.*

BRYORETIN. A peculiar substance, soluble in ether, obtained by the action of acids on the root of Bryonia alba; $C_{42}H_{35}O_{14}$.

BUBON GALBANUM. The plant from which it was once supposed the concrete juice or gum-resin galbanum was obtained, the true source of which is not yet determined.

BUCHARIAN RHUBARB. (*Russian Rhubarb*, *Turkey Rhubarb*, *Rheum Russicum* or *Rheum Turcicum.*) A superior quality of rhubarb which has wholly disappeared from the American market.

BUCHU. See *Barosma Crenata.*

BUCKBEAN. See *Menyanthes Trifoliata.*

BUCKTHORN. (*Rhamnus Catharticus*, *Purging Buckthorn.*) A shrub, native of Europe and growing wild in this country, the berries of which, and their expressed juice, are hydragogue cathartic.

BUCKWHEAT. A species of Polygonum (*P. fagopyrum*), from the leaves of which is obtained a crystallizable coloring principle identical with the *rutin* or *rutic acid* of the common rue.

BUENA. A new genus of Peruvian bark trees, characterized by the different shape of the corolla, the separation of the calyx from the fruit at maturity, and the opening of the capsule from above downward.

BUGLE, COMMON. See *Ajuga Chamæpitys.*

Bugle Weed. (*Lycopus.*) The herb of *Lycopus Virginicus*, an indigenous plant of this country, possessing mild narcotic and astringent properties.

BUGLOSS. See *Anchusa Italica.*

BULATA. A product of a tree grown in South America, called *Sapota Mulleri*, analogous in its properties to gutta-percha.

BUMPING OF FLUIDS. A term applied to the agitation of fluids while boiling. It may be prevented by placing through the cork of the retort a strong glass tube reaching near to the bottom of the retort, and bending the outer end of the tube rectangularly, drawing its end to a fine point. If the liquid to be distilled corrodes the cork, a tube must be selected so wide as nearly to fill the aperture, and must be closed by a suitable lute; or the same may be accomplished by the application of an electric current led into the fluids to be distilled by means of suitable conducting wires.

BURDOCK. (*Lappa*, *Gemeine Klette.*) The root of Lappa minor, Arctium lappa or Lappa major, a native European plant growing in this country, considered aperient, diaphoretic, and diuretic.

BURETTE. An instrument invented by Gay-Lussac for the purpose of dividing a fluid into hundredths or thousandths, consisting of a larger graduated glass tube, and a smaller parallel tube, connected with the former at the base, and recurved at the top.

BURGUNDY. The name of a port wine produced in Burgundy, France.

Burgundy Pitch. See *Abies Excelsa.*

Burgundy Pitch Plaster. (*Emplastrum Picis Burgundicæ.*) Burgundy pitch, seventy-two ounces; yellow wax, six ounces troy weight; melt, strain, stir till cool.

BURMESE NAPHTHA. (*Rangoon Petroleum*, *Rangoon Tar.*) A peculiar greenish-brown petroleum, of the consistence of goose-fat.

BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID. An aqueous solution of chloride of zinc, containing two hundred grains in each imperial ounce.

BURNING BUSH. A name applied to the *Wahoo* plants.

BURNT ALUM. See *Alumen Exsiccatum.*

Burnt Hartshorn. (*Cornu Ustum.*) The product resulting from the exposure of hartshorn to a heat sufficient to consume its animal matter. It consists chiefly of bone phosphate of lime.

Burnt Sienna. A reddish-brown

substance, obtained by calcining Sienna or Terra di Sienna. It is used in painting.

Burnt Sponge. (*Spongia Usta.*) Sponge cut into pieces, deprived of any extraneous matter by beating it, then burnt in a close iron vessel until it becomes black and friable; after which it is rubbed into a very fine powder. Useful in many diseases in which iodine is used.

Burnt Umber. A dark-brown substance, obtained by calcining the mineral *umber* or *Terra umbria.*

BURSERACEÆ. A family of plants including the genus Amyris.

BURSERA GUMMIFERA. A West India plant which produces a resin resembling tacamahac, called *resin de Gomart, resin de chibou*, or *cachibou.* This plant is supposed also to furnish the gum caranna or caranna of the Amyris caranna, a South American tree.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. (*Diervilla Trifida, Diervilla Canadensis.*) A low shrub, growing in rocky places in this country, possessing diuretic and astringent properties.

BUTALAMIN. See *Amido-valerianic Acid.*

BUTEA FRONDOSA. (*Dhak Tree.*) A Hindostan tree which furnishes a species of kino called *Butea Gum.*

Butea Gum. See *Butea Frondosa.*

BUTTER. An old name given to some of the chlorides, from their soft, butyraceous consistence when recently prepared.

Butter. An oily substance obtained from cream or milk by agitation. The fat or oily part of the milk is separated from the serous and curdy part or buttermilk. Also a name given to certain concrete fat oils which remain solid or of a butyraceous consistence at the ordinary temperature, as those of the cocoanut and cacao.

Butter of Antimony. (*Terchloride of Antimony.*) A chloride consisting of three equivalents of chlorine to one of antimony.

Butter of Cacao. (*Oleum Theobromæ, Cacao Butter, Oil of Theobroma.*) The fixed oil of the kernels of the chocolate nuts of the *Theobroma Cacao*, used as an ingredient in cosmetic ointments, for coating pills, and for preparing suppositories.

Butter of Zinc. See *Chloride of Zinc.*

BUTTERCUP. A common name applied to several species of ranunculus or crowfoot, from the color and shape of their flowers.

BUTTERFLY-WEED. See *Asclepias.*

BUTTERNUT. (*White Walnut, Oil Nut.*) The fruit of the Juglans cinerea or J. cathartica, the inner bark of the root of which is a mild cathartic, operating like rhubarb.

BUTTON-BUSH. (*Cephalanthus Occidentalis.*) A common shrub, the bark of which is said to be laxative and tonic.

Button-Snakeroot. (*Water Eryngo, Eryngum Aquaticum.*) A plant, the root of which has a bitter, pungent, aromatic taste, and is considered diaphoretic, expectorant, and emetic.

BUTYL HYDRIDE. A constituent of American petroleum, composed of ten equivalents of hydrogen and eight of carbon.

BUTYRATE OF ETHYLIC ETHER. (*Butyric Ether.*) An ether prepared by mixing one hundred parts of butyric acid with one hundred of alcohol and fifty of concentrated sulphuric acid, and agitating the mixture for a short time. It is used in the preparation of artificial fruit essences and to flavor spirits.

BUTYRIC ACID. A hydrated acid formed during the butyric fermentation which is preceded by the fermentation of milk. It is colorless, having a disagreeable odor, a rancid taste, and soluble in all proportions in water and alcohol.

BUTYRIC ETHER. See *Butyrate of Ethylic Ether.*

BUTYRIN. The peculiar constituent of butter.

BUTYRUM. (*Butter.*) The fat of cow's milk.

BUXINA. The same as Berberina.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS. (*Box Plant.*) An evergreen shrub, native of Europe, though much cultivated in this country. Its wood is considered diaphoretic and its leaves purgative.

BYTTERA FEBRIFUGA. (*Bitter Ash*) A tree growing in the West Indies, the wood of which has tonic properties closely analogous to those of quassia.

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CABALLINE ALOES. See *Aloe*.

CABBAGE ROSE PETALS. (*Hundred-leaved Rose, Pale Rose, Rosa Centifolia*) The petals of Rosa centifolia, used chiefly for their fragrant, volatile oil, which is separated by distillation.

Cabbage Tree Bark. See *Andira Inermis*

CACAO. The chocolate tree, a species of Theobroma, native of the West Indies, growing about twenty feet high, bearing pods which are oval and pointed. The nuts or seeds are numerous, and lodged in a white, pithy substance.

Cacao Butter. See *Butter of Cacao*.

CACHANA. A name given to a root largely employed by the Mexicans, possessing a sweet, balsamic, and subsequently bitter taste and a peculiar tar-like odor. It is said to belong to the Umbelliferæ.

CACHIBOU. See *Bursera Gummifera*.

CACOXENE. A mineral occurring in yellowish, radiating tufts, and consisting of phosphoric acid with alumina, fluoric acid, and water.

CACTACEÆ. That family or natural order of plants to which the Cactus genus belongs.

CACTUS. A genus of plants remarkable for their large and beautiful flowers.

Cactus Grandiflora. (*Night-blooming Cereus.*) A well-known, fragrant plant lately introduced into medicine. It has been used successfully in functional palpitation of the heart.

CADE OIL. (*Oleum Cadmium, Huile de Cade.*) A kind of tar obtained by distillation from the interior reddish wood of Juniperus communis, J. oxycedrus, growing in France, where it is prepared. It is a thick, black liquid, smells like tar; used in skin diseases of horses.

CADMIA. An oxide of zinc which collects on the sides of furnaces where zinc is sublimed, as in brass foundries. It is readily volatilized on charcoal by the blowpipe, and it burns with the usual beautiful combustion of zinc. Pulverized, mixed with charcoal powder, wrapped in sheet copper, and treated with the compound blowpipe, it readily forms brass.

CADMII IODIDUM. (*Iodide of Cadmium.*) A salt prepared by mixing iodine and filings of cadmium in a moist state. It is used externally in skin diseases.

Cadmii Sulphas. (*Sulphate of Cadmium*) A salt prepared by decomposing the nitrate of cadmium by carbonate of soda, forming a carbonate; this treated with dilute sulphuric acid, which expels the carbonic acid and forms the sulphate. It resembles sulphate of zinc as an astringent and emetic.

CADMIUM. A metal discovered by Stromeyer, in 1817, in carbonate of zinc. Its color is a fine white, with a shade of bluish-gray, resembling that of tin; its texture is compact, and it is susceptible of polish. It is ductile and malleable, and when fused crystallizes in octahedrons. It melts below a red heat, and suffers but slight change in air.

CÆNOTUS. A title applied by some botanists to Erigeron Canadense or Canada fleabane.

CÆSALPINA BRASILIENSIS. See *Brasiletto*.

Cæsalpina Crista. See *Brasiletto*.

Cæsalpina Echinata. The tree which is said to produce the proper Brazil-wood, which is also called Pernambuco or Fernambuco-wood.

Cæsalpina Sappan. The tree which produces the *sappan* or *sampfen-wood*, said to be analogous to Brasiletto, and referred to the same head.

CÆSIUM. An alkaline metal, discovered in 1860 by Kirchoff and Bunsen by means of spectrum analysis; symbol, Cs; atomic weight, 133. In its chemical qualities the compounds of Cæsium are closely allied to those of potassium. One of the most important characteristics of Cæsium is its spectrum reaction, which exhibits two blue lines close together, from the color of which the name is derived.

CAFFEA. (*Coffee.*) The seed of Caffea Arabica or coffee plant, which is a small tree, native of South Arabia and well known.

CAFFEIC ACID. A peculiar acid obtained from coffee.

CAFFEIDINA. A peculiar principle formed by the decomposition of caffeina.

CAFFEIN, } An alkaloid existing in
CAFFEIA. } coffee, partly free and partly as a double salt consisting of chlorogenic acid combined with potash and caffein.

Caffein Arseniate. A salt recommended as an antiperiodic, but it is supposed that the arsenic is the main therapeutic agent.

Caffein Citrate. A salt formed by dissolving caffein in a solution of citric acid with a gentle heat, and evaporating carefully. It is recommended as a remedy for sick headache.

CAFFEO-TANNIC ACID. A peculiar principle resembling tannin contained in coffee.

CAHINCA, } A name adopted from
CAINCA. } the language of the Brazilian Indians for the root of *Chiococca racemosa*, *C. anguifuga*, and *C. densifolia*, called by the Portuguese of Brazil *Raiz pretta* or *Black-root.* Tonic, diuretic, purgative, and emetic.

CAHINCIC ACID. (*Caincic Acid.*) A crystallizable bitter substance believed to be the active principle of cahinca; composed, $2HO,C_{32}H_{24}O_{18}+3Aq$.

CAINCA. See *Cahinca.*

CAINCIC ACID. See *Cahincic Acid.*

CAJEPUT OIL. (*Oil of Cajeput.*) The volatile oil obtained by distillation from the leaves of *Melaleuca cajuputi* or *Melaleuca minor*, a small tree, native of the Moluccas. It is highly stimulant, and is used chiefly as a panacea and in skin diseases.

CAJEPUTENE. A name proposed for the carbohydrogen forming the composition of cajeput oil, of which it is a bihydrate.

CAKE CATECHU. (*Plano-Convex Catechu.*) An officinal catechu in the form of circular cakes of various sizes, and the product of the Acacia catechu.

Cake Cochineal. A name given to an inferior variety of cochineal in flat cakes, consisting of the cochineal insect mixed with small portions of the thorns and epidermis of the cactus.

Cake Saffron. The stigmas or summits of the pistils, together with a portion of the style; separated from the remainder of the flowers of the Crocus sativus, dried, and pressed into the form of a cake. That which has been dried loosely is called *Hay Saffron.*

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM. A plant called *Taro* by the natives, cultivated extensively in Polynesia for its tubers, which are used as food when roasted. After partly fermenting them a kind of bread is prepared from them, which constitutes a very popular dietetic under the name of *Poi.*

CALAMINA. (*Calamine*, *Lapis Calaminaris.*) A term applied indiscriminately to the carbonate and silicate of zinc. Pharmaceutically it refers only to the carbonate, which is found native, though more or less impure in this country and in Germany.

Calamina Præparata. (*Prepared Calamine.*) Calamine reduced to an impalpable powder by heating it to redness, and pulverizing in the manner directed for prepared chalk.

CALAMINE. See Calamina.

Calamine Cerate. (*Turner's Cerate*, *Ceratum Calaminæ.*) Melt together one pound of lard and three ounces of yellow wax, and on cooling add three ounces of prepared calamine, and stir till cool.

Calamine, Prepared. See *Calamina Præparata.*

CALAMUS. (*Acorus Odorant*, *Sweet Flag.*) The rhizoma of Acorus calamus, an indigenous plant growing in this country, differing slightly from the European variety. It is a stimulant tonic.

Calamus Aromaticus. A name applied by Dioscorides to a product of a species of Andropogon.

Calamus Draco. A species of Calamus growing in the East Indies, the fruit of which produces the resinous substance known as *Dragon's blood*, or *Sanguis draconis*, which is obtained also from the *Calamus Rotang.*

Calamus Rotang. A species of calamus growing in the East Indies, the fruit of which produces the dragon's blood of commerce.

CALCAREO-ARGILLACEOUS. Consisting of or containing calcareous and argillaceous earth.

Calcareo-Bituminous. Consisting of or containing lime and bitumen.

Calcareo-Silicious. Consisting of or containing calcareous and silicious earth.

Calcareo-Sulphurous. Consisting of or containing lime and sulphur.

CALCAREOUS. Partaking of the nature of lime; containing lime; having the qualities of lime.

CALCEOLARIA ARACHNOIDEA. A plant growing upon the high sections of the Cordilleras from Coquimbo to Concepcion. Its root, familiarly known as *Relbun*, is an article of commerce, furnishing a handsome red dye, which is contained in the cortical portion.

Calceolaria Thyrsiflora. A plant abounding in various sections of Chili. It contains sugar and yellow coloring matter, and is used principally for dyeing. Other species are used medicinally; *C. trifida* as a febrifuge; *C. corymbosa* as a diuretic, and *C. pinnata* as a purgative. They belong to the family of Scrophulariaceæ.

CALCII CHLORIDUM. (*Chloride of Calcium*, *Muriate of Lime*, *Hydrochlorate of Lime*, *Fused Chloride of Calcium.*) A chloride formed by saturating muriatic acid with chalk or marble, evaporating to dryness, and heating to redness. It is used medicinally in solution only.

Calcii Sulphuretum. (*Sulphuret of Lime*, *Hydrosulphate of Lime*) A compound formed by passing sulphuretted hydrogen so long as it is absorbed through water holding lime in suspension. It is used as a depilatory.

CALCINATION. A term applied to the changes produced in mineral substances by intense heat, not attended with fusion, and leaving a solid residue; the term is often used synonymously with oxidation.

CALCINED MAGNESIA. Carbonate of magnesia exposed to an intense heat in an earthen vessel for two hours, or until the carbonic acid is expelled. It is an antacid and laxative.

Calcined Mercury. A name applied by the older chemists to red precipitate or *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum ;* called also *Hydrargyrum precipitatum* or *Precipitate.*

CALCIS CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATA. (*Precipitated Carbonate of Lime.*) A salt formed by a precipitation resulting from a mixture of solution of chloride of calcium and a solution of carbonate of soda in water at their boiling-point.

Calcis Chloratæ Liquor. (*Solution of Chlorinated Lime.*) This is prepared by mixing one pound of chlorinated lime with one gallon of distilled water by trituration in a large mortar, then passing it through a calico filter. Used externally in skin diseases.

Calcis Chloridum. (*Calx Chlorata*, *Calx Chlorinata*, *Chlorinated Lime*, *Chloride of Lime*, *Hypochlorite of Lime*, *Oxymuriate of Lime*, *Bleaching Powder*, *Calcis Hypochloris*, *Chlorkalk.*) A compound resulting from the action of chlorine on hydrate of lime as long as the former is absorbed. It is a powerful bleaching agent, also a desiccant and disinfectant.

Calcis Hydras. (*Hydrate of Lime*, *Slacked Lime.*) Hydrate of lime is used exclusively as a pharmaceutical agent.

Calcis Hypochloris. See *Calcis Chloridum.*

Calcis Hyposulphis. (*Hyposulphite

of Lime.) A salt which may be prepared by boiling the sulphite with sulphur. Useful in diseases depending on infection of the blood.

Calcis Lacto-Phosphatis Syrupus. ℞. Concent. lactic acid, f℥j; magma of freshly precip. phos. of lime, q.s.; aquæ fl. aurant., f℥iss.; aquæ puræ, q.s. ad f℥viij; sacchari albi, ℥xj. M. S. A. No heat ought to be employed, else the syrup assumes a milky appearance.

Calcis Phosphas Præcipitata. (*Calcis Phosphas*, *Precipitated Phosphate of Lime*, *Phosphate of Lime.*) A salt prepared by dissolving the phosphate of lime in bones, with muriatic acid properly diluted, and precipitating it with ammonia. It is used in scrofulous affections.

Calcis Sulphas. (*Sulphate of Lime*, *Gypsum*, *Plaster of Paris.*) This salt has been recently introduced into the practice of surgery as a dressing for fractured limbs, &c. It is largely used for various purposes in the arts and manufactures.

CALCIUM. A peculiar metal of lime, or of all calcareous substances, of a pale yellow color, malleable and ductile, melts at a red heat and afterwards burns with splendor, forming lime. It is an abundant element in nature.

Calcium Chloride. See *Calcii Chloridum.*

Calcium Fluoride. This compound, in solution, may be used for engraving on glass instead of hydrofluosilicic acid, avoiding thereby the danger attending the use of the latter.

Calcium Iodide. (*Iodide of Lime.*) A preparation formed by treating a solution of iodide of iron with milk of lime, then filtering and evaporating. It is said to be useful in phthisis.

Calcium Oxide. (*Pure Lime.*) It is prepared by mixing one hundred parts powdered marble with two parts of sugar, calcining and treating the caustic lime with water until free of sulphuret of calcium. It is then dissolved in nitric acid, precipitated by carbonate of ammonia, washed and calcined.

Calcium Phosphate. A white granular body, crystalline, slightly soluble in water, but more soluble in water charged with carbonic acid.

Calcium Phosphide. A compound formed by heating lime in a Hessian crucible, and adding from time to time small portions of phosphorus, stirring well and covering after each addition, until, on taking off the cover, a blue flame appears on the surface, and remains for fifteen minutes, when occasionally stirred. It must be kept in an accurately stopped bottle.

Calcium Sulphide. A compound prepared by the decomposition of gypsum by fusion with charcoal.

CALCSINTER. Stalactitic carbonate of lime.

CALCSPAR. Crystallized carbonate of lime.

CALEDONITE. A mineral of a green color, consisting of the sulphate and carbonate of lead and carbonate of copper.

CALENDAR. See *Almanac.*

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS. (*Marigold.*) A well-known garden plant, formerly used in medicine. It contains a peculiar principle called *Calendulin*, considered analogous to Bassorin, though soluble in alcohol.

CALENDULIN. See *Calendula Officinalis.*

CALICO BUSH. See *Broad-Leaved Laurel.*

CALIFORNIA NUTMEG. A nutmeg derived from *Torreya Californica*, resembling, though distinct in its properties from, the true nutmeg.

CALIN. A compound metal of which the Chinese make tea-canisters and the like. It is probably composed of lead and tin.

CALISAYA BARK. See *Bark.*

CALLICOCCA IPECACUANHA. A term applied to *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha*, the plant from which the ipecac root of commerce is obtained. See *Ipecacuanha.*

CALLITRICHE VERNA. (*Water Starwort.*) A small herbaceous water plant, supposed to have diuretic properties.

CALLUTANNIC ACID. An acid obtained from Calluna vulgaris, composed of $C_{14}H_6O_8+HO$.

CALOMEL. (*Calomelas*, *Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite*, *Mild Chloride of Mercury*, *Hydrargyri Subchloridum*, *Subchloride of Mercury*.) A well-known compound consisting of two equivalents of mercury and one of chlorine. It possesses the general properties of the mercurials, being a purgative and anthelmintic.

Calomel Iodides. (*Iodo-chlorides of Mercury*, *Sel de Boutigny*.) Compounds called subiodide and protiodide of calomel. To prepare the subiodide, one equivalent of iodine and two of calomel are taken, the calomel is introduced into a matrass, and gradually heated with agitation till it begins to sublime, then the iodine is added in small quantities at a time. The protiodide is prepared in the same manner, but with one equivalent only of calomel. These compounds are employed in syphilitic, scrofulous, and cancerous affections.

Calomel Pill, Compound. (*Pilulæ Antimonii Compositæ*, *Pilulæ Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita*, *Pilulæ Calomelanos Compositæ*, *Compound Pills of Antimony*, *Compound Pills of Subchloride of Mercury*, *Plummer's Pills*.) Sulphurated antimony, mild chloride of mercury, of each two drachms; powdered guaiac, molasses, of each one half ounce; make two hundred and forty pills.

Calomel, Precipitated. Calomel obtained by what is called the *humid way*, which consists in precipitating a solution of corrosive sublimate by a stream of sulphurous acid. It is of doubtful utility.

CALOMELAS. See *Calomel*.

CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM. A tree which produces a variety of the resinous substance known as Tacamahac.

Calophyllum Tacamahaca. A tree growing in the islands of Bourbon and Madagascar which produces a variety of the resinous substance known as Tacamahac.

CALORIC. The agent to which the phenomena of heat and combustion are ascribed.

CALORIFERE. An apparatus for conveying and distributing heat.

CALORIMETER. An apparatus for measuring relative quantities of heat or the specific caloric of bodies.

CALOTROPIS MADARII INDICO-ORIENTALIS. A species of Calotropis generally considered to be identical with the Calotropis gigantea.

Calotropis Gigantea. See *Asclepias Gigantea*.

CALQUOIN'S CAUSTIC PASTE. A paste prepared by combining ten parts of chloride of zinc, twenty parts of flour, and four parts glycerin.

CALUMBA. (*Columbo*.) The root of *Cocculus palmatus* or *Jateorrhiza palmata*, a climbing plant, native of Mozambique, possessing mild tonic properties.

CALX. (*Lime*, *Quicklime*.) Lime recently prepared by calcination. It acts externally as an escharotic.

Calx Chlorata, } See *Calcis*
Calx Chlorinata. } *Chloridum*.

Calx Nativa. Native calx; a marly earth, of a dead, whitish color, which, in water, bubbles or hisses, and without calcination will make a cement like lime or gypsum.

Calx Viva. Quicklime or unslacked lime.

CALYX. The outer covering of a flower, being the termination of the cortical epidermis or outer bark of the plant, which, in most plants, incloses and supports the bottom of the corolla. In Linnæus's system it comprehends the perianth, the involucrum, the ament, the spath, the glume, the calyptra, and the volva.

CAMBIUM. In Botany, a viscid secretion, which, in the spring, separates the alburnum of an exogenous plant from the liber or inner bark.

CAMBOGIA. (*Gambogia*, *Gamboge*, *Gummigutta*.) The concrete juice of an undetermined tree growing in Siam. It was formerly ascribed to *Stalagmitis cambogioides*, but it has been ascertained that there is no such plant. It will ultimately, it is thought, be regarded as a distinct species with the title *Garcinia pedicellata*. Gamboge is a powerful drastic, hydragogue cathartic.

Cambogia Gutta. (*Garcinia Morella, Hebradendron Cambogioides.*) A plant growing in Ceylon producing an inferior variety of gamboge, called Ceylon gamboge.

CAMELEON MINERAL. A compound formed by fusing together pure potash and black oxide of manganese, whose solution in water, at first green, passes spontaneously through the whole series of colored rays to the red, and by the addition of potash it returns to its original green. This is called manganate of potash, the black oxide of manganese here performing the functions of an acid.

CAMELLIACEÆ. That family of plants to which the common *Tea plant* or *Thea viridis* belongs.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA. An aromatic plant, the flowers of which are sometimes mixed with tea leaves in order to render them fragrant.

CAMP VINEGAR. A mixture of vinegar with Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut ketchup, anchovies, and garlic.

CAMPEACHY WOOD. Logwood.

CAMPHENE. A burning fluid composed of alcohol, turpentine, and camphor. This term is applied also to the pure oil of turpentine, and to a radical contained in the oil of camphor, obtained by heating camphor in close vessels.

CAMPHOGEN. A hydrocarbon composed of eight equivalents of hydrogen and ten of carbon; the basyl of camphor.

CAMPHOL. See *Borneo Camphor.*

CAMPHOR. (*Camphora, Kampher.*) A peculiar concrete substance, purified by sublimation, derived from *Camphora officinarum* or *Laurus camphora*, an Asiatic evergreen tree of considerable size resembling the linden, producing a red berry like that of the cinnamon. It is a moderate stimulant and diaphoretic, anodyne, narcotic, &c., &c.

Camphor, Artificial. See *Artificial Camphor.*

Camphor Liniment. (*Linimentum Camphoræ.*) A liniment prepared by dissolving three troy ounces of camphor in twelve ounces of olive oil.

Camphor Liniment Compound. (*Linimentum Camphoræ Compositum.*) Dissolve two ounces and a half of camphor and one drachm of oil of lavender in fifteen ounces of rectified spirit, then add five ounces of strong solution of ammonia, and shake till clear.

Camphor, Motions of, on Water. When some fragments of camphor are thrown on the surface of clean water, contained in a chemically-clean glass, they become endowed with lively motions of rotation and progression. If, while thus in motion, the water be touched with the finger, or with a speck of oil or greasy matter, the motions are immediately arrested. These phenomena have excited a large amount of attention on the part of scientific men during nearly two centuries.

Camphor Oil. A volatile oil obtained from *Camphora officinarum* or from the *Dryobalanops camphora.*

Camphor Ointment. An ointment prepared by heating, by means of a water-bath, three parts of powdered camphor with twelve parts of prepared lard.

Camphor Tea. A tea prepared by pouring boiling water on gum camphor.

Camphor Water. (*Aqua Camphora.*) A preparation made by rubbing two drachms of camphor with forty drops of alcohol, and then half an ounce of carbonate magnesia with two pints of water gradually added and filtered.

CAMPHORA. See *Camphor.*

Camphora Officinarum. See *Camphor.*

CAMPHORATE. A salt formed by the combination of camphoric acid with a base.

Camphorate of Quinia. A salt prepared by saturating camphoric acid with quinia, and evaporating.

CAMPHORATED SOAP LINIMENT. (*Opodeldoc.*) Dissolve three ounces of common soap, by means of a sand-bath, in one pint of alcohol, then add one ounce of camphor and one drachm each of oils of rosemary and origanum.

Camphorated Tincture of Opium. (*Paregoric Elixir*, *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita*, *Tinctura Opii Camphorata*, *Compound Tincture of Camphor*.) Macerate for seven days a drachm each of powdered opium and benzoic acid, forty grains of camphor, a drachm of oil of anise, and two ounces clarified honey in two pints of diluted alcohol, and filter.

Camphorated Tincture of Soap. (*Linimentum Saponis*, *Soap Liniment*, *Tinctura Saponis Camphorata*.) Dissolve by means of a water-bath four ounces of Castile soap in a mixture of two pints of alcohol and four ounces of water, filter, and add two ounces of camphor and a half ounce of oil of rosemary.

CAMPHORIC ACID. An acid resulting from the decomposition of camphor by nitric acid with the aid of repeated distillation. It is composed of $C_{20}H_{16}O_8$.

CAMWOOD. A tropical wood used in dyeing; said to be the produce of the *Baphia nitida*, a native of Sierra Leone.

CANADA BALSAM. See *Abies Balsamea*.

Canada Fleabane. The *Erigeron Canadense*, an indigenous annual plant common to this country, considered diuretic, tonic, and astringent. It is placed by some botanists in a subgenus with the title *Cænotus*. Erigeron pusilum is another species.

Canada Pitch. (*Pix Canadensis*.) The prepared concrete juice of *Abies Canadensis* or *Hemlock spruce*, growing in Canada and Nova Scotia. It possesses properties similar to those of Burgundy pitch.

Canada Snakeroot. (*Wild Ginger*.) See *Asarum*.

Canada Turpentine. (*Balsam of Fir*.) See *Abies Balsamea*.

CANALICULATED. Channelled; furrowed. In botany, having a deep longitudinal groove above, and convex underneath; applied to the stem, leaf, or petiole of plants.

CANARIUM COMMUNE. The plant which is supposed to yield when wounded a resinous juice analogous to the turpentines, and called *Elemi*.

CANARY GRASS. A plant, *Phalaris*, whose seeds are collected for canary birds.

Canary Seed. The seeds of *Phalaris Canariensis*, originally from the Canary Islands. They are sometimes used for emollient cataplasms, but their chief use is food for canary birds.

Canary Weed. A commercial name for the *Roccella tinctoria* or *Orchilla weed*, growing upon the Canary Islands, and from which *lacmus* or *litmus* is obtained. It is also called *Angola weed*.

CANCER ROOT. (*Beech Drops*, *Orobanche Virginiana*, *Epifagus Americanus*.) A parasitic fleshy plant growing upon the roots of the beech tree. It is chiefly used in bowel affections, though considered by some as a valuable remedy in cancerous ulcers. It is an ingredient in Martin's Cancer Powder, of which the most active constituent is arsenic.

CANDIED. Preserved with sugar, or incrusted with it; covered with crystals of sugar.

CANDYTUFT, BITTER. See *Bitter*, &c.

CANE. In *Botany* this term is applied to several species of plants belonging to different genera, such as Amudo, Calamus, Saccharum, &c.

Cane Brimstone. (*Roll Sulphur*.) A commercial title applied to sublimated sulphur which after fusion is poured into cylindrical wooden moulds.

Cane Sugar. Sugar obtained either from the Sorghus saccharatus, Chinese sugar-cane, from corn-stalks, or the Acer saccharinum (sugar maple).

CANELLA ALBA BARK. See *Canellæ Cortex*.

Canella Alba Cortex. See *Canellæ Cortex*.

CANELLÆ CORTEX. (*White Canella Bark*.) The bark of Canella alba, a tree, the only species of its genus growing in the West Indies. The bark is a gentle tonic and local stimulant.

CANNA. The fecula from the rhizoma

of an undetermined species of Canna, known by the French name *Tous les mois.* It possesses the chemical properties of starch, and when prepared with boiling water forms a nutriment similar to arrowroot. It is believed to be derived from a species known as *Canna edulis.* Canna achiras and Canna speciosa are other species.

CANNA ACHIRAS,
CANNA EDULIS,
CANNA SPECIOSA,
CANNA STARCH. } See *Canna.*

CANNABENE. A colorless volatile oil composed of thirty-six equivalents of carbon and twenty of hydrogen, obtained from the oil of hemp.

CANNABIN. A term applied to the resinous extractive contained in the leaves of the Indian hemp, and which is supposed to be the active principle.

CANNABIS INDICA. (*Indian Hemp.*) The *Cannabis sativa* or *Indica*, or hemp plant, growing in Hindostan, the tops of which yield a resinous product considered powerfully narcotic, and in overdoses poisonous. It is used chiefly in neuralgia, gout, rheumatism, tetanus, chorea, &c.

CANNABIS SATIVA. A species of Cannabis differing but slightly from Cannabis Indica.

CANTHARIDAL COLLODION. (*Collodion cum Cantharide, Collodion with Cantharides.*) A blistering fluid, which may be prepared by exhausting Spanish flies with ether, which is afterwards distilled off, and the oily residue mixed with collodion.

CANTHARIDATE OF POTASSIUM. A preparation formed by dissolving 2 parts of cantharidin in 150 parts of alcohol, adding to the solution 1.6 part of caustic potassium dissolved in a little water. The alcohol may be removed from the mass by expression.

CANTHARIDEÆ. A title by which a group of vesicating insects, corresponding with the Linnæan genus Meloe, were distinguished by Latreille.

CANTHARIDES. (*Spanish Flies, Cantharis, Cantharis Vesicatoria.*) A beetle abounding in Spain, Italy, and the South of France, which when internally administered is considered a powerful stimulant, and in moderate doses diuretic. They are used principally for blistering purposes.

CANTHARIDES PLASTER. See *Blistering Cerate.*

CANTHARIDIN. A white substance, in the form of crystalline scales, insoluble in water and nearly so in cold alcohol; soluble in ether, chloroform, benzole, and the oils. It is the vesicating principle of the Spanish fly.

CANTHARIS. See *Cantharides.*

CANTHARIS ALBIDA. A large species of Cantharis found near the Rocky Mountains.

CANTHARIS ALNEAS. An American species of Cantharis abounding in Pennsylvania, not yet employed.

CANTHARIS ATRATA. A species of Cantharis distinguished by its small size and uniform black color.

CANTHARIS AZELIANUS,
CANTHARIS POLITUS. } A species of Cantharis inhabiting the Southern States.

CANTHARIS CINEREA. A species of Cantharis of an ash color, closely resembling in figure and size the common potato fly or Cantharis vittata.

CANTHARIS MARGINATA. A species of Cantharis somewhat larger than Cantharis vittata and of different shape. It is said to be as efficient as any other species.

CANTHARIS MELÆNA (*Lytta Melæna*).
CANTHARIS VULNERATA (*Lytta Vulnerati*). } Species of Cantharis abounding in California, said to have all the virtues of the officinal species.

CANTHARIS NUTTALLI. (*Lytta Nuttalli.*) A large and beautiful insect of Missouri, said to surpass the Spanish fly in magnitude and splendor, and which bids fair to become of some importance.

CANTHARIS VESICATORIA. The officinal species. See *Cantharides.*

CANTHARIS VITTATA. A species commonly called the *Potato Fly.* It resembles the Cantharis vesicatoria in shape though smaller, and is said to be equal in value to that species.

CAOUTCHOUC. (*Gum Elastic, India Rubber.*) The concrete juice of different species of Siphonia, particularly the *Siphonia cahuchu*, *S. elastica* or *Hevea Guianensis*, a large tree growing in Brazil and Guiana. It is used for various purposes; it has been given in cutaneous disease. Products analogous to caoutchouc are yielded by many plants belonging to the natural orders Artocarpeæ, Apocynaceæ, and Euphorbiaceæ, growing in hot climates. Composition, a hydrocarbon.

Caoutchouc, Vulcanized. (*Vulcanized Caoutchouc.*) Caoutchouc which has undergone the treatment of vulcanization; this consists in submitting it in thin sheets to the action of a mixture composed of forty parts bisulphuret of carbon and one of chloride of sulphur.

CAOUTCHOUCIN. A highly inflammable and very light, volatile, oily liquid, obtained by distillation from caoutchouc.

CAP CEMENT. A cement made of six parts rosin, one part yellow wax, and one part Venetian red. Used for fastening metals or wood to glass, and for rendering joints impervious to water.

CAPE ALOES. See *Aloe Capensis.*

Cape Gum. A species of gum Arabic supposed to be from Acacia karroo, imported into Great Britain from the Cape of Good Hope.

Cape Saffron. A saffron growing at the Cape of Good Hope.

CAPER PLANT. (*Mole Plant.*) An English title for the *Euphorbia lathyris*, a biennial plant growing wild in this country, though said to be introduced from Europe. It is also called Mole Plant, under the impression that moles avoid the grounds where it grows. It possesses the general properties of the other species of Euphorbia. The oil of its seed is chiefly used, being a drastic purgative.

Caper Bush. (*Capparis Spinosa.*) A low trailing shrub growing in the south of Europe and north of Africa, the bark of which is considered diuretic, and was formerly employed in rheumatism, amenorrhœa, and diseases of the liver and spleen.

CAPHOPICRITE. A complex body obtained from rhubarb. At one time supposed to be its active purgative principle.

CAPILLAIRE. A kind of syrup extracted from maidenhair; any simple syrup flavored with orange-flower water.

CAPILLARY. In *Botany*, capillary plants (*Herbæ capillarea*) was a term applied to a class of plants consisting of ferns. It corresponds to the order Filices in the sexual method, which bear their flower and fruit on the back of the leaf or frond. This term is applied also to leaves which are longer than the setaceous or bristle-shaped leaf; to glands resembling hairs; to the filaments; to the style, and to the pappus or down affixed to some seeds.

Capillary Attraction,
Capillary Repulsion. Terms denoting the cause which determines the ascent or descent of a fluid in a capillary tube above or below the level of the surrounding fluid when the tube is dipped in that fluid.

CAPITULUM. In *Botany*, a species or mode of inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile on the same horizontal plane of the peduncle.

CAPNOMOR. A principle classed among the products of the general distillation of organic substances. It is an ingredient of smoke, and occurs in the heavy oil of tar and coal naphtha. It is a colorless liquid, and has the property of dissolving caoutchouc.

CAPPARIS SPINOSA. See *Caper Bush.*

CAPRATE. A salt formed by the union of capric acid with a base.

CAPREOLATE. In *Botany*, having tendrils or filiform spiral claspers, by which plants fasten themselves to other bodies, as in vines, pease, &c.

CAPRIC ACID. (*Caprinic Acid.*) An acid obtained from butter, which crystallizes in needles at 52°, and becomes entirely liquid at 64°. It has the peculiar odor of the goat, and is composed of $C_{20}H_{20}O_4$.

CAPRIFICATION. The supposed impregnation of the ovules of the fruit of the fig by an insect, which penetrates it, and carries in the pollen adhering to his body. This is a process for accelerating the ripening of the fig, in the Levant, by suspending on the cultivated fig, branches of the wild fig, that bring with them a small insect (a species of Cynips) which, by puncturing the fruit for the purpose of laying its eggs, simply hastens ripening. This effect may be also produced by merely puncturing the fruit with a needle dipped in oil.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ. A family of plants, including the genera Lonicera, Viburnum, Sambucus, &c.

CAPRILIDENE. A compound of carbon and hydrogen (sixteen and fourteen), obtained by the continued boiling of bromated caprylene ($C_{16}H_{16}Br_2$) with alcoholic potassa.

CAPRINE. (*Caprone.*) A substance found in butter, which, with butyrin and caprone, gives it its peculiar agreeable taste and odor. It is a compound of capric acid and glycerin, or a caprate of glycerin.

CAPROIC ACID. An acid obtained from butter, in the form of an oily, limpid fluid, having the odor of sweat, and a nauseous, sweetish taste.

CAPROYL HYDRIDE. A distinct carbohydrogen isolated from rectified American petroleum. It consists of twelve equivalents of carbon and fourteen of hydrogen.

CAPRYL HYDRIDE. A carbohydrogen obtained from rectified American petroleum, consisting of sixteen parts of carbon, and eighteen parts of hydrogen.

CAPSICI FRUCTUS. (*Capsicum Fruit.*) The dried fruit of Capsicum fastigiatum imported from Zanzibar, and known in commerce as Guinea pepper and Pod pepper.

CAPSICIN. The peculiar pungent principle of Cayenne pepper.

CAPSICUM. (*Red Pepper*, *Cayenne Pepper.*) The fruit of Capsicum annuum, a plant cultivated in almost all parts of the world. It is a powerful stimulant.

Capsicum Annuum. See *Capsicum.*

Capsicum Baccatum. (*Bird Pepper.*) A species of Capsicum, grown in the West Indies, which, together with the *Capsicum frutescens*, is said to yield most of the Cayenne pepper brought from that country. They differ from other species only in the degree of their pungency.

Capsicum Fastigiatum. See *Capsici Fructus.*

Capsicum Frutescens. See *Capsicum Baccatum.*

CAPSULÆSEIC ACID. A peculiar acid discovered in the capsule of the fruit of the *Æsculus hippocastanum* or Horse chestnut.

CAPSULATE. Inclosed in a capsule.

CAPSULE. In *Botany*, a pericarp, which is one or many-celled, many-seeded, superior, dry, dehiscent by valves, always proceeding from a compound ovarium.

Capsule. In *Pharmacy*, a small shallow evaporating-dish, usually of porcelain.

Capsules of Ether. (*Pearls of Ether.*) Ether inclosed in capsules composed of sugared gum, for the purpose of its convenient administration.

Capsules of Gelatin. Capsules prepared with gelatin for the administration of medicines which are too disagreeable to the tongue and palate.

CAPUT-MORTUUM. Dead matter; worthless remains; the residuum of distillation or sublimation, after the volatile matter has been driven off by heat.

CARABAYA BARK. A new and valuable species of Peruvian bark, derived from the Province of Carabaya, containing from 1.5 to 1.8 per cent. of sulphate of quinia.

CARACCAS KINO. (*South American Kino.*) A species of kino derived from Caraccas, strongly resembling, if not identical with West India kino, and obtained from *Coccoloba uvifera.*

Caraccas Sarsaparilla. A variety of sarsaparilla brought from Laguayra.

CARAMANIA GUM. A gum resembling Bassora gum, produced by an unknown tree in the Province of Caramania, in the eastern part of Asia Minor, and used in the adulteration of gum tragacanth.

CARAMEL. Anhydrous or burnt sugar; a black, porous, shining substance, obtained by heating sugar to a high temperature. It is soluble in water, which it colors a dark brown, and is used for coloring spirits, &c.

CARANNA. See *Amyris Caranna.*

CARAWAY. (*Carum.*) The fruit of Carum carui, a biennial plant, native of Europe, but introduced into this country. Its seeds, which are half fruits, have an agreeable odor and aromatic taste, depending on an essential oil. They are used chiefly as a carminative.

CARAWAY WATER. See *Aqua Carui.*

CARBAZOTATE OF AMMONIA. A salt formed with carbazotic or picric acid with ammonia. Said to be useful in intermittent fever.

CARBAZOTATE OF IRON. A salt prepared by digesting pure crystallized carbazotic acid with an excess of recently precipitated sesquioxide of iron and water at a gentle heat, till the acid has disappeared, filtering, and evaporating the filtrate at a temperature not exceeding 212°. Said to be useful in cases of cephalalgia.

CARBAZOTIC ACID. (*Picric Acid, Nitropicric Acid.*) An acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo, silk, and other substances. It is largely used in dyeing. It may be prepared from coal-tar, creasote (impure phenylic or carbolic acid), or from Australian gum.

CARBO. (*Pure Charcoal, Carbon.*) See *Carbon.*

CARBO ANIMALIS. (*Animal Charcoal, Bone Black.*) Charcoal prepared from bones by subjecting them to a red heat in close vessels. It is used chiefly in Pharmacy for decolorizing vegetable principles.

CARBO ANIMALIS PURIFICATUS. (*Purified Animal Charcoal.*) Animal charcoal purified by the action of diluted muriatic acid, which dissolves the phosphate and decomposes the carbonate of lime, which generally constitute its impurity, for delicate chemical processes.

CARBO LIGNI. (*Charcoal, Vegetable Charcoal.*) Charcoal prepared from wood by exposing it to a red heat without access of air. It is disinfectant and absorbent, and is chiefly used in stomach affections. The best for medicinal purposes is said to be obtained from poplar shoots.

CARBOHYDROGENS. Compounds formed by the union of carbon and hydrogen, such as olefiant gas, and light and concrete oils of wine, besides several hypothetical radicals.

CARBOLIC ACID. See *Acid, Carbolic.*

CARBON. An elementary combustible substance existing pure and crystallized in the diamond, and sometimes in graphite, and forming the basis of animal and vegetable charcoal, and of coke. When united with oxygen it forms carbonic acid and carbonic oxide, according to the proportions of the oxygen. When united with hydrogen it forms various carburets of hydrogen, of which one is the common illuminating gas.

CARBON OXYCHLORIDE. See *Phosgene.*

CARBON PENTASULPHIDE. A combination formed by the action of sodium on bisulphide of carbon.

CARBON TETRABROMIDE. A compound prepared by heating bisulphide of carbon in a sealed tube with bromide of iodine, and by other processes.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE. See *Bichloride of Carbon.*

CARBOLATE OF QUINIA. A salt formed by the union of carbolic acid and quinia. It is used with advantage in puerperal cases and in typhus cases.

CARBONATE. A salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base, as the carbonate of lime, carbonate of soda, &c.

CARBONATE OF AMMONIA. See *Ammonia Carbonate.*

CARBONATE OF BARYTA. See *Baryta.*

CARBONATE OF BISMUTH. See *Bismuth Carbonate.*

CARBONATE OF IRON AND MANGANESE, SACCHARINE. Dissolve three ounces and one drachm of sulphate of iron, one ounce and one scruple of sulphate of manganese, and five ounces of carbonate of soda, each in thirty imperial fluid ounces of water, and thoroughly mix the solutions; collect the precipitated carbonates on a cloth filter, wash them with cold water, press out as much water as possible, and, without delay, triturate the pulp with two and a half ounces of finely-powdered sugar, and dry.

Carbonate of Iron Pills. (*Pilulæ Ferri Carbonatis*, *Vallet's Ferruginous Pills*, *Vallet's Mass.*) This preparation may be formed by beating into a uniform mass one ounce of the saccharated carbonate of iron and a quarter of an ounce of the confection of roses. Useful in such cases as mild preparations of iron are indicated.

Carbonate of Iron, Precipitated. (*Ferri Subcarbonas*, *Sesquioxide of Iron*, *Red Oxide of Iron*, *Subcarbonate of Iron*, *Aperitive Saffron of Mars.*) A powder employed for all the purposes to which the preparations of iron are generally applicable. It is prepared by mixing a solution of eight troy ounces of sulphate of iron, in four pints of water, with nine troy ounces of carbonate of soda in four pints of water, stirring and setting aside to precipitate, which is then washed, and dried without heat.

Carbonate of Iron, Saccharine. (*Ferri Carbonas Saccharata.*) Dissolve two ounces (av.) of sulphate of iron and one ounce and one-quarter of carbonate of ammonia, each in a half gallon of boiling distilled water; mix the solution, stirring briskly, in a deep cylindrical vessel; set aside for one day, then draw off the supernatant liquor with a siphon; pour on another gallon of boiling water, and after the precipitate has again subsided remove the liquor as before; collect the carbonate on a filter, express it, and rub with one ounce of refined sugar and dry at 212°.

Carbonate of Iron with Sugar. See *Carbonate of Iron*, *Saccharine*.

Carbonate of Lead. (*Plumbi Carbonas*, *White Lead*, *Ceruse*, *Bleiweiss*, *Blanc de Plomb*, *Blanc de Ceruse.*) Carbonate of lead may be prepared by passing a stream of carbonic acid through a solution of subacetate (*trisacetate*) of lead. It is employed externally in medicine only, in skin complaints.

Carbonate of Lime. (*Creta*, *Chalk.*) Native friable carbonate of lime, or chalk, if pure, is entirely soluble in muriatic acid. It consists, like other varieties of lime, of one equivalent of carbonic acid and one of lime.

Carbonate of Lime, Precipitated. (*Calcis Carbonas Præcipitata*, *Cretæ Præcipitata.*) A salt prepared by heating separately, to the boiling-point, five pints and a half of a solution of chloride of calcium and a solution of seventy-two ounces (troy) of carbonate of soda in six pints of distilled water, and mixing them. When the precipitate has subsided, separate it from the liquor, wash thoroughly with boiling distilled water, and dry.

Carbonate of Lithia. A white powder, sparingly soluble in water and having a feeble alkaline reaction. It dissolves with effervescence in dilute sulphuric acid, and forms a freely soluble salt. It possesses the ordinary remedial properties of the alkaline carbonates, and consists of one equivalent of lithia and one of carbonic acid.

Carbonate of Magnesia. (*Magnesia Alba*, *Magnesiæ Carbonas.*) A white substance in powder or pulverulent masses, dependent for its density upon the strength of the solutions from which it is precipitated. It may be prepared by mixing a solution of ten ounces of sulphate of magnesia in a pint of boiling water with a solution of twelve ounces of carbonate of soda in a pint of boiling water, and evaporating the whole to dryness by means of a sand-bath. Digest the residue for half an hour with two pints of boiling water, collect the insoluble material on a calico filter, wash it thoroughly with distilled water, and dry it at 212° temperature or less.

Carbonate of Magnesia Solution. (*Liquor Magnesiæ Carbonatis*, *Fluid Magnesia.*) A preparation of carbonate of magnesia in the liquid form, by means of carbonic acid.

Carbonate of Manganese. A salt

prepared by the double decomposition between sulphate of manganese and carbonate of soda, by which carbonate of manganese is precipitated and sulphate of soda remains in solution. It is generally in the form of pills, in which it is chiefly administered. Useful as an appetizer and in cases of chlorosis.

Carbonate of Nickel. A salt formed by dissolving the impure arseniuret of nickel, called *speiss*, coarsely powdered and mixed with half of its weight of iron filings, in nitromuriatic acid, evaporating to dryness, and the residue treated with water. The liquid is then acidulated with muriatic acid, treated with sulphuretted hydrogen in excess, which precipitates the copper, and after filtration boiled with a little nitric acid. The cold liquid, largely diluted with water, is next treated with a solution of bicarbonate of soda, gradually added; then filter, and boil with carbonate of soda, when the carbonate of nickel will precipitate.

Carbonate of Potassa. (*Potassæ Carbonas, Salt of Tartar.*) This salt may be prepared from the impure carbonate of potash or pearl ash, by dissolving in water, filtering, and evaporating till a granular salt is formed. It is employed both internally and externally in various complaints. Improperly called Salt of Tartar.

Carbonate of Potassa, Impure. (*Pearl Ash, Impure Subcarbonate of Potassa, Impure Potassa.*) The alkali potassa, or the protoxide of the metal potassium, subjected to calcination, constitutes a purer article, called Pearl Ash, or impure carbonate of potassa.

Carbonate of Potassa, Pure. (*Salt of Tartar, Potassa Carbonas Pura.*) A carbonate of potassa containing no impurities, obtained from the bicarbonate or bitartrate of potassa. It can be obtained by deflagrating a mixture of two parts cream tartar and one of pure saltpetre.

Carbonate of Soda, }
Carbonate of Sodium. } (*Sodæ Carbonas, Sodii Carbonas, Sal Soda.*) A colorless salt consisting of one equivalent of carbonic acid and one of soda. When perfectly crystallized it contains nearly two-thirds of its weight of water. It is given in disease attended with acidity of the stomach.

Carbonate of Soda, Dried, }
Carbonate of Sodium. } (*Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata, Sodii Carbonas Exsiccata.*) Carbonate of soda exposed to a red heat in an iron vessel until it is thoroughly dried, stirring constantly with an iron spatula, and then rubbed into a powder, by which means it is capable of being formed into a pill, an advantage over the common carbonates.

Carbonate of Zinc. (*Zinci Carbonas, Precipitated Carbonate of Zinc, Zinci Carbonas Præcipitata.*) Dissolve separately, with the aid of heat, twelve ounces each of sulphate of zinc and carbonate of soda, each in four pints of water. Mix the solutions, stir, and set aside, and when the powder has subsided separate it from the liquor, wash it with hot water, and dry with a gentle heat. It is used for the same purposes as prepared Calcinine.

Carbonate of Zinc, Native. See *Calamina.*

Carbonate of Zinc, Precipitated. See *Carbonate of Zinc.*

CARBONATED. Combined with carbonic acid; impregnated with carbonic acid.

Carbonated Waters. Waters impregnated to excess with carbonic acid, giving them a sparkling appearance and the power of reddening litmus paper. They frequently contain the carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron, which are held in solution by the excess of carbonic acid.

CARBONIC ACID. A colorless gas or acid composed of one equivalent of carbon and two equivalents of oxygen, or in which oxygen combines in the greatest proportion with carbon. It exists, under ordinary circumstances, when uncombined, in the state of a gas, but has been liquefied by very powerful pressure. It was formerly called *fixed air, aerial acid, mephitic gas*, and *cretaceous acid*, or acid of chalk. It is of a slightly pungent odor and acid taste, and obtained from bicarbonate of soda, marble, or chalk, by the action of sulphuric acid. It is found in some places in the state of gas; it exists in the atmosphere, and is disengaged from fermenting liquors and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances, and is given off in respiration. It is heavier than common air, and subsides into low places, vaults, and wells.

Carbonic Acid Water. (*Artificial Seltzer Water*, *Aqua Acidi Carbonici.*) Water impregnated with carbonic acid equal to five times the bulk of the water.

Carbonic Oxide. A gaseous compound of one equivalent of carbon and one equivalent of oxygen. It is fatal to animal life, extinguishes combustion, and burns with a pale blue flame, forming carbonic acid. It is proposed as an anæsthetic.

CARBONIFEROUS. Producing or containing carbon.

CARBONIZE. To convert into carbon by combustion or the action of fire, or other means, as by the action of concentrated acids on animal and vegetable substances.

CARBO-SULPHURET. A term formerly applied to the compounds formed by the action of the disulphuret of carbon on metallic and alkaline metallic sulphurets.

CARBOY. A large globular bottle of green glass, inclosed in basket or boxwork for protection. Used particularly for carrying corrosive liquors, as sulphuric acid.

CARBURET. A combination of carbon with some other substance, the resulting compound not being an acid or base. A compound of carbon with a basifiable or acidifiable substance, in which the carbon is the electro-negative ingredient.

Carburet of Iron. See *Black Lead.*

Carburet of Sulphur. See *Bisulphide of Carbon.*

CARBURETTED HYDROGEN GAS. A term applied to various gaseous compounds of carbon, particularly to two definite, the protocarburet of hydrogen, or heavy carburetted hydrogen, composed of one equivalent each of carbon and hydrogen, and the bicarburet of hydrogen, or light carburetted hydrogen, composed of one equivalent of carbon and two equivalents of hydrogen.

CARDAMINE PRATENSIS. (*Cuckoo Flower*, *Cardamine*, *Lady's Smock.*) A perennial, herbaceous, European plant, the flowers of which are diuretic and antispasmodic.

CARDAMOM. (*Cardamomum*) The fruit of *Elettaria cardamomum*, *Alpinia cardamomum*, *Amomum repens*, or *Renealmia Cardamomum.* A plant native of Malabar, in the forests of which it springs up spontaneously. Its fruit or seeds are a warm and grateful aromatic, and are divided into three varieties, called the *lesser*, *middle*, and *larger*, or *Cardamomum minus*, *medium*, and *majus.*

CARDAMOMUM LONGUM. See *Ceylon Cardamom.*

Cardamomum Majus,
Cardamomum Medium, } See *Cardamom.*
Cardamomum Minus.

CARDIAC. A medicine which excites action in the stomach and animates the spirits.

CARDINAL FLOWER. (*Lobelia Cardinalis.*) A species of Lobelia distinguished for its showy red flowers, said to possess anthelmintic properties.

CARDOL. A yellow oleaginous liquid obtained from the black juice which surrounds the cashew nut.

CARDUUS BENEDICTUS. See *Blessed Thistle.*

Carduus Marianus. A species of Carduus, the seeds of which are said to be useful in hemorrhages.

CARIBÆAN BARK. A variety of the Peruvian bark.

CARICA. A genus of plants, one species of which is popularly called *Papaw;* also the name of the species of *Ficus* which produces the common fig.

CARLOCK. A sort of isinglass from Russia, made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine.

CARMIC ACID. An acid contained in cochineal, and perhaps in the flowers of some species of Monarda, and identical with rufimaric acid, and composed of $C_{28}H_{14}O_{16}$.

CARMINATIVE. A medicine which tends to expel wind or remedy colic and flatulence.

CARMINATIVE, DALBY'S. Carbonate of magnesia, two scruples; oil of peppermint, one drop; oil of nutmeg, two drops; oil of aniseed, three drops; tincture of castor, thirty drops; tincture of asafœtida, fifteen drops; tincture of opium, five drops; essence of pennyroyal, fifteen drops; tinct. cardamom. co., thirty drops; peppermint water, two fluid ounces. M.

CARMINE. The pure coloring matter or coloring principle of cochineal, precipitated by spontaneous evaporation from the alcoholic tincture of cochineal in the form of crystals of a beautiful red color. It can be prepared by dissolving cochineal in an alkaline lye, and precipitating it by alum. This is properly a *lake*, or a combination of the coloring principle of cochineal with alumina.

CARMINIC ACID. A name applied to carmine in consequence of it possessing acid properties.

CARNATION. (*Clove Pink.*) The *Dianthus caryophyllus*, a perennial herbaceous plant, the petals of which are slightly bitter and astringent. A syrup is made from them in France to serve as a vehicle for other less pleasant medicines.

CARNAUBA. A kind of wax collected in Brazil from the leaves of a palm called *Ceroxylon carnauba*.

CAROLINA JASMINE. (*Yellow Jasmine.*) See *Bignonia Sempervirens*.

CAROLINA PINK. (*Pinkroot.*) See *Spigelia*.

CAROTA. (*Carrot Seed.*) The fruit of *Daucus carota* or *wild carrot*, exceedingly common in this country as a garden plant. The root and seeds possess diuretic properties, and are said to be useful in dropsy.

CAROTIN. A peculiar, crystallizable, ruby-red, neuter principle, obtained from carrot root; cholesterin.

CARPATHIAN BALSAM. See *Balsam, Carpathian*.

CARPEL, }
CARPELLUM. } In Botany, a small seed-vessel or pericarp; one of a group produced by a single flower.

CARPOBALSAMUM. The dried fruit of the balm of Gilead tree or Amyris Gileadensis.

CARPOLITE. Petrified fruits, of which the most remarkable are nuts converted into silex.

CARPOLOGY. A description of fruits.

CARRAGEEN. See *Chondrus*.

CARRAGEENIN. A peculiar pectin obtained from Irish moss.

CARRARA MARBLE. (*Statuary Marble.*) The purest kind of marble.

CARRÁRA WATER. A solution of Carrara marble, or any other pure carbonate of lime, in water saturated with carbonic acid. It has been used as an antacid absorbent in various forms of dyspepsia.

CARRON OIL. A Scotch name for linimentum calcis or lime liniment.

CARROT ROOT, }
CARROT SEED. } See *Carota*.

CARTHAGENA BARKS. Non-officinal varieties of Peruvian bark brought from the Northern Atlantic ports of South America, and variously named in commerce *Pitaya*, *Bogota*, *Maracaybo*, and *Santa Martha barks*.

CARTHAGENA IPECACUANHA. (*Gray Ipecacuanha.*) A large light-colored bitter root, with less prominent rings and wider furrows than other varieties of ipecac root.

CARTHAGIA. A bitter crystallizable principle discovered in Carthagena bark. It resembles the quinia salts, but is said to be destitute of febrifuge qualities.

CARTHAMIC ACID. (*Carthamine.*) A red coloring principle, insoluble in water, but soluble in alkaline liquids, obtained from the flowers of the *Carthamus tinctorius* or *safflower*. It is composed of $C_{14}H_8O_7$.

CARTHAMINE. See *Carthamic Acid.*

CARTHAMUS. (*Dyer's Saffron, Safflower.*) The flowers of Carthamus tinctorius or dyer's saffron or safflower, an India plant cultivated in Europe and America. It is sold in this country under the name of American saffron. In large doses Carthamus is said to be laxative, and in infusion diaphoretic.

Carthamus Tinctorius. See *Carthamus.*

CARTHAXANTHIC ACID. A yellow extract, soluble in water, brown in contact with air, and composed of $C_{24}H_{15}O_{15}$.

CARUI FRUCTUS,
CARUM CARUI, } See *Caraway.*
CARUM.

CARVACROL. A product obtained from oil of caraway when it is distilled from hydrated phosphoric acid, and poured back into the retort until it ceases to have the smell of caraway. It is an oily liquid, having a disagreeable odor and a strong taste. It is said to be useful in toothache applied in the usual way.

CARVENE. A liquid oily carbohydrogen separable by distillation from oil of caraway, consisting of twenty equivalents of carbon and sixteen of hydrogen.

CARVOL. A liquid oil, separable by distillation from oil of caraway, consisting of twenty equivalents carbon, fourteen equivalents of hydrogen, and two equivalents oxygen.

CARYA. (*Hickory.*)

Carya Alba. (*White Hickory, Shellbark Hickory.*)

Carya Amara. (*Bitter Hickory.*)

Carya Olivæformis. A species of hickory growing in the southwestern portion of the United States, which bears the fruit known as the pecan-nut.

Carya Tomentosa. The species of hickory which bears the common thick-shelled hickory nut.

Carya Glabra, }
Carya Microcarpa. }

Carya Succata. A variety of shellbark hickory.

The leaves of all these species of Carya are aromatic and astringent, and the bark astringent and bitter; both are used in dyspepsia and intermittent fever.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ. A family of plants, including the genera *Silene* and *Stellaria.*

CARYOPHYLLATÆ RADIX. A name sometimes given to the root of *Geum rivale* or *water avens*, which, when fresh, has an odor like that of cloves.

CARYOPHYLLIC ACID. (*Eugenic Acid.*) Terms applied to heavy oil of cloves, from the property it possesses of forming soluble and crystallizable salts with the alkalies. It consists of twenty equivalents of carbon, twelve of hydrogen, and four of oxygen.

CARYOPHYLLIN. A white crystalline resinous substance, soluble in ether and boiling alcohol, and exhibiting neither alkaline nor acid reaction, obtained from cloves.

CARYOPHYLLUM. The dried unexpanded flower-buds of Caryophyllus aromaticus.

CARYOPHYLLUS. (*Cloves.*) The unexpanded flowers of Caryophyllus aromaticus or Eugenia caryophyllata, a small tree inhabiting the islands of India. They are a stimulant aromatic, though used chiefly to modify the effects of other medicines.

Caryophyllus Aromaticus. See *Caryophyllus.*

CASCARILLA. The bark of *Croton eluteria* or *Clutia eluteria*, a West India shrub. It is aromatic and tonic.

CASCARILLIN. A bitter crystallizable principle obtained from Cascarilla bark.

CASEIC. Denoting the acid of cheese.

CASEIN. The curd or the coagulable portion of milk. A substance identical in properties and composition with casein is found in certain leguminous plants, and is hence called vegetable casein or legumin.

CASEOUS. Pertaining to cheese; like cheese; having the properties of cheese.

CASHEW NUT. The nut of the Anacardium occidentale, a small tree of the West Indies. It contains a black liquor used for marking linen. The tree belongs to the same family as the sumac or rhus.

CASSAVA. A term applied in the

West Indies to the *Janipha manihot* or *Jatropha manihot*, a South American plant, the fecula of the root of which, after due preparation, constitutes the Tapioca or Mandioca of commerce.

CASSIA. The term *Cassia* is generally used to designate the coarser barks analogous to cinnamon.

Cassia Acutifolia. (*Cassia Lanceolata.*) A small undershrub growing in Africa, the leaves of which constitute the variety of senna, known in commerce by the name of Alexandria senna, which are a well-known, prompt, efficient, and very safe cathartic.

Cassia Æthiopica. (*Cassia Ovata.*) An Ethiopian plant formerly confounded with Cassia acutifolia, but considered a distinct species. It is from this plant that the Tripoli senna of commerce is derived.

Cassia Brasiliana. A species of Cassia of the West Indies resembling in most respects the *Cassia fistula.*

Cassia Buds. The buds of the Cinnamomum aromaticum or Cinnamomum cassia, a plant growing in China, Sumatra, and said to be cultivated in Java.

Cassia Caryophyllata. (*Clove Bark, Cortex Caryophyllata.*) A bark brought from the West Indies, derived from a tree belonging to the genus Myrtaceæ, supposed to be the *Myrtus acris.* A similar bark is said to be derived from the *Myrtus caryophyllata*, which grows in Ceylon; they possess aromatic properties.

Cassia Elongata. The plant from which the India senna of commerce is derived. It is a native of the southern parts of Arabia; said also to grow in the interior of India.

Cassia Fistula. (*Purging Cassia, Cathartocarpus Fistula.*) A large tree, native of Upper Egypt and India, now transplanted to various parts of the world. Its fruit, which consists of cylindrical dark-brown pendulous pods, a foot or more in length, contain a soft, black pulp, which is laxative, and may be given in cases of habitual costiveness.

Cassia Lanceolata. A species of senna, said to be distinct, and growing in Arabia, but is considered by some authors to be a variety of the Cassia acutifolia, from which it differs but slightly.

Cassia Lignea. A term used to designate the coarser barks analogous to cinnamon.

Cassia Marilandica. See *American Senna.*

Cassia Obovata. A species of Cassia yielding the variety of senna called in Europe, Aleppo senna, and which contributes to the Alexandrian. It grows wild in Jamaica.

Cassia Obtusata. A variety of the Obovata species of Cassia.

Cassia Ovata. See *Cassia Æthiopica.*

Cassia Pulp. (*Cassiæ Pulpa.*) The pulp obtained from the pods of the Purging Cassia or Cassia fistula.

Cassia, Purging. See *Cassia Fistula.*

Cassia Senna. A term applied to the species of Cassiæ which yield senna.

CASSIÆ PULPA. See *Cassia Pulp.*

CASSIDONY. A name of a species Gnaphalium, cottonweed, cudweed, or goldylocks; also of Lavendula stoechas, or French lavender.

CASSIIN. A bitter, crystallizable principle, soluble in water and alcohol, obtained from the root of Cassia fistula.

CASSINA. (*Ilex Vomitoria, Ilex Cassina* or *Ilex Dahoon.*) A handsome evergreen tree or shrub, growing in the Southern States, the leaves of which possess emetic properties, and form in decoction the black-drink of the Indians.

CASSIUS. A beautiful purple color, obtained from the chloride of gold by means of tin. Much valued for the beautiful color which it gives to glass or enamel.

CASSONADE. Unrefined sugar.

CASSUMUNIAR. (*Zerumbet.*) An East India root having properties analogous to ginger, and called Zingiber, Zerumbet, and Zingiber cassumuniar.

CASSUVIUM POMIFERUM. See *Anacardium Occidentale.*

CASTANEA. (*Chincapin.*) The bark of *Castanea pumila* or *Chincapin* of the

Atlantic States, a species of chestnut tree, the bark of which is astringent and tonic.

Castanea Olivæformis. A tree growing in the southwest part of this country, which bears the fruit known as pecan nuts.

Castanea Pumila. See *Castanea*.

Castanea Vesca. The common chestnut tree, the leaves of which are said to be useful in hooping-cough.

CASTILE SOAP. (*Olive Oil Soda Soap, Spanish Soap*) A fine white or mottled soap, made with soda and olive oil. See *Soap*.

CASTILLON'S POWDERS. A powder formed with one drachm each of powdered salep, sago, and tragacanth, and twenty grains prepared oyster-shell, with powdered cochineal sufficient to color. A drachm of this is boiled in a pint of milk, which is used *ad libitum* as a diet in chronic bowel affections.

CASTILLOA ELASTICA. The *Ule*, a handsome tree, growing abundantly in the vicinity of Vera Cruz. It yields a milky, caoutchouc-like juice, from which candles may be made, which furnish an excellent light. The plant belongs to the Urticaceæ.

CASTINA. A crystallizable bitter principle, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and dilute acids, obtained from the seeds of the Vitex agnus castus, or Chaste tree.

CAST IRON. (*Pig Iron.*) Iron containing about ten per cent. of carbon, with silicon, phosphorus, sulphur, calcium, aluminum, and sometimes manganese.

CASTOR, CASTOREUM. A substance of a strong, penetrating smell when fresh, of a yellowish or light-brown color, but when dried of a reddish-brown. Obtained from two secretory sacs, one in each groin of the beaver. It is regarded as an antispasmodic.

CASTORINE. An animal principle discovered in Castor, prepared by boiling castor in six times its weight of alcohol and filtering the liquor; from this is deposited the Castorine.

CASTOR OIL. (*Oleum Ricini.*) (A corruption of the castus oil, the plant producing it having formerly been called *Agnus castus.*) The oil of the *Ricinus communis* or *Palma Christi*, a plant of the West Indies, which grows to the height of twenty feet in one season. The oil is obtained from the nuts or seeds by expression or decoction. That obtained by decoction is preferred, as less liable to become rancid, being free from the mucilage and acrid matter which is mixed with the oil when expressed. It is a mild though invaluable cathartic, and well adapted to children.

CASTORY. An oil drawn from Castoreum, and used in the preparation of colors.

CASUARIA EQUISETIFOLIA. A neat Australian tree, called *Toa* by the natives. Its bark is astringent, and yields a red coloring matter, used as a dye. The ashes of the wood are rich in potash. The plant belongs to the Myricaceæ.

CATALPA CORDIFOLIA, CATALPA TREE. See *Bignonia Catalpa*.

CATALYSIS. Dissolution. A decomposition and new combination produced among the proximate and elementary principles of one or more compounds by virtue of the mere presence of a substance or substances which do not of themselves enter into combination.

CATAPASM. A dry powder for sprinkling the body.

CATAPLASM. A poultice; a soft and moist substance to be applied to some part of the body to excite or repel heat or to relax the skin, &c. When mustard is used it is called a sinapism.

CATAPLASMA CARBONIS. (*Charcoal Poultice.*)

Cataplasma Conii. (*Hemlock Poultice.*)

Cataplasma Fermenti. (*Yeast Poultice*)

Cataplasma Lini. (*Linseed Poultice.*)

Cataplasma Sinapis. (*Mustard Poultice, Sinapism.*)

Cataplasma Sodæ Chloratæ. (*Chlorine Poultice.*)

CATAPLASMATA. (*Cataplasms, Poultices.*)

CATARIA. (*Catnep, Catmint.*) The leaves of the *Nepeta cataria*, a well-known plant. It is a tonic and excitant, bearing some resemblance to the mints.

CATAWBA BRANDY. Brandy distilled from Catawba wine.

Catawba Grape. A grape, native of North Carolina, largely cultivated in Southern Ohio as a wine grape.

Catawba Tree. See *Bignonia Catalpa.*

Catawba Wine. Wine prepared from the Catawba grape, of which there are three varieties, the still, the sparkling, and the sweet. Still Catawba is the result of a completed fermentation; sparkling Catawba is made by letting the wine undergo the secondary fermentation in the bottle; sweet Catawba is prepared by adding sugar to the grape-juice before fermentation.

CATCH FLY. (*Silene Virginica, Wild Pink.*) An indigenous perennial plant growing in Western Virginia, the roots of which are anthelmintic. It is said to be considered poisonous by the Indians. *Silene Pennsylvanica* possesses similar properties.

CATECHU. A dry, brown, astringent extract, obtained by decoction and evaporation from the Acacia catechu, in India. It contains a large proportion of tannin or tannic acid. It is also known by the names *Terra japonica, Cutch, Gambir*, &c.

Catechu Pallidum. (*Pale Catechu.*) An extract of the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria gambir* or *Nauclea gambir*, a climbing shrub of Eastern Asia.

CATECHUIC ACID. (*Catechuin, Tanningic Acid.*) A peculiar principle, bearing some analogy to gallic acid, of a snow-white, silky appearance, crystallizable in fine needles, fusible, soluble in boiling water, obtained from pale catechu, and composed of $C_{17}H_{9}O_{7}+8Aq$.

CATECHUIN. See *Catechuic Acid.*

CATECHUS. (*Gambir, Terra Japonica, Catechu Pallidum, Pale Catechu, Areca Catechu, Siam Catechu, Black Mucilaginous Catechu.*) Non-officinal catechus.

CATECHU-TANNIC ACID. A peculiar tannic acid, obtained from catechu, which precipitates iron of a greenish-black color, and does not yield grape sugar when digested with dilute sulphuric acid. It is called also *Mimo-tannic acid*, from its source in one of the Mimoseæ.

CATHA EDULIS. A plant growing wild in Abyssinia and the Nile regions. The leaves possess stimulating and exhilarating qualities analogous to the Coca of the Peruvians.

CATHARTIC. A medicine that promotes alvine discharges, and thus cleanses the stomach and bowels; a purge, a purgative.

Cathartic Clyster. (*Enema Magnesiæ Sulphatis, Enema Catharticum, Enema of Sulphate of Magnesia.*) Dissolve one ounce of Epsom salts in fifteen fluid ounces of mucilage of starch, add one fluid ounce of olive oil, and mix.

CATHARTIN. A peculiar crystallizable principle identical with rhamnin, obtained from the fruit of *Rhamnus catharticus*. It must not be confounded with the cathartic. Once supposed to be the purgative principle of senna.

CATHARTOCARPUS FISTULA. See *Cassia Fistula.*

CATHARTOGENIC ACID. A peculiar acid obtained by boiling the active principle of senna (*cathartin*) with a mineral acid.

CATHARTO-MANNITE. A peculiar non-fermentable saccharine principle, composed of forty-two equivalents of carbon, forty-four of hydrogen, and thirty-eight of oxygen, obtained from senna.

CATHETER. A tubular instrument, usually made of silver, to be introduced into the bladder to draw off the urine when the natural discharge is suppressed; also a sound to search for stone, or a bougie made of silver or elastic gum.

CATHOLICON. An old name for a remedy for all diseases; a universal remedy; a remedy supposed to be efficacious in purging away all humors; a panacea; a kind of soft purgative electuary.

CATMINT, } See *Cataria*.
CATNEP. }

CAT THYME. (*Teucrium Marum, Syrian Herb Mastich.*) A European plant, said to be a warm, stimulating, aromatic bitter, recommended in hysteria, amenorrhœa, and nervous debility.

CATTY. A Chinese weight of one and three-fourths pounds.

CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER. (*Persian Insect Powder, Guirila.*) A powder said to be destructive to vermin, composed of the flowers of the *Pyrethrum carneum* and *Pyrethrum roseum*. Plants growing upon the Caucasian Mountains. It produces a vesicular eruption like that caused by the *Rhus toxicodendron*.

CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES. (*Leontice Thalictroides, Blue Cohosh, Pappoose Root.*) An herbaceous plant found in most parts of this country, the root of which has a sweet, pungent taste, and yields its virtues to water and alcohol. It is said to be diuretic and emmenagogue.

CAUSTIC COLLODION. A collodion prepared by dissolving four parts of corrosive sublimate in thirty parts of collodion.

Caustic Potassa. (*Potassa Caustica, Causticum Commune Acerrimum, Strongest Common Caustic, Alcoholic Potassa, Kali Purum, Potassa, Hydrate of Potassa*) Take of solution of potassa one gallon, evaporate it rapidly in an iron vessel over a fire until ebullition ceases and the potassa melts, then pour it into suitable moulds, and keep in well-stoppered bottles.

Caustic Soda. (*Soda, Soda Caustica, Hydrated Oxide of Sodium.*) Boil down rapidly two pints of solution of soda in an iron vessel to an oily consistence; pour it on to an iron plate or into moulds, and preserve in well-stoppered bottles.

CAUSTICS. (*Escharotics.*) Agents which destroy the life of the parts upon which they act.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE MITIUS. (*Milder Common Caustic.*) See *Common Caustic, Milder.*

CAUTERIZATION. The act of burning or searing some morbid part by the application of caustic medicines.

CAYENNE CINNAMON. A cinnamon, the finer varieties of which approach in character to the Ceylon cinnamon.

Cayenne Pepper. See *Capsicum.*

CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS. (*New Jersey Tea, Red Root.*) A small shrub growing in this country, the root of which is astringent, and said to be useful in syphilitic complaints. The leaves have been used as a substitute for tea.

CEANOTHINE. A name given to an extract prepared from the leaves of the New Jersey tea.

CEDAR. The name of different species of the juniper and pine. The latter is that which is mentioned in the Scripture. It is an evergreen, grows to a great size, and is remarkable for its durability.

Cedar Apples. Small excrescences growing upon the branches of the red cedar tree. Said to possess anthelmintic properties.

Cedar Oil. A volatile oil, produced by distillation from the red cedar. Said to be poisonous.

Cedar, Red. A name given to the *Juniperus Virginiana*, a species of juniper, an evergreen tree, growing in this country, the tops or leaves of which possess properties similar to those of savine.

CEDRAT. A species of citron tree.

CEDRIN. The supposed active principle of Cedron, or of the seeds of *Simaba cedron*, a tree growing in New Granada and Central America.

CEDRON. The seeds of *Simaba cedron*, a tree growing in New Granada and Central America. Said to be an antidote to the bite of serpents, and to possess valuable antiperiodic properties. Having an intense bitter taste.

CELANDINE. A name given to the *Chelidonium majus*, an herbaceous plant growing wild in this country, possessing diuretic, diaphoretic, and expectorant properties, and said also to be an acrid purgative.

CELASTRINACEÆ. The family of plants to which the genus *Catha* belongs.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS. (*Climbing Staff Tree.*) A climbing shrub, growing in this country, the bark of which is said to possess emetic, diaphoretic, and narcotic properties.

CELLULAR. A plant having no spiral vessels, and which is flowerless.

CELLULOSE. See *Lignin.*

CEMENT. Any glutinous or other substance capable of uniting bodies in close cohesion.

CENTAUREA BENEDICTA. See *Blessed Thistle.*

CENTAURIN. A bitter extractive matter, obtained from the flowering summits of the common European centaury.

CENTAURIUM. See *Centaury, European.*

CENTAURY, AMERICAN. See *American Centaury.*

CENTAURY, EUROPEAN. (*Centaury, Centaurium, Common European Centaury.*) The herb and flowering heads of *Erythræa centaurium*, a small plant, growing wild in Europe, possessing tonic properties similar to those of gentian.

CENTIFOLIOUS. Having a hundred leaves.

CENTIGRADE. Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions or parts.

CENTIGRADE THERMOMETER. A thermometer having the distance between the freezing and boiling points of water divided into one hundred degrees.

CENTIGRAMME. In French measure, the hundredth part of a gramme.

CENTILITRE. The hundredth part of a litre; a little more than six-tenths of a cubic inch.

CENTIMETRE. In French measure, the hundredth part of a meter; rather more than thirty-nine-hundredths of an inch, English measure.

CENTRIFUGAL. Tending to recede from the centre. In Botany, expanding first at the summit and later at the base, as a flower.

CENTRIPETAL. Tending toward the centre. In Botany, expanding first at the base of the inflorescence and later at the summit, as a flower.

CEPA. (*Onion.*) *Allium cepa*, a well-known bulbous plant; possesses stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, and rubefacient properties.

CEPHAËLIC ACID. (*Ipecacuanhic Acid.*) A very bitter acid contained in the ipecac root, composed of $C_{14}H_8O_6+HO$.

CEPHAËLIS IPECACUANHA. The plant from which the officinal ipecac root is obtained. See *Ipecacuanha.*

CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS. See *Button-Bush.*

CEPHALIC. A medicine for headache or other disorders of the head.

CERA ALBA. (*White Wax.*) Yellow beeswax bleached by exposure to moisture, air, and light.

CERA FLAVA. (*Yellow Wax.*) The peculiar concrete substance or prepared honeycomb of the hive-bee, *Apis mellifica.*

CERACEOUS. Waxlike; partaking of the nature of wax.

CERASIN. Any gummy substance which swells in cold water but does not readily dissolve in it. It is a proximate principle of gum, and is found in the gums exuding from the *cherry*, *apricot*, *peach*, and *plum.* It is a *metagummate of lime* or *tragacanthin.*

CERASITE. The native muriate of lead.

CERASUS SEROTINA. (*Cerasus Virginiana, Prunus Virginiana.*) The wild cherry tree growing in this country, the bark of which is among the most valuable of our indigenous remedies, possessing tonic and sedative properties. The name Prunus Virginiana seems to have been wrongly applied to this species, having been given by Linnæus to the *choke-cherry*, a small tree or shrub growing in this country.

CERASUS LAUROCERASUS. (*Prunus Laurocerasus.*) A small evergreen tree, native of Asia Minor and introduced into Europe, the leaves of which constitute the lauroceraѕi folia or cherry-laurel leaves of commerce, which possess in a mild degree the properties of hydrocyanic acid.

Cerasus Virginiana. See *Cerasus Serotina.*

CERATA. (*Cerates.*) Ointments composed of wax and oil, with other ingredients, for external application.

CERATE OF CANTHARIDES. See *Blistering Cerate.*

Cerate of Carbonate of Zinc. (*Ceratum Zinci Carbonatis*) Rub together two ounces of precipitated carbonate of zinc and ten ounces of ointment of lard. A mild astringent, useful in skin complaints.

Cerate of Extract of Cantharides. (*Ceratum Extracti Cantharidis.*) A new officinal intended as a substitute for the *Ceratum cantharidis*, from which it differs in containing an alcoholic extract of the flies instead of the flies themselves.

Cerate of Lard. (*Ceratum Adipis, Ceratum Simplex, Simple Cerate.*) Melt together eight ounces of lard and four of white wax, and stir till cold.

Cerate of Spanish Flies. See *Blistering Plaster.*

Cerate of Subacetate of Lead. (*Ceratum Plumbi Subacetatis, Unguentum Plumbi Subacetatis Compositum, Compound Ointment of Subacetate of Lead, Goulard's Cerate.*) An excellent remedy in excoriations, burns, scalds, and chilblains, but if kept long is apt to get rancid.

Cerate, Simple. See *Cerate of Lard.*

Cerate, Spermaceti. (*Ceratum Cetacei.*) Melt together one ounce of spermaceti and three ounces of white wax, then add five ounces of olive oil previously heated and stir till cold.

CERATED GLASS OF ANTIMONY A coal-like pulverizable mass, produced by mixing glass of antimony, levigated powder, with one-eighth of its weight of melted yellow wax, and roasted over a slow fire until it ceases to exhale vapors.

CERATOPHYLLIN. A peculiar principle, slightly acrid, soluble in alcohol and boiling soda solution, obtained from *Parmelia physodes*, a plant belonging to the Lycopodiaceæ.

CERATRIN. The bitter principle of Iceland moss. See *Cetrarin.*

CERATUM ADIPIS. See *Cerate of Lard.*

Ceratum Calaminæ. See *Calamine Cerate.*

Ceratum Cantharides. See *Blistering Cerate.*

Ceratum Cetacei. See *Cerate, Spermaceti.*

Ceratum Resinæ. (*Unguentum Resinæ, Resin Cerate, Ointment of Resin, Basilicon Ointment.*) Melt together, strain through muslin, and stir till cool, resin, ten troy ounces; yellow wax, four troy ounces; lard, sixteen troy ounces.

Ceratum Resinæ Compositum. (*Compound Resin Cerate, Deshler's Salve.*) Melt together twelve troy ounces each of resin, suet, and yellow wax, six troy ounces of turpentine, and seven troy ounces of linseed oil, strain, and stir till cool. Both this and the simple ointment are applicable to the treatment of indolent ulcers.

Ceratum Sabinæ. (*Unguentum Sabinæ, Savine Cerate, Ointment of Savine.*) Pour ether on three ounces of powdered savine in a cylindrical percolator until the filtered liquor passes nearly colorless; evaporate to a syrup, and mix with twelve troy ounces of gently heated resin cerate.

Ceratum Saponis. (*Soap Cerate.*) Melt together two troy ounces of soap plaster and two and a half troy ounces of white wax; add four troy ounces of olive oil; continue the heat a short time, and stir till cool. Used in chronic external inflammation.

Ceratum Simplex. See *Cerate of Lard.*

CERE. To wax or to cover with wax.

CERE-CLOTH. A cloth smeared with melted wax, or with some gummy or glutinous matter.

CEREUS, NIGHT-BLOOMING. See *Cactus Grandiflora.*

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM. (*Beer Yeast.*) The ferment obtained in brewing beer. It rises in the form of froth to the surface of beer, and subsides during the process of fermentation.

CERII OXALAS. (*Oxalate of Cerium.*) A salt which may be obtained as a precipitate by adding solution of oxalate of ammonia to a soluble salt of cerium. It is used chiefly to counteract the sickness of the stomach in pregnant women.

CERIN. (*Cerotic Acid.*) A principle of white wax saponifiable with potassa. Yields margaric and oleic acids and a fatty matter called cerain.

CERITE. (*Heavy Stone of Bastnas.*) A name given to the Swedish mineral from which the metal cerium was first obtained. It is the silicious oxide of cerium, of a pale rose-red color, with a tinge of yellow.

CERIUM. A metal discovered in Sweden in the mineral cerite, and so called from the plant Ceres. It is of a great specific gravity, its color a grayish white, and its texture lamellar.

CERIUM NITRATE. A salt of cerium, considered to be a nervine tonic, and useful in chronic intestinal eruption, chronic vomiting, and irritable dyspepsia.

CERIUM OXALATE. See *Cerii Oxalas.*

CEROTIC ACID. See *Cerin.*

CEROTINE. A substance found in wax, regarded as the alcohol of cerotic acid. It is composed of fifty-four equivalents of carbon, fifty-six of hydrogen, and two of oxygen.

CEROTINIC ACID. An acid contained in beeswax in the free state and in Chinese wax, fusible at 170°, and composed of $C_{54}H_{54}O_4$.

CEROXYLON ANDICOLA. A lofty plant, growing in the South American Andes, which produces a considerable quantity of wax.

CEROXYLON CARNAUBA. A palm of Brazil, which produces a wax called Carnauba, found on the under surface of the leaves.

CERULIN. Indigo dissolved in sulphuric acid. Used in dyeing Saxon blue.

CERUSA ACETATA. See *Acetate of Lead.*

CERUSE. (*Cerusa.*) See *Carbonate of Lead.*

CERVUS ELAPHUS. The stag or hart; the animal from which hartshorn or cornu is obtained.

CERVUS VIRGINIANUS. The common deer, which furnishes a variety of cornu or hartshorn.

CETACEUM. (*Spermaceti.*) A peculiar concrete substance obtained from Physeter macrocephalus or sperm whale, separated from the oil by filtration and pressure, and purified. It is employed as an ingredient of ointments and cerates.

CETIC ACID. One of the constituents of ethalic acid, obtained from spermaceti.

CETIN. A name proposed for pure spermaceti. It is composed of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen.

CETRARIA. A name given to the genus of lichens to which the Iceland moss belongs.

CETRARIA ISLANDICA. (*Lichen Islandicus, Iceland Moss.*) A plant or lichen growing abundantly in Iceland and on the mountains and in sandy plains in New England. It is demulcent, nutritious, and tonic.

CETRARIC ACID. The true bitter crystallizable principle of Iceland moss, obtained from cetrarin, and composed of $2HO,C_{36}H_{14}O_{14}$.

CETRARIN. A name formerly given to the bitter principle of Iceland moss. It has been found to contain three distinct substances, named respectively, *cetraric acid*, which is the *true* bitter principle, *lichstearic acid*, a substance resembling the fatty acids, and *thallochlor*, a green coloring substance.

CETTERACH. A name for a species of Asplenium.

CETYL. A hypothetical carbo-hydrogen composed of thirty-two equivalents of carbon and thirty-three of hydrogen, bearing the same relation to ethal that ethyl bears to alcohol.

CETYLIC ALCOHOL. A hydrated oxide of cetyl See *Ethal.*

CEVADIC ACID. (*Sabadillic Acid*) A peculiar volatile fatty acid obtained from the seed of Veratrum sabadilla or Asagræa officinalis.

CEVADILLA. (*Sabadilla*) The seed of a plant variously denominated *Vera-*

trum officinale, *Helonias officinalis*, and *Asagræa officinalis*, a plant growing in Mexico and the West Indies. They are a drastic emeto-cathartic.

CEYLON CARDAMOM. (*Cardamomum Longum*, *Cardamomum Medium*, *Cardamomum Majus*, *Wild Cardamom*, *Elettaria Major.*) Cardamom derived from a plant cultivated in Candy, Ceylon. Its effects are analogous to those of the officinal cardamom.

CEYLON CINNAMON. The cinnamon cultivated in the island of Ceylon, with which our markets are chiefly supplied.

CEYLON GAMBOGE. Gamboge derived from the *Hebradendron cambogioides* or *Cambogia gutta*, used in Ceylon as a pigment and purgative.

CEYLON MOSS. A delicate fucus (*Gigartina lichenoides*) growing on the coast of Ceylon. It abounds in starch and vegetable jelly, and is applicable to the same purposes as the Irish moss.

CHÆROPHYLLINA. An alkaloid contained in the Chærophyllum bulbosum or cow parsley.

CHÆROPHYLLUM SATIVUM. See *Anthriscus Cerefolium.*

CHALCITE. Sulphate of iron of a red color, so far calcined as to have lost a considerable part of its acid.

CHALK. A well-known calcareous earth, of an opaque white color, soft, and admitting no polish. It contains a large portion of carbonic acid, and is a variety of carbonate of lime. It is used as an absorbent and antacid. *Black chalk* is a species of earth used by painters for drawing on blue paper. *Red chalk* is an indurated clayey ochre used by painters and artificers. *French chalk* is steatite or soapstone, a soft magnesian mineral.

CHALK MIXTURE. (*Mistura Cretæ.*) Prepared chalk, one-half ounce; sugar, two drachms; gum Arabic, two drachms; cinnamon water, four ounces; water, four ounces. Mix.

CHALK, PREPARED. (*Cretæ Preparata.*) Chalk freed from its impurities by elutriation, and dried in small masses.

CHALYBEATE. Impregnated with iron; any preparation into which iron enters.

CHALYBEATE BREAD. Bread containing about one grain of lactate of iron to the ounce. Used in the hospitals of Paris.

CHALYBEATE PLASTER. (*Emplastrum Ferri*, *Emplastrum Roborans*, *Plaster of Iron*, *Strengthening Plaster.*) Melt together six ounces of Burgundy pitch and twenty-four ounces of lead plaster; then add three ounces of subcarbonate of iron and stir till cool.

CHALYBEATE WATERS. Waters characterized by a strong inky taste, and by striking a black color with infusion of galls and a blue one with ferrocyanide of potassium. It is generally in the state of carbonate of the protoxide, held in solution by excess of carbonic acid.

CHAMÆDRYS. (*Germander*, *Teucrium Chamædrys.*) A small labiate European plant, the leaves and tops of which are bitter, astringent, somewhat aromatic, and were employed in uterine, rheumatic, and gouty affections.

CHAMÆMELUM. A name given by the ancients to fresh chamomile flowers, from their smell being like that of the apple. The Spanish name is *manzanilla* (a little apple).

CHAMÆPITYS. See *Ajuga Chamæpitys.*

CHAMELEON MINERAL. A name by which permanganate of potassa is sometimes called.

CHAMOIS. An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called *chamois* or *chamois* leather.

CHAMOMILE. (*Anthemis.*) The flowers of *Anthemis nobilis*, an herbaceous European plant, growing wild in some parts of this country; called in France Roman chamomile. It is a mild tonic.

CHAMOMILE, GERMAN. (*Matricaria.*) The flowers of *Matricaria chamomilla*, a European plant, cultivated in our gardens. Like chamomile, it is a mild tonic.

CHAMOMILE, WILD. (*Cotula*, *Mayweed.*) The herb of *Anthemis cotula* or *Maruta cotula*, an annual plant having a disagreeable odor, growing abundantly in this country and Europe, and possessed of the same properties as chamomile, for which it may be substituted.

CHAMPAGNE. A sparkling wine.

CHANCRE. A venereal ulcer.

CHARCOAL. Coal made by charring wood; the remains of wood burnt under turf or in other circumstances to exclude air, and from which all watery and other volatile matter has been expelled by heat. It makes a strong heat, and is used in furnaces, forges, private families, &c., &c. See *Carbon.*

Charcoal, Animal. See *Carbo Animalis.*

Charcoal Filtering-Paper. A paper which serves the double purpose of clarifying and decolorizing liquids. It is prepared by incorporating powdered animal charcoal with the pulp out of which paper is made.

Charcoal Poultice. See *Cataplasma Carbonis.*

Charcoal, Pure. See *Carbon.*

Charcoal Quilt. Two sheets of cotton wadding quilted together, with a thick layer of powdered charcoal between them. Used in St Bartholomew's Hospital.

Charcoal Respirator. An instrument consisting of a layer of coarsely-powdered charcoal, a quarter of an inch thick, between two sheets of silvered wire gauze, covered with thin woollen cloth, by means of which the temperature of the inspired air is greatly increased. It is considered an air filter and preventive against infection.

CHARLATAN. A quack; one who prates much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions to skill; an empiric.

CHARNECO. A kind of sweet wine.

CHARPIE. A dressing for wounds, used by French surgeons, consisting of bundles of straight threads, made by unravelling old coarse linen.

CHARTA EPISPASTICA. See *Blistering Cloth.*

Charta Sinapinata. (*Mustard Paper.*) Paper prepared by covering it—sized with a solution of caoutchouc in bisulphide of carbon or a solution of resin—with finely-powdered and well-dried black mustard, deprived of its oil, and passing the paper thus covered between two cylinders.

CHARTÆ. (*Papers.*) Powder papers.

CHASTE TREE. The Agnus castus or vitex.

CHAUFFER. A small furnace; a cylindrical box of sheet iron, open at the top, with a grate near the bottom. Used in chemical laboratories.

CHAULMOOGRA. (*Gynocardia Odorata.*) An East India plant, the fruit of which has been used as a remedy in leprosy of the East, and in constitutional syphilis.

CHAY ROOT. The root of the Oldenlandia umbellata. Used in giving the beautiful red to the Madras cottons. It is also called Chaya root and Choy root.

CHECKER BERRY. (*Winter Clover, Partridge Berry, Mitchella Repens.*) A small evergreen, creeping about the roots of trees, having properties similar to those of the pipsisseway, and may be substituted for that plant. It has been used by Indian squaws to facilitate parturition. It must not be confounded with wintergreen or Gaultheria procumbens.

CHEESE RENNET. (*Galium Verum, Yellow Ladies' Bedstraw.*) A species of Galium, native of Europe, closely allied to the American species, *Galium tinctorium.* Used in cutaneous affections, and for dyeing yellow and red. It is used for coloring cheese rennet. It contains the same principles as the *Galium aparine.*

CHELÆ CANCRORUM. (*Crabs' Claws.*) Crabs' claws, prepared by levigation and elutriation, so as to bring them to a fine powder. They are used as an absorbent and antacid.

CHELERYTHRIA,
CHELERYTHRIN. } An alkaline principle, capable of forming neutral salts with the acids, obtained from the plant Chelidonium majus or Celandine.

CHELIDONIA,
CHELIDONIN. } An alkaline principle, obtained from the plant Chelidonium majus, which unites with acids, but does not neutralize them.

CHELIDONIC ACID. A peculiar acid, obtained from the plant *Chelidonium majus* or *Celandine*.

CHELIDONINIC ACID. An acid lately isolated by Zwenger from the *Chelidonium majus*.

CHELIDONIUM GLAUCUM. A plant, the extract of which is used to adulterate Turkey opium.

CHELIDOXANTHIN. A yellow, neutral, crystallizable, bitter principle, obtained from *Chelidonium majus*.

CHELONE GLABRA. (*Snake-head, Turtle-head.*) A common, perennial, herbaceous plant, from one to two feet high, resembling the head of a snake or tortoise. The leaves have a bitter taste, and are said to be tonic and aperient, with a peculiar action on the liver.

CHELONIN. A resinoid prepared from Chelone glabra.

CHELTENHAM SALT, ARTIFICIAL. A salt prepared in imitation of the salts contained in the *Cheltenham chalybeate water*, the solid contents of a wine pint of which are 0.5 grains of carbonate of soda, 22.7 grains of sulphate of soda, 6 grains of sulphate of magnesia, 2.5 grains of sulphate of lime, 41.8 grains of oxide of iron. Useful in glandular obstructions of the liver and in scrofulous affections.

CHELTENHAM WATER. See *Cheltenham Salt, Artificial.*

CHELTENHAM WATER, PURE SALINE. A pure saline water, a wine pint of which contains 15 grains sulphate of soda, 11 grains sulphate of magnesia, 4.5 grains sulphate of lime, and 50 grains of common salt.

CHEMICAL FOOD. A syrup of the phosphates of iron, soda, lime, &c. See *Compound Syrup of Phosphates*, U. S. Disp.

CHEMICALLY CLEAN. A body is said to be chemically clean when its surface is entirely free from any substance foreign to its own composition.

CHEMISTRY. A science whose object is the discovery of the nature and properties of all bodies by analysis and synthesis, which explains the intimate mutual action of all natural bodies; which investigates the composition of material substances, and the permanent changes of constitution which their mutual actions produce; a science whose object is the discovery and explanation of the changes of composition that occur among the integrant and constituent parts of different bodies; a science which treats of those events and changes in natural bodies which are not accompanied by sensible motions; which relates to those operations by which the intimate nature of bodies is changed; or by which they acquire new properties. Analysis, or decomposition, and synthesis, or combination, are the two methods which Chemistry uses to accomplish its purposes. A *science*, but its *practical* operations may be denominated an *art*.

CHENOPODIACEÆ. A family of plants including the genera Chenopodium, Atriplex, and Salicorina.

CHENOPODINA. A white, odorless, and tasteless powder, soluble in 11 parts cold water, and in 202 parts cold alcohol, or 77 parts boiling alcohol; obtained from Chenopodium.

CHENOPODIUM. (*Wormseed.*) The fruit of Chenopodium anthelminticum, one of our most efficient indigenous anthelmintics.

CHENOPODIUM AMBROSIOIDES. An indigenous plant, the seeds of which are used indiscriminately with those of Chenopodium anthelminticum.

CHENOPODIUM ANTHELMINTICUM. (*Wormseed, Jerusalem Oak.*) An indigenous perennial plant, from two to five feet high, growing in all parts of the United States, the seeds of which contain a volatile oil upon which their medicinal virtues depend.

CHENOPODIUM BOTRYS. (*Jerusalem Oak.*) A species of Chenopodium possessing anthelmintic properties.

CHERRY BIRCH. See *Betula Lenta.*

CHERRY-LAUREL LEAVES. See *Cerasus Laurocerasus.*

CHERRY-LAUREL WATER. (*Aqua Laurocerasi.*) Macerate one pound of fresh crushed cherry-laurel leaves in two pints and a half of water for twenty-four hours; then distil one pint of liquid, shake, filter, preserve in a well-stoppered bottle. It is a sedative narcotic, identical with diluted hydrocyanic acid.

CHERVIL. See *Anthriscus Cerefolium.*

CHESTNUT OAK. Species of *Quercus*, of which the *Quercus pinus* is the white chestnut oak, and *Quercus montana* the *rock chestnut oak*, both of which possess properties equal to officinal oaks.

CHIA. A beautiful Mexican plant.

CHIAN. Pertaining to *Chios*, an isle in the Levant.

Chian Earth. A medicinal, dense, compact kind of earth, from Chios. Used anciently as an astringent and a cosmetic.

Chian Turpentine. (*Pistacia Terebinthus.*) Turpentine obtained from a small tree, the Pistachia terebinthus, growing in Chio or Scio, by incisions into its bark. On exposure to the air it speedily thickens, and ultimately becomes concrete, in consequence of the loss of its volatile oil.

CHICKWEED. The popular name of a species of Stellaria. The common chickweed with white blossoms affords a remarkable instance of the sleep of plants, for at night the leaves approach in pairs and inclose the tender rudiments of the young shoots. The leaves are cooling and nutritive, and are deemed excellent food for persons predisposed to consumption. They are deemed also useful for swelled breasts.

CHICORY. (*Succory, Cichorium Intybus.*) A perennial herbaceous plant, one or two feet high, native of Europe, but introduced into this country. It is tonic and aperient; the dried root is said to be used largely for the adulteration of coffee. The *garden endive* is a species called *Cichorium endivia.*

CHIENDENT. (*Triticum Repens, Couch Grass, Dog Grass, Quickens.*) A perennial European plant, very common in gardens, the root of which is used largely in the hospitals of Paris as an aperient and nutritive.

CHILBLAIN LOTION. ℞. Muriate of ammonia, ℥ss.; water, ℥iv; muriatic acid, f℥j; alcohol, f℥iss. Apply morning and evening.

CHILLIES. An English name for the fruit of Capsicum annuum.

CHIMAPHILA. The name of a genus of plants, including Pipsisseway. It was formerly called *Pyrola.*

Chimaphila Maculata. (*Spotted Wintergreen.*) A species of Chimaphila thought to possess properties similar to those of C. umbellata.

Chimaphila Umbellata. (*Pyrola Umbellata.*) The Pipsisseway, a small evergreen plant, formerly belonging to the genus *Pyrola*, growing in all parts of this country. It possesses diuretic, tonic, and astringent properties.

CHIMAPHILIN. A peculiar whitish substance, obtained from the leaves of Chimaphila umbellata by agitating a tincture of them with chloroform, allowing it to stand, removing the lighter liquid, and evaporating the chloroformic solution.

CHIMOGENE. A compound proposed as a substitute for rhigolene, obtained from the volatile and gaseous products of petroleum.

CHINA ROOT. The root of a species of Smilax, native of China, called *Smilax China*, used for similar purposes with the officinal sarsaparilla. It is without odor, and of a taste flat at first, but afterwards very slightly bitterish and somewhat acrid, like that of sarsaparilla.

China Wax. A wax called *Pe-la* by the Chinese. It resembles spermaceti in whiteness and appearance. It has been ascertained to be the product of an insect of the genus Coccus, which fixes itself to the branches of a tree, the Fraxinus Chinensis. It is purified by melting and straining.

CHINCAPIN. See *Castanea.*

CHINESE CAMPHOR. The cheapest and most abundant camphor, produced in the island of Formosa, and taken from thence to Canton, China. It has occurred in commerce adulterated with muriate of ammonia.

Chinese Cinnamon. The kind of cinnamon chiefly kept in our shops. It has a stronger, more pungent and astringent, but less sweet and grateful taste than the Ceylon cinnamon, and is of a redder and darker color.

CHINESE GALLS. A kind of galls brought from China, supposed to be formed by an insect allied to the Aphis. Their true source is supposed to be a species of Rhus. They contain sixty-five per cent. of tannic acid. The Chinese use them for dyeing and in medicine.

CHINESE RHUBARB. (*India Rhubarb, Rheum Sinense, Rheum Indicum.*) The variety which constitutes the largest proportion of rhubarb consumed in this country. It is somewhat inferior to the Russian, though considerably cheaper.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE. See *Sorghum Saccharatum.*

CHINIDINE. (*Quinidine.*) One of the cinchona alkaloids.

CHINOIDINE. See *Amorphous Quinia.*

CHIOCOCCA ANGUIFUGA. See *Cahinca.*

CHIRAYTA. See *Agathotes Chirayta.*

CHIRETIN. A peculiar bitter substance having the formula $C_{52}H_{84}O_{30}$, obtained from the *Ophelia chirayta.*

CHIRETTA. See *Chirayta.*

CHIRONIA ANGULARIS. See *American Centaury.*

CHIRONIUM CENTAURIUM. See *Centaury, European.*

CHLORÆTHYLIDENE. An anæsthetic agent, composed of $C_4H_4Cl_2$, prepared by adding gradually aldehyde to pentachloride of phosphorus, contained in a retort, kept cool. Oxychloride of phosphorus and chloræthylidene are formed. It resembles chloride of ethylene, with which it appears isomeric.

CHLORAL. A liquid compound of chlorine, carbon, and oxygen, obtained by the action of chlorine upon alcohol. Combined with water it forms *hydrate of chloral*, which is very soluble in water, and which has become quite popular as an anodyne and soporific.

CHLORATE. A compound of chloric acid with a salifiable base.

CHLORATE OF POTASSA. (*Hyperoxymuriate of Potassa, Chlorate of Potassium.*) A salt obtained by the reaction of solutions of chloride of potassium and hyperchlorite of lime with the assistance of heat. It is found useful in scarlatina, diphtheria, &c., and externally in indolent ulcers.

CHLORATE OF QUINIA A salt formed by the evaporation and crystallization of a solution of chlorate of baryta in boiling water with sulphate of quinine, the application of heat, and the addition of a little carbonate of baryta.

CHLORIC. Pertaining to chlorine or obtained from it, as chloric acid.

CHLORIC ACID. An acid composed of chlorine and oxygen, in which the oxygen is in excess.

CHLORIC ETHER. A solution of chloroform in alcohol of variable proportions.

CHLORIDE. A non-acid compound of chlorine with another element.

CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM. See *Ammonia Hydrochlorate.*

CHLORIDE OF ARSENIC SOLUTION. See *Arsenical Solution, De Valangin's.*

CHLORIDE OF BARIUM. See *Barii Chloridum.*

CHLORIDE OF BARIUM SOLUTION. (*Liquor Barii Chloridi.*) Dissolve one ounce of chloride of barium in three ounces of distilled water, and filter.

CHLORIDE OF BROMINE. See *Brominii Chloridum.*

CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM. See *Calcii Chloridum.*

CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM SOLUTION. (*Liquor Calcii Chloridi, Solution of Muriate of Lime.*) Gradually add six troy ounces of marble in small pieces to twelve troy ounces of muriatic acid, diluted with half a pint of distilled water, and when effervescence has nearly ceased apply a gentle heat, and when the action has ceased pour off the clear liquid, evaporate to dryness, and dissolve the residue in one and a half times its weight of distilled water, and filter through paper. Tonic and deobstruent.

Chloride of Ethyl. See *Æther Muriaticus.*

Chloride of Gold. A metallic salt, obtained by dissolving gold in three times its weight of nitromuriatic acid with the aid of a moderate heat. The solution by the aid of a gentle heat is evaporated nearly to dryness.

Chloride of Gold and Sodium. A double salt, prepared by dissolving four parts of gold in nitromuriatic acid, evaporating to dryness, and dissolving the dry mass in eight times its weight of distilled water. To this solution, one part of decrepitated common salt is added, previously dissolved in four parts of water. The mixed solution is then evaporated to dryness, being in the meantime constantly stirred with a glass rod. It is of a golden yellow collor, and when crystallized is in long prismatic crystals and unalterable in the air. It is used in syphilis.

Chloride of Iron. (*Ferri Chloridum, Sesquichloride of Iron, Perchloride of Iron.*) A salt of a crystalline structure, an orange yellow color, inodorous, and of a strong chalybeate and styptic taste. It is deliquescent, and soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It consists of two equivalents of iron and three of chlorine. It is obtained by converting the protochloride into the sesquichloride by treating it with muriatic and nitric acids, and heating till red fumes cease to escape. It is given internally, chiefly in the form of Tinctura Ferri Chloridi.

Chloride of Iron Tincture. (*Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi, Ferri Muriatis Tinctura, Tincture of Perchloride of Iron.*) See *Tincture of Muriate of Iron*, U. S. Disp.

Chloride of Lime. See *Calcis Chloridum.*

Chloride of Magnesium. (*Magnesii Chloridum, Muriate of Magnesia.*). A bitter and very deliquescent salt, said to act mildly as a purgative, producing a flow of bile and an increase of appetite. It is given in the liquid form, prepared by dissolving the salt in its weight of water.

Chloride of Mercury and Quinia. (*Hydrargyri et Quinia Chloridum.*)

Chloride of Potassa Solution. (*Javelle's Water, Eau de Javelle.*) See *Liquor Potassæ Chlorinatæ*, U. S. Disp.

Chloride of Silver. (*Argenti Chloridum.*) A salt prepared by adding a solution of common salt to a solution of nitrate of silver, as long as it produces a precipitate.

Chloride of Soda Solution. (*Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ, Solution of Chlorinated Soda, Labarraque's Disinfecting Solution.*) See *Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ*, U. S. Disp. It is a stimulant, antiseptic, and resolvent.

Chloride of Sodium. (*Sodii Chloridum, Muriate of Soda, Sea Salt, Common Salt.*) Common salt is a stimulant tonic and anthelmintic, purgative, and emetic. It consists of one equivalent of chlorine and one of sodium.

Chloride of Tin. A chloride prepared by heating tin and muriatic acid together. Recommended for local application in gonorrhœa and purulent discharges from the vagina.

Chloride of Zinc. (*Zinci Chloridum, Butter of Zinc.*) A salt, which may be obtained from the double decomposition between solutions of chloride of barium and sulphate of zinc. The chloride of zinc remains in solution, which is evaporated, when flaky crystals are produced.

Chloride of Zinc Solution. (*Liquor Zinci Chloridi.*) Zinc dissolved by muriatic acid, and solution of chlorine added to convert any iron present into the sesquichloride, from which it is precipitated by carbonate of zinc. It is then brought to a certain bulk by the addition of water, and filtered.

CHLORI LIQUOR. (*Chlorine Water.*) See U. S. Disp.

CHLORINATED ANÆSTHETIC COMPOUNDS. See *Anæsthetics.*

Chlorinated Chlorohydric Ether. (*Chlorinated Muriatic Ether.*) A compound, colorless, neuter liquid, having an ethereal odor and hot, saccharine taste, possessing anæsthetic properties similar to chloroform. Its local action is that of a powerful sedative.

Chlorinated Lime. See *Calcis Chloridum.*

Chlorinated Lime Solution. See *Liquor Calcis Chloratæ.*

Chlorinated Muriatic Ether. See *Chlorinated Chlorohydric Ether.*

Chlorinated Soda Solution. See *Chloride of Soda Solution.*

Chlorinated Solution of Magnesia. Dissolve eight ounces of Epsom salts in two pints of water; then triturate in a mortar four ounces of chlorinated lime with four ounces of water. Mix the solutions, agitate, let stand twelve hours; then pour off the clear liquor.

CHLORINE. An elementary gaseous fluid, formerly called oxymuriatic gas. It is of a greenish-yellow color and characteristic smell and taste. Its specific gravity is 2.47 and equivalent number 35.5. It forms about sixty per cent. of common salt, and is a powerful agent in bleaching and disinfecting.

Chlorine Poultice. See *Cataplasma Sodæ Chloratæ.*

Chlorine Water. See *Aqua Chlorinii.*

CHLORIODIC ACID, } A compound
CHLORIODINE. } of chlorine
and iodine.

CHLORITE. A salt formed of chlorous acid and a base.

CHLOROAURATE OF AMMONIA. A salt, formed by dissolving one part of terchloride of gold and two parts of muriate of ammonia in distilled water, assisted by a few drops of nitromuriatic acid, and evaporating the solution to dryness by a gentle heat.

CHLOROCARBON. A title given to the bichloride or tetrachloride of carbon. See *Bichloride of Carbon.*

CHLOROCARBONIC, } The terms
CHLOROCARBONOUS. } applied to
an acid composed of chlorine and carbonic oxide, formed by exposing a mixture of the two gases to the direct solar rays. It has also been called *Phosgene gas.*

CHLOROCYANIC. Composed of chlorine and cyanogen.

CHLOROCYANOGEN. A compound formed by passing a slow current of chlorine through a solution of one part hydrocyanic acid in four parts anhydrous ether. Viscid drops form on the sides of the vessel, and after twenty-four hours become crystalline groups. The bromocyanogen may be prepared in a similar manner.

CHLORODYN. A preparation composed of chloroform, chloric ether, tincture of capsicum, oil of peppermint, muriate of morphia, hydrocyanic acid, perchloric acid, tincture of Indian hemp, and molasses, in variable proportions.

CHLOROFORM. (*Chloroformum, Chloroformum Purificatum, Terchloride of Formyl, Purified Chloroform.*) A compound of chlorine and formyl, consisting of three equivalents of the former to one of the latter. It was first obtained by distillation from chlorinated lime and alcohol, rectifying the product by redistillation, first from a great excess of chlorinated lime, and afterwards from carbonate of potassa.

Chloroform Alcoholic Solution. (*Strong Chloric Ether.*) See *Alcoholic Solution of Chloroform.*

Chloroform, Commercial. (*Chloroformum Venale, Impure Chloroform.*) Chloroform containing such impurities as alcohol and ether may be detected by dropping into distilled water a small quantity. If pure, it will remain transparent at the bottom of the glass; but if it contain a small proportion of alcohol, the globules will acquire a milky appearance. If, also, by agitating chloroform with a little of the binitrosulphuret of iron, and it be allowed to stand, a brown tint is produced, there is alcohol present.

Chloroform, Methylic. Chloroform prepared by the action of chlorinated lime on pyroxylic or wood spirit.

Chloroform, Normal. Chloroform prepared by the action of chlorinated lime on alcohol.

CHLOROFORM, VENALE. See *Chloroform*, *Commercial.*

CHLOROGENATE OF POTASSA AND CAFFEIN. A double salt, existing in coffee, consisting of chlorogenic acid combined with potassa and caffein.

CHLOROGENIC ACID. An acid contained in coffee, composed of $C_{14}H_8O_7$. (*Caffeotannic Acid.*)

CHLOROHYDRIC ACID. (*Muriatic Acid.*)

CHLOROHYDROCYANIC ACID. An acid composed of C_2H_2N,Cl_6.

CHLOROMETER. An instrument for testing the decoloring or bleaching powers of chloride of lime.

CHLOROMETHYL. See *Bichloride of Methylen.*

CHLOROMETRY. The process for testing the bleaching power of any combination of chlorine.

CHLOROPAL. (*Green Opal.*) A greenish earthy mineral, consisting of silica and oxide of iron, with eighteen to twenty per cent. of water.

CHLOROPHANE. A variety of fluor-spar from Siberia. When placed on a heated iron, it gives a beautiful emerald-green light.

CHLOROPHYLL. A green resin or peculiar principle, analogous to the natural fats, obtained from elaterium, or the substance deposited from the juice of the squirting cucumber.

CHLOROPLATINATES. Compounds of platinic chloride and other chlorides.

CHLOROUS ACID. An acid composed of chlorine and oxygen, in which the chlorine is in excess.

CHLOROVALERIANIC. A compound of chlorine and valerianic acid.

CHLOROXALIC ACID. A term formerly employed for chloracetic acid.

CHLOROXALIC ETHER. An oxalic ether containing chlorine instead of hydrogen.

CHLORSULPHOFORM. A compound discovered during the production of chloride of carbon. It has the composition of $C_4Cl_2S_6$. It forms yellowish needles, possesses a peculiar pleasant taste, is sparingly soluble in alcohol and ether, but freely soluble in chloroform, the bisulphide of carbon, and in the liquid hydrocarbons.

CHLORURET. A name formerly given to what is now called chloride.

CHOCOLATE. A paste or cake composed of the roasted kernel of the cacao, with other ingredients, usually a little sugar, cinnamon, or vanilla. The nut is first ground fine, mixed with the ingredients, and put into a mould.

CHOKE-CHERRY. A small tree or shrub, growing in the Northern States, bearing a dark-red, globular, astringent fruit, as large as that of the wild cherry.

CHOLAGOGUE. A medicine that has the specific quality of evacuating bile.

CHOLALIC ACID. An acid obtained by decomposing *cholic*, or *glycocholic*, and *choleic*, or *taurocholic*, acids, by alkalies and heat. Its formula is $C_{48}H_{40}O_{10}$.

CHOLEIC ACID. (*Taurocholic Acid.*) An uncrystallizable sulphuretted acid, containing nitrogen, obtained from the bile of the ox. Its formula is $C_{52}H_{45}NS_2O_{14}$.

CHOLEINATE OF SODA. (*Sodæ Choleinas.*) An impure chemical salt, prepared from ox-gall. It is a natural constituent of bile.

CHOLEPYRRHIN. The coloring principle of ox-bile.

CHOLESTERIN. A fatty substance, resembling spermaceti, found in the bile and biliary concretions.

CHOLIC ACID. (*Glycocholic Acid.*) A nitrogenous acid, free from sulphur, obtained from the bile of the ox. Formula, $C_{52}H_{43}NO_{12}$.

CHOLIN. A name given to a principle called the energetic base of the bile of the ox.

CHOLINIC ACID. A resinous acid, obtained from *bilin* by the action of acids.

CHOLOIDIC ACID. An acid obtained by the action of acids and a boiling heat on *cholic* acid.

CHONDRODITE. A light-yellow brilliant mineral, called also *Brucite*, consisting of silica, fluorine, and magnesia.

CHONDROGEN. A gelatinous principle contained in permanent cartilage.

CHONDRUS. (*Irish Moss, Carrageen.*) Chondrus crispus, Sphærococcus crispus, or Fucus crispus, is a flat, slender, cartilaginous frond, a native of Europe and this country, growing upon rocks upon the seacoasts. It is nutritive and demulcent.

Chondrus Crispus. See *Chondrus.*

CHOPIN. A liquid measure in France, containing nearly a pint, Winchester measure. In Scotland, a quart of wine measure.

CHORIZANTHE PEDUNCULARIS. A small shrub, numerously branched at its base, abounding on the Cordilleras of Coquimbo at a height of ten thousand feet. It is used in Chili for various purposes.

CHRISTMAS ROSE. See *Black Hellebore.*

CHROMATE. A salt or compound formed by chromic acid with a base.

Chromate of Potassa. A salt, obtained by igniting four parts of powdered chrome iron ore with one part of nitre, and lixiviating the resulting mass with water, then evaporating to crystallization.

CHROME, CHROMIUM. } A metal, consisting of a porous mass of agglutinated grains, very hard, brittle, and of a grayish-white color. Its texture is radiated. In its highest degree of oxidation it passes into the state of an acid, of a ruby-red color. It takes its name from the various and beautiful colors which its oxide and acid communicate to substances into whose composition they enter. Chrome is employed to give a fine deep green to the enamel of porcelain, glass, &c. The oxide of chrome is of a bright grass-green or pale yellow color.

CHROME GREEN. A mixture of chrome yellow and Prussian blue.

Chrome Yellow. A neutral chromate of lead, prepared by precipitating a solution of the nitrate of lead with chromate of potassa.

CHROMIC ACID. See *Chrome,* or *Acid, Chromic.*

CHROMIUM ALUM. A compound formed when one equivalent of bicarbonate of potassa is heated with four of sulphuric acid.

Chromium Alum. This compound is obtained in abundance in the manufacture of aniline green and violet, and of valerianic acid.

Chromium Sesquioxide. This compound is obtained in the form of an extremely voluminous powder; one part of picric acid and two parts of bichromate of ammonia are intimately mixed and ignited. The experiment is well adapted for lecture experiments, for which purpose it is well to place a large sheet of white paper under the capsule in which the combustion is conducted.

CHROMOCYANOGENS. Several compounds have been obtained containing chromium and cyanogen and a base. Of these the chromocyanide of potassium is the most definite. It is prepared by the action of pure cyanide of potassium on chrome alum, has a composition of $3KCy, CrCy_3$, is crystallizable, soluble in water and dilute alcohol, and insoluble in strong alcohol.

CHRYSAMIC ACID. An acid, prepared by the action of nitric acid on aloes.

CHRYSANTHEMUM PARTHENIUM. (*Pyrethrum Parthenium, Matricaria Parthenium, Feverfew.*) A small, perennial, herbaceous plant, native of Europe, but cultivated in this country, resembling chamomile in the appearance of its flowers and in its medical virtues. *Matricaria parthenoides* is a closely allied species.

CHRYSEN. A yellow micaceous substance, in composition a carbohydrogen, obtained by exhaustion with ether the part soluble of a waxy substance resulting from the distillation of oil of amber.

CHRYSOCOLLA. A name given by the Greeks to borax, and also to the green or blue carbonate of copper.

CHRYSOPHANE. (*Chrysophanic Acid.*) A constituent of rhubarb, composed of twenty equivalents of carbon, eight of hydrogen, and six of oxygen, said to be the chief ingredient of the coloring matter produced by the action of nitric acid on rhubarb, called *Erythrose.* It is feebly acid.

CHRYSOPHANIC ACID. See *Chrysophane.*

CHRYSOPHYLLUM GLYCYPHLÆUM. A tree, growing in the forests near Rio Janeiro, from the bark of which a vegetable extract called *Monesia* is obtained, the effects of which are those of a moderate stomachic excitant, alterative, and a feeble astringent.

CHRYSORETIN. A peculiar yellow resin found in senna.

CHULARIOSE. (*Fruit Sugar, Inverse Sugar, Levulose, Uncrystallizable Sugar.*) Sugar as it exists in fruit. An isomeric form of glucose found in honey and the juice of fruits. It is generated from cane sugar by solution in water or weak acids, and long boiling.

CHUNAM. The name in India for lime.

CHURCH HILL ALUM WATER. Water from a spring in Richmond, Virginia, a wine gallon of which contains 2.444 grains sulphate of potassa, 1.948 grains sulphate of soda, 4.627 grains chloride of sodium, 0.643 grains sulphate of ammonia, 88.836 grains sulphate of lime, 86.064 grains sulphate of magnesia, 72.928 grains tersulphate of alumina, 24.991 grains sulphate of protoxide of iron, 51.270 grains tersulphate of sesquioxide of iron, 83.855 grains bisulphate of sesquioxide of iron, 10.429 grains silica, and a trace of phosphoric acid.

CHURRUS. The resinous substance which exudes on the surface of the leaves of the Indian hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*). It is rolled into balls, and presents a blackish-gray, blackish-green, or dirty olive color, and is of a fragrant and narcotic odor, and a slightly warm, bitterish, and acrid taste.

CHYAZIC. A term applied sometimes to the compounds of hydrocyanic acid.

CICATRIZANT. A medicine or application that promotes the formation of a cicatrix. These medicines are called also escharotics.

CICELY. A plant, a species of Chærophyllum. The Sweet Cicely of Europe is *Myrrhus odorata;* the Sweet Cicely of New England is the *Osmorrhiza longistylis.*

CICENDELA. A title formerly given to a genus of vesicating insects, not including the officinal species. It was substituted for the title Meloe.

CICER ARIETINUM. The chick-pea, a plant, the bristles of which contain considerable free oxalic acid.

CICHORIUM ENDIVIA. See *Chicory.*

CICHORIUM INTYBUS. See *Chicory.*

CICUTA. A term often, though improperly, applied to the Conium maculatum. It belongs to or constitutes a different species. See *Cicuta Virosa.*

CICUTA VIROSA. (*Cowbane, Water Hemlock.*) A perennial, umbelliferous European plant, proving fatally poisonous to most animals which feed upon it, though said to be eaten with impunity by goats and sheep. It is an acrid narcotic.

CICUTA MACULATA. See *American Water Hemlock.*

CIDER. Fermented juice of the apple, containing 5.21 to 9.87 per cent. of alcohol.

CIMICIFUGA, }
CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA, }
CIMICIFUGA SERPENTARIA. }
See *Black Snakeroot.*

CIMICIFUGIN. (*Macrotin.*) An impure resin, obtained from black snakeroot by precipitating a saturated tincture of it with water.

CIMOLITE. A species of clay, used by the ancients as a remedy for erysipelas and other inflammations. It is white, of a loose, soft texture, moulders into a fine powder and effervesces with acids. It is useful in taking spots from cloth.

CINCHOLIN. (*Quinolein.*) An oily liquid, produced by the condensation of the acrid vapor obtained from cinchonia when heated with caustic potassa. It can also be obtained in the same manner from quinia, quinidia, and strychnia.

CINCHONA. A name given to a genus of the Peruvian bark in honor of the Countess of Cinchon. A vast number of plants belong to this genus, some of which have been separated into several groups, each constituting a distinct genus, though all associated in the natural family of Cinchonaceæ.

Cinchona Acutifolia,
“ Amygdalifolia,
“ Asperifolia,
“ Australis,
“ Boliviana,
“ Caduciflora,
“ Calisaya,
“ Candollii,
“ Carabayensis,
“ Cava,
“ Chomeliana,
“ Cinerea,
“ Condaminea,
“ Cordifolia,
“ Crassifolia,
“ Dichotoma,
“ Erythroderma,
“ Excelsa,
“ Flava,
“ Glandulifera,
“ Hirsuta,
“ Humboldtiana,
“ Josephiana,
“ Lanceolata,
“ Lancifolia,
“ Lucumæfolia,
“ Macrocalyx,
“ Macrocarpa,
“ Magnifolia,
“ Micrantha,
“ Mutisii,
“ Muzonensis,
“ Nitida,
“ Oblongifolia,
“ Ovalifolia,
“ Ovata,
“ Pahudiana,
“ Pallida,
“ Palalba,
“ Pitayensis,
“ Pubescens,
“ Purpurascens,
“ Purpurea,
“ Rotundifolia,
“ Rubra,
“ Scrobiculata,
“ Stenocarpa,
“ Succiruba,
“ Villosa,

Titles of species of the genus Cinchona, of which the Cinchona calisaya, Cinchona condaminea, Cinchona micrantha, and Cinchona rubra are officinal.

Cinchonia Sulphate. (*Cinchoniæ Sulphas.*) A salt obtained from the mother-water remaining after the crystallization of sulphate of quinia in the preparation of that salt. It is nearly equal to quinine in properties.

CINCHONACEÆ. A large family of plants, to which the genus Cinchona belongs.

CINCHONIA. (*Cinchonine.*) A white crystalline substance, obtained by the action of potassa upon an alcoholic extract of Peruvian bark.

Cinchonia Kinate. A combination in which cinchona or cinchonine exists in the Peruvian bark combined with kinic acid. It has a bitter, astringent taste, soluble in water and alcohol, and is crystallized with difficulty.

CINCHONIC ACID. (*Quinic Acid, Kinic Acid.*) An acid contained in the Peruvian bark in which it exists combined with quinine and cinchonine.

Cinchonic Red. The insoluble red coloring matter of Pelletier and Caventou, contained in the Peruvian bark. It is reddish-brown, insipid, inodorous, largely soluble in hot alcohol, and insoluble in ether or water. It is said to result from the absorption by the tannin of three equivalents of oxygen and the elimination of two equivalents of carbonic acid and one of water.

CINCHONICIA. (*Quinoidine, Chinoidine.*) See *Amorphous Quinia.*

CINCHONICINE. (*Cinchonicia.*) See *Amorphous Quinia.*

CINCHONIDIA. (*Cinchonidine.*) An alkaloid, isomeric with cinchonia, from which it is derived, and from which it differs in being more soluble in ether.

CINCHONIDINE. See *Cinchonidia.*

CINCHONINE. See *Cinchonia.*

CINCHO-TANNIC ACID. The tannin, tannic acid, or soluble red coloring matter of Peruvian bark, soluble in water and alcohol. Said to possess all the properties which characterize the proximate vegetable principles. It differs from the tannic acid of galls, which could not exist in aqueous solutions containing cinchonia and quinia without forming insoluble compounds.

CINCHOVATIN. An alkaloid identical with *Aricina*, obtained from an inferior species of Peruvian bark. See *Aricina*.

CINNABAR. (*Vermilion.*) See *Bisulphuret of Mercury.*

CINNAMEIN. An oily substance, obtained from the balsam of Peru. It is decomposed by caustic potassa into *cinnamic acid*, which unites with the alkali, and a light, oily liquid, called *Peruvin.*

CINNAMIC ACID. A colorless, crystalline, sourish, volatilized acid, soluble in alcohol and slightly so in water, and convertible by heat and nitric acid into benzoic acid. It is obtained from the oil of cinnamon by the action of oxygen.

CINNAMOMUM. (*Cinnamon.*) The bark of Cinnamomum Zeylanicum or Laurus cinnamomum, and of C. aromaticum, C. cassia or Laurus cassia, and other species of Cinnamomum. The term cinnamomum is generally used to designate the finer barks, analogous to the cassia. The first of the species above named is a native of Ceylon and the Malabar coast. The second grows in China, Sumatra, and other parts of Eastern Asia, and is believed to be the species which furnishes wholly or in part the Chinese cinnamon or cassia brought from Canton, and is supposed to be the source of the *cassia buds.* Cinnamon is among the most grateful and efficient of the aromatics.

Cinnamomum Aromaticum,
Cinnamomum Cassia,
Cinnamomum Zeylanicum.
See *Cinnamomum.*

Cinnamomum Culilawan. (*Laurus Culilawan.*) A tree of considerable size, growing in the Molucca Islands, the bark of which (*Cortex culilaban*) is of a dull cinnamon-brown color, a highly fragrant odor, and an agreeably aromatic, clove-like taste.

Cinnamomum Kianis,
Cinnamomum Loureirii,
Cinnamomum Nitidum,
Cinnamomum Rubrum,
Cinnamomum Sintoc,
Cinnamomum Tamala,
Species of the genus Cinnamomum.

CINNAMON. See *Cinnamomum.*

Cinnamon Leaf Oil. A volatile oil, obtained from the leaves of Cinnamomum Zeylanicum by distilling them after maceration in sea-water.

Cinnamon Suet. A fatty substance, obtained from the ripe fruit of the *C. Zeylanicum*, by bruising and boiling it in water, removing the oleaginous matter which rises to the surface, and allowing it to concrete.

CINNAMYL. A compound radical existing in oil of cinnamon, composed of eighteen equivalents of carbon, seven of hydrogen, and two of oxygen. With one equivalent of hydrogen it forms pure oil of cinnamon, or *hydruret of cinnamyl;* and with one of oxygen anhydrous cinnamic acid.

Cinnamyl Hydruret. See *Cinnamyl.*

CINQUEFOIL. (*Potentilla Reptans.*) A perennial, creeping, European herb, the root of which has a bitterish, styptic, slightly sweetish taste. Used chiefly in complaints for which astringents are prescribed.

CIRCULATION. In *Chemistry*, circulation is an operation by which the same vapor, raised by fire, falls back, to be returned and distilled several times.

CISSAMPELINA. An alkaloid obtained from Pareira brava.

CISSAMPELOS GLABERRIMA. The plant from which it is said the true Pareira brava is obtained.

Cissampelos Pareira. A climbing plant, native of the West Indies and South America; recognized to be the source of the root brought from Brazil under the name of Pareira brava, the properties of which are tonic, aperient, and diuretic.

CISSOTANNIC ACID. The red coloring matter of autumnal leaves. Composition $C_{20}H_{12}O_{16}$.

CISTUS CANADENSIS. A title

given to a genus of plants identical with *Helianthemum Canadense*, or frostwort, frostweed, or rock rose. It grows in all parts of this country, and possesses astringent and aromatic properties.

CISTUS CRETICUS. A small evergreen shrub, inhabiting the Grecian Archipelago, upon the leaves and branches of which a resinous juice exudes, called *Labdanum*. It is obtained also from *C. ladaniferus* and *C. laurifolius*.

CITRATE. A salt formed by the union of citric acid with a base.

CITRATE OF BISMUTH AND AMMONIA. A preparation formed by rubbing the citrate of bismuth with sufficient distilled water to make a paste, and adding to this gradually, and with constant trituration, stronger water of ammonia until the citrate is dissolved, carefully avoiding an excess of ammonia. The solution is then filtered and spread on a glass to dry.

CITRATE OF BISMUTH AND AMMONIA SOLUTION (*Liquor Bismuthi et Ammoniæ Citratis.*) Dissolve two hundred and sixty grains of citrate of bismuth and ammonia in fourteen fluid ounces of distilled water, neutralize the solution with water of ammonia, and add two fluid ounces of alcohol.

CITRATE OF CAFFEIN. Caffein dissolved in a solution of citric acid with a gentle heat and carefully evaporated. It is said to be useful in sick headache.

CITRATE OF IRON. (*Ferri Citras.*) Evaporate solution of citrate of iron to the consistence of syrup; then spread on plates of glass, so that, on drying, the salt may be obtained in scales.

CITRATE OF IRON AND AMMONIA. (*Ferri et Ammoniæ Citras.*) Mix a pint of solution of citrate of iron with six fluid ounces of water of ammonia, evaporate the mixture to the consistence of a syrup, spread on plates of glass, so that, on drying, the salt may be obtained in scales.

CITRATE OF IRON AND MAGNESIA. (*Ferri et Magnesiæ Citras.*) A double salt, formed by dissolving *two ounces* of freshly precipitated hydrated oxide of iron in a moderately heated solution of *three ounces* of citric acid, and saturating the liquor with carbonate of magnesia. The solution is then filtered and evaporated by a water-bath to a syrupy consistence, and spread on glass to dry in scales.

CITRATE OF IRON AND QUINIA. (*Ferri et Quiniæ Citras.*) Triturate an ounce of sulphate of quinia with six fluid ounces of distilled water, add sufficient diluted sulphuric acid to dissolve it; then cautiously pour it into water of ammonia sufficient to precipitate all the quinia, which is then washed on a filter and added to ten fluid ounces of solution of citrate of iron, maintained at the temperature of 120° by a water-bath, and stirred constantly till dissolved; then evaporate to the consistence of syrup, spread on plates of glass to dry in scales.

CITRATE OF LITHIA. (*Lithiæ Citras.*) Dissolve ninety grains of citric acid in one ounce of warm distilled water, and add fifty grains of carbonate of lithia in successive portions, applying heat until effervescence ceases and a perfect solution is obtained. Evaporate by a steam or water-bath until water ceases to escape and the residue is converted into a viscid liquid, which is to be dried in an oven at the temperature of 240°, then rapidly pulverized and inclosed in a stoppered bottle. Antacid, antilithic, and diuretic.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, SOLID. Mix intimately together twenty parts of powdered citric acid and twelve parts of carbonate of magnesia; let it stand at the ordinary temperature for four or five days, or until it ceases to manifest reaction when a little is thrown into water. During this time the powder slowly swells up and gradually assumes the appearance of a spongy mass. Dry this at 86° Fahrenheit, pulverize it, and keep in closely stopped vials.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA SOLUTION. (*Liquor Magnesiæ Citratis.*) Dissolve eight and a half drachms of citric acid in four ounces of water, add two drachms of magnesia and stir till dissolved. Filter the solution into a twelve-ounce bottle containing two ounces of syrup of citric acid. Then add forty grains of bicarbonate of potassa and sufficient water to nearly fill the bottle, which must be closed with a cork secured with twine.

CITRATE OF POTASSA. (*Potassæ Citras, Potassii Citras.*) Dissolve ten troy ounces of citric acid in two pints of water, add gradually fourteen ounces of bicarbonate of potassa, and when effervescence has ceased strain the solution and evaporate to dryness, stirring constantly, after a pellicle has begun to form, until the salt granulates. Then rub it in a mortar, pass it through a coarse sieve, and keep it in a well-stoppered bottle.

CITRATE OF POTASSA MIXTURE. (*Mistura Potassæ Citratis, Mistura Potassii Citratis, Liquor Potassæ Citratis, Solution of Citrate of Potassa, Saline Mixture, Neutral Mixture.*) Saturate a half pint of lemon-juice with bicarbonate of potassa and strain. When lemons cannot be had, dissolve a half ounce of citric acid and three hundred and thirty grains of bicarbonate of potassa in half a pint of water, and strain through muslin.

CITRATE OF QUINIA. Saturate a solution of citric acid with quinia, and evaporate.

CITRATE OF SODA. (*Sodæ Citras.*) Saturate a solution of citric acid with bicarbonate of soda, and evaporate to crystallization. It is a cathartic.

CITRENE. A crystalline compound of hydrogen and carbon, obtained from the essential oil of lemons.

CITRIC ACID. See *Acid, Citric.*

CITRINE OINTMENT. (*Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis, Unguentum Citrinum, Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury.*) Dissolve an ounce and a half of mercury in three ounces and a half of nitric acid; then heat together twelve ounces of neats-foot oil and four ounces and a half of lard in an earthen vessel, and, when the temperature reaches 200°, remove from the fire, and add to it the mercurial solution, stirring constantly with a wooden spatula as long as it effervesces, and afterwards till it thickens. It is a stimulant and alterative application.

CITROMELS. A name given to solutions of citric acid in honey with the aid of a small proportion of water. They have been proposed as vehicles for iodide of iron, which this vegetable acid is said to aid in preserving from decomposition.

CITRON. (*Cedrat.*) The fruit of a variety of *Citrus medica*, a tree closely resembling *Citrus aurantium.* It is a native of Asia, but now raised in various parts of the world. There are several varieties of this species, which differ only in their fruit, such as the citron, lemon, and lime.

CITRULLIC ACID. An acid, soluble in water and alcohol, obtained from pumpkin seeds.

CITRULLIS COLOCYNTHIS. (*Cucumis Colocynthis, Bitter Cucumber.*) An annual plant, bearing a resemblance to the watermelon. It is a native of Turkey, and grows in Africa, Asia, India, and Spain. It produces the fruit called *Bitter Apple*, which, as kept in the shops, is deprived of its rind, is about the size of an orange, very light and spongy. They are a powerful drastic hydragogue cathartic.

CITRUS ACRIS. A variety of the *Citrus medica*, or citron tree, which produces the *Lime* fruit. It is smaller than the lemon, oval, of a greenish-yellow color, and abounds in a very acrid juice.

CITRUS AURANTIUM. The orange tree, a native of China and India, but now cultivated in various parts of the world.

CITRUS BIGARADIA. See *Citrus Vulgaris.*

CITRUS BIGARADIA MYRTIFOLIA. (*Citrus Bigaradia Sinensis.*) A delicious variety of the orange, called the mandarin orange, cultivated largely in Sicily and the south of Italy.

CITRUS BIGARADIA SINENSIS. See *Citrus Bigaradia Myrtifolia.*

CITRUS DECUMANA. A variety of the orange which yields the fruit known as the *Shaddock.*

CITRUS LIMETTA. The bergamot tree, the rind of the fruit of which yields the *oil of bergamot*, or essence of bergamot, by expression or distillation.

Citrus Limonum. (*Citrus Medica.*) The lemon tree. See *Citron.*

Citrus Medica. See *Citron.*

Citrus Vulgaris. (*Citrus Bigaradia.*) A variety of Citrus aurantium, which produces the fruit known as the Seville oranges.

CIVET. (*Zybethum.*) An odorous substance, obtained from two animals of the genus *Viverra*, *V. civetta*, or *civet-cat* of Africa, and the *V. zibetha* of the East Indies. It is secreted into a cavity opening between the anus and external genitals. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether and alcohol, and used chiefly as a perfume.

Civet-Cat. The animal that produces civet; a species of viverra. This animal bears a close resemblance to a polecat or to a fox. It is of a cinereous color, tinged with yellow, marked with dusky spots, disposed in rows. It inhabits India, Guinea, Ethiopia, and Madagascar.

CLARET. (*Vin de Bordeaux.*) A red, light French wine, the most esteemed kinds of which are called *Château Margaux*, *Château Lafite*, and *Château Latour.*

CLARIFICATION. The process of clarifying. Liquids may be clarified by the addition of some coagulable substance, such as milk, a solution of isinglass or the white of an egg.

CLARIFIED HONEY. (*Mel Despumatum*, *Mel Depuratum.*) Melt honey by means of a waterbath, then remove the scum.

CLARRY. (*Salvia Sclarea.*) A species of sage.

CLAVATE. In Botany, club-shaped; growing gradually thicker toward the top.

CLAVICEPS PURPUREA. A name given to the whole fungus of Ergota.

CLAY. The name of certain substances which are mixtures of silex and alumina, sometimes with lime, magnesia, alkali, and metallic oxides.

CLEAVERS. (*Goose Grass*, *Galium Aparine.*) An annual, succulent plant of Europe and this country, the juice of which is said to be aperient, diuretic and antiscorbutic.

CLEDGE. The upper stratum of fuller's earth.

CLEMATINE. An alkaloid obtained from *Clematis vitalba* or *Traveller's joy;* a climbing plant, native of Europe.

CLEMATIS CRISPA. A species of Clematis possessing acrid properties.

Clematis Erecta. (*Upright Virgin's Bower.*) A perennial European plant, the leaves and flowers of which applied to the skin produce inflammation and vesication. It was known in ancient pharmacy by the name of *Flammula Jovis.* It is said to be useful in syphilis, foul ulcers, and severe headaches.

Clematis Flammula. (*Sweet Scented Virgin's Bower.*)

Clematis Viorna. (*Leather Flower.*)

Clematis Virginica. (*Common Virgin's Bower.*)

Clematis Vitalba. (*Traveller's Joy.*)

Species of Clematis which may be substituted for the Clematis erecta.

CLIMBING STAFF-TREE. See *Celastrus Scandens.*

CLOUDBERRY. A name for a plant of the genus *Rubus*, a species of blackberry.

CLOVE BARK. See *Cassia Caryophyllata.*

Clove Pink. See *Carnation.*

CLOVES. See *Caryophyllus.*

CLUB-MOSS. A name given to the plant Lycopodium clavatum.

CLUTIA CASCARILLA. (*Croton Cascarilla*, *Ricinoides Elæagnifolia.*) A species of Cascarilla growing in the Bahamas, the bark of which is an aromatic tonic, but has ceased to appear in our markets.

Clutia Eluteria. See *Cascarilla.*

CLYSTER. An injection; a liquid substance injected into the lower intestines, for the purpose of promoting alvine discharges, relieving from costiveness, and cleansing the bowels. Sometimes it is administered to nourish and support patients who cannot swallow aliments.

CNICIN. A peculiar principle obtained from *Centaurea benedicta* or *Blessed Thistle*. It is analogous to salicin in composition.

CNICUS BENEDICTUS. See *Blessed Thistle.*

CNICUS MARIANUS. (*Carduus Marianus*) A species of Centaurea formerly used for the same purposes as C. benedictus. The seeds of this species are said to be useful in hemorrhages.

COADJUVANT. An ingredient in a prescription designed to aid some other ingredient.

COAGULANT. That which produces coagulation.

COAGULATE. To concrete, to curdle, to congeal; to change from a fluid into a fixed substance or solid mass, as to coagulate blood.

COAGULUM. A coagulated mass.

COALESCE. To grow together; to unite by natural affinity or attraction.

COALFISH. A species of Gadus, frequenting the seas of Northern Europe and America, which contributes to furnish the cod-liver oil of commerce.

COAL-GAS LIQUOR. A liquor obtained in the manufacture of coal gas, from which large quantities of carbonate of ammonia are manufactured.

COALITION. Union in a body or mass; a coming together, as of separate bodies or parts, and their union in one body or mass, as a coalition of atoms or particles.

COAL NAPHTHA. (*Commercial Benzine.*) A naphtha obtained by the distillation of coal-gas tar.

COAL TAR. A dark, thick liquid or semi-liquid resulting from the dry distillation of bituminous coal.

COAL-TAR ACIDS. Liquid acids, called respectively rosolic, brunolic, carbolic or phenic, acetic, and butyric. They are obtained from coal tar by distillation and rectification.

COAL-TAR ALKALOIDS. Alkaloids obtained from coal tar, called anilin, quinolin, picolin, toluidin, lutidin, cumidin, phætin, &c., &c.

COAL-TAR CREASOTE. An improper name for a number of impure liquors imported from Germany, consisting of mixtures of carbolic acid with cresylic acid, coloring matter, &c., of which the former constitutes but a small proportion.

COBALT. A metal of a reddish-gray or grayish-white color, very brittle, of a fine, close grain, compact, but easily reducible to powder. It crystallizes in bundles of needles, arranged one over another. It is never found in a pure state, but usually as an oxide, or combined with arsenic or its acid, with sulphur, iron, &c., &c. Its ores are arranged under the following species, viz., Arsenical cobalt, of a white color, passing to steel-gray; its texture is granular, and when heated it exhales the odor of garlic. Gray cobalt, a compound of cobalt, arsenic, iron, and sulphur, of a white color, with a tinge of red; its structure is foliated, and its crystals have a cube for their primitive form. Sulphuret of cobalt, compact and massive in its structure. Oxide of cobalt, brown or brownish-black, generally friable and earthy. Sulphate and arseniate of cobalt, both of a red or peach-blossom color; the former soluble in water. The impure oxide of cobalt is called *zaffer;* but when fused with three parts of silicious sand and an alkaline flux it is converted into a blue glass called *smalt.* The great use of cobalt is to give a permanent blue color to glass and enamels upon metals, porcelain, and earthenwares.

COBALT BLUE. A pigment used in painting, obtained by precipitating the mixed solutions of a salt of alumina and of cobalt by means of an alkali; washing, drying, and strongly calcining the precipitate.

COBALTIC ACID. An acid said to exist, having the composition CoO_2.

COBWEB. (*Spider's Web*, *Tela Aranea.*) The genus *Aranea* has been divided into several genera, of which the *Tegeneria* includes the medicinal species of spider. The web of the *T. domestica* of Europe and the *T. medicinalis* of this country, which inhabit cellars, barns, and other dark places, are said to be superior to bark and arsenic in the cure of intermittents. It has been used also as a styptic.

COCA. The leaves of *Erythroxylon coca*, a shrub growing wild in South America. They are used by the natives as a masticatory. They resemble, in a few of their properties, tea and coffee.

COCAINA. A peculiar alkaloid, obtained from coca.

COCATANNIC ACID. A variety of tannic acid obtained from coca.

COCCALINIC ACID. An acid identical with malic acid.

COCCOGENIN. A neuter principle, obtained from the unripe fruit of *Daphne mezereum*.

COCCOLITE. A variety of augite or pyroxene, *granuliform pyroxene*. Its color is usually some shade of green. It is composed of granular distinct concretions, easily separable, some of which present the appearance of crystals whose angles and edges have been obliterated.

COCCOLOBA UVIFERA. (*Seaside Grape.*) A West India tree, from which the Jamaica or West India kino is obtained, which possesses considerable astringency.

COCCOTANNIC ACID. An acid obtained from kino. (*Kinotannic Acid.*)

COCCULUS. See *Anamirta Cocculus.*

Cocculus Indicus,
Cocculus Lacunosus,
Cocculus Plukenetii,
Cocculus Suberosus.
See *Anamirta Cocculus.*

Cocculus Palmatus. (*Jateorrhiza Palmata.*) The plant which furnishes the colombo root. It is a climbing one, with a perennial root, and grows wild on the southeastern coast of Africa.

COCCUS. (*Cochineal.*) A genus of hemipterous insects, including the species *Coccus cacti*, the dried females of which constitute the cochineal of commerce. They are found wild in Mexico and Central America, inhabiting several species of cactus. It is used chiefly for coloring purposes.

Coccus Cacti. See *Coccus.*

Coccus Ilicis. A species of Coccus which inhabits the oak and is collected in various parts of Greece.

Coccus Lacca. A species of Coccus, which, it is said, produces the resinous substance known as *Lac*, by puncturing the bark of the twigs or extreme branches of several trees in the East Indies, particularly the Croton lacciferum.

COCHINEAL. See *Coccus.*

COCHINILIN. The coloring principle of cochineal.

COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA. See *Armoracia Radix.*

Cochlearia Officinalis. (*Common Scurvy Grass.*) An annual succulent European plant, cultivated in this country, possessing stimulant, aperient, and diuretic properties.

COCIN. A peculiar fatty principle, obtained from cocoanut oil, which yields *cocinic acid* by saponification.

COCINIC ACID. See *Cocin.*

COCOA. A name given to a simple preparation of the ground kernels of the *cacao* or *chocolate tree.*

Cocoa. A tree belonging to the genus Cocos, of the order of Palmæ, and the fruit or nut of the tree. This tree grows in the warm climates of both the Indies. It rises to the height of sixty feet, and the stem is like an apothecary's pestle, of equal thickness at the ends, but somewhat smaller in the middle. The bark is smooth, of a pale-brown color, and the tree often leans to one side. The leaves or branches are fourteen or fifteen feet long, about twenty-eight in number, winged, of a yellow color, straight and tapering. The nuts hang in clusters of a dozen each, on the top of the tree.

Cocoa. (*Cacao, Chocolate Nuts.*) The seeds of the fruit of *Theobroma cacao.*

COCOANUT BUTTER. (*Cocoanut Oil, Oleum Cocos Nuciferæ.*) The fixed oil of the cocoanut, a fruit of a species of palm called *Cocos nucifera* or cocoanut tree.

Cocoanut Oil,
Cocoanut Tree,
Cocos Nucifera.
See *Cocoanut Butter.*

COCO-OLEIN. The liquid part of

cocoanut oil, used in London as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

COCTION. The act of boiling or exposing to heat in liquor.

COD, COMMON. (*Gadus Morrhua, Morrhua Vulgaris.*) The common codfish, from the livers of which and other species is obtained the cod-liver oil of commerce.

COD-LIVER OIL. (*Oleum Morrhuæ, Oleum Jecoris Aselli.*) Oil obtained from the livers of the cod and other species of fish. It has been long employed in rheumatic and strumous diseases.

CODEIA. An alkaloid existing in opium, combined, like morphia, with meconic acid, and is extracted along with that alkali in the preparation of the muriate. It is soluble in water.

CODEX. A book; a code.

CŒLOCLINE POLYCARPA. (*Unona Polycarpa, Berberin Tree, Yellow dye Tree of Soudan.*) A small tree, growing in Soudan, Sierra Leone, and other parts of Africa, the bark of which is moderately but disagreeably bitter, and stains the saliva yellow. It contains *berberina*, found also in colombo and in Berberis vulgaris. It is used in the treatment of ulcers, and for dyeing yellow.

COFFEA ARABICA. Arabian coffee. See *Caffea.*

COFFEE. See *Caffea.*

COFFEE SYRUP. A syrup prepared by treating a pound of ground roasted coffee by percolation with boiling water until two pints of liquid have passed. Evaporate eight pounds of simple syrup to six, add the infusion, and strain.

COFFEIC ACID. (*Viridinic Acid.*) An acid obtained by the oxidation of coffeotannic acid, composed of $C_{14}H_7O_8$. See *Viridic Acid.*

COFFEOTANNIC ACID. See *Chlorogenic Acid.*

COGNAC. The best kind of brandy; so named from a town in France.

COHERE. To stick together.

COHESION. The act of sticking together.

COHESIVE. That has the power of sticking.

COHOBATE. Among early chemists, to repeat the distillation of the same liquor, or that from the same body, pouring the liquor back upon the substance contained in the vessel.

COHOSH. See *Black Snakeroot.*

COHOSH, RED. An American species of *Actæa* (*A. Americana rubra*). Its medical properties are similar to those of *Actæa spicata*, which see.

COHOSH, WHITE. See *Actæa Alba.*

COKE. The charcoal resulting from the dry distillation of bituminous coal.

COLA ACUMINATA. (*Sterculia Acuminata.*) A large African tree, known as the source of the *kola nuts* of Guinea. They contain a crystallizable alkaloid called *thein*, or more generally *caffein.* They resemble coffee in every respect except that they contain no tannin.

COLANDER. A vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors.

COLARES. The genuine wine of Portugal.

COLATION. The act of straining or purifying liquors by passing them through a perforated vessel.

COLCHICEINE, } The active prin-
COLCHICIA, } ciple of Colchicum;
COLCHICINE, } an alkaloid obtained from Colchicum.

COLCHICI CORMUS. (*Colchici Radix, Colchicum Root, Colchicum Corm.*) The fresh corm of Colchicum autumnale, stripped of its coats, sliced transversely, and dried.

COLCHICI RADIX. The recent bulb or cormus of Colchicum autumnale, or meadow saffron. It acts upon the nervous system, allaying pain and producing other sedative effects, and exerts no obvious influence over the secretions.

COLCHICI SEMEN. (*Colchicum Seed.*) The seed of Colchicum autumnale, or meadow saffron. They possess properties analogous to those of the bulb or root.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE. (*Meadow Saffron.*) A perennial bulbous plant, native of Europe, where it grows wild in moist meadows.

Colchicum Root. See *C. Radix.*

Colchicum Seed. See *C. Semen.*

Colchicum Variegatum. A name given by some botanists to a plant along the Mediterranean, the roots or bulbs of which are sold under the name of hermodactyls (*Hermodactyli*). Its properties are similar to those of Colchicum.

COLCOTHAR. (*Polishing Rouge.*) Anhydrous sesquioxide of iron. See *Fuming Sulphuric Acid.*

COLD CREAM. (*Ointment of Rose Water, Unguentum Aquæ Rosæ.*) Melt together, by means of a water-bath, three and a half ounces of oil of sweet almonds, one ounce of spermaceti, and two drachms of white wax; then add gradually two ounces of rose-water, and stir till cool. It is a pleasant cooling application for chapped hands.

Cold Seeds, Greater. A title applied to the seeds of the pumpkin, gourd, muskmelon, and cucumber, their botanical names being respectively *Cucurbita pepo, Cucurbita lagenaria, Cucumis melo,* and *Cucumis sativus.* Formerly much used in catarrhal affections, disorders of the bowels and urinary passages, fever, &c.

COLIC ROOT. (*Wild Yam Root, Dioscorea Villosus.*) An indigenous perennial creeper, growing from Maine to Wisconsin, the roots of which are used in bilious colic.

COLLAGEN. (*Ossrine.*) A gelatinous principle, occurring in bone, animal membrane, epidermis, fish bladders, &c., &c. It yields, on prolonged boiling with water, gelatin or common glue.

COLLETIC. An agglutinant.

COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS. (*Horse Weed, Horse Balm, Rich Weed, Heal-all, Stone Root, Knot Root.*) An indigenous plant, with a perennial, knotty root, growing from Canada to the Carolinas. It is considered tonic, astringent, diaphoretic, and diuretic.

COLLINSONIN. A peculiar principle extracted from Collinsonia Canadensis, said to be a valuable tonic, astringent, diaphoretic, alterative, resolvent, and diuretic, in doses of five grains.

COLLIQUABLE. That may be liquified or melted; liable to melt, grow soft, or become fluid.

COLLIQUANT. That has the power of dissolving or melting.

COLLIQUATE. To melt or dissolve.

COLLODINA. See *Aldehydina.*

COLLODION. (*Collodium.*) A preparation formed by dissolving gun-cotton in ether, assisted by a little alcohol. It is employed for various purposes in surgery.

Collodion, Cantharidal. See *Cantharidal.*

Collodion, Caustic. See *Caustic.*

Collodion, Ferruginous. A preparation formed of equal parts of collodion and tincture of iron. Used as a remedy in erysipelas.

Collodion, Flexible. (*Collodium Flexile.*) Mix together six ounces of collodion, one hundred and twenty grains of balsam fir, and one drachm of castor oil, and keep in a well-stopped bottle.

Collodion, Glycerized (*Glycerized Collodion.*) An elastic collodion, formed by mixing two parts of glycerin with one hundred of collodion.

Collodion, Iodized. Dissolve between ten and twenty grains of iodine in a fluid ounce of collodion. It is used for the purpose of obtaining the specific effects of iodine in a rapid manner.

COLLOIDS. A name given to a class of substances resembling glue in their power of gelatinizing.

COLLYRIA. Lotions or applications to the eye, called eye-washes. They are generally composed of astringent salts, as sulphate or acetate of zinc, sulphate of copper, or of iron or nitrate of silver, dissolved in distilled water.

COLOCASIA ESCULENTA. A West India plant, the roots of which furnish a fecula used as a substitute for arrowroot.

COLOCYNTH. (*Bitter Apple.*) See *Citrullus Colocynthus.*

Colocynth Pulp. (*Colocynthidis Pulpa.*) The dried decorticated fruit, freed from the seeds of Citrullus colocynthus.

COLOCYNTHIN. The bitter principle of colocynth.

COLOGNE WATER. A liquor composed of a solution of odorous essential oils in deodorized alcohol.

COLOMBA. See *Calumba.*

COLOMBIN. A peculiar crystallizable principle, obtained from Columbo.

COLOPHENE. Rosin oil from rosin.

COLOPHONIC ACID. An acid formed by the agency of heat in the distillation of the common yellow resin.

COLOPHONINE. An oxygenated oil, obtained by the destructive distillation of commercial rosin.

COLOPHONY. A name applied to the resin or rosin which remains after the distillation of turpentine.

COLOQUINTIDA. (*Colocynth*)

COLOR BLINDNESS. An infirmity of the eye, by which it is unable to distinguish certain colors. The eye, in most instances, is sensitive to even faint light, and distinguishes perfectly the form of bodies; but different colors, such as red and green, cannot be distinguished from one another. Thus ripe cherries cannot sometimes be distinguished in color from the leaves by which they are surrounded. In this case looking through a red glass would show the difference. Color blindness is not an uncommon infirmity, and it should be specially looked for when men are engaged in work which depends on appreciation of color. Railway accidents, for instance, may occasionally have happened, owing to the engineer being unable to distinguish a red from a green signal.

COLORED FLAMES. When certain metallic compounds are introduced into a non-luminous flame, such as the flame of a spirit-lamp or a Bunsen gas flame, characteristic colors are produced. The following is a list of the principal colored flames, with the substances producing them:

	Blue Flames.
Intense blue,	**Chloride of copper.**
Pale clear blue,	**Lead.**
Light blue,	**Arsenic.**
Blue,	**Selenium.**
Greenish blue,	**Antimony.**
Blue mixed with green,	**Bromide of copper.**
	Green Flames.
Intense emerald green,	**Thallium.**
Dark green,	**Boracic acid.**
Full green,	**Tellurium or copper.**
Emerald green mixed with blue,	**Iodide of copper.**
Pale green,	**Phosphoric acid.**
Apple green,	**Barium.**
Intense whitish green,	**Zinc.**
Bluish green,	**Binoxide of tin.**
	Yellow Flame.
Intense yellow,	**Sodium**
	Red Flames.
Intense crimson,	**Lithium.**
Red,	**Strontium.**
Reddish purple,	**Calcium.**
Violet,	**Potassium.**

COLORLESS IODINE. (*Tinctura Iodinii Decolorata.*) A preparation made by mixing equal measures of compound tincture of iodine and strong water of ammonia. It it does not become colorless in twenty-four hours, add more ammonia. It may be diluted with water or glycerin.

COLTSFOOT. (*Tussilago Farfara.*) A perennial herb, with a creeping root, growing in Europe and this country. Said to be demulcent, and used in lung affections. The leaves are the part chiefly employed.

COLUMBATE. A salt or compound of columbic acid with a base.

COLUMBIC ACID. A peculiar acid contained in columbo root, composed of $C_{42}H_{22}O_{14}$.

COLUMBINE. See *Aquilegia Vulgaris.*

COLUMBIUM. An exceedingly rare metallic element, discovered by Hatchett in 1801, in a mineral called columbite. Subsequently Wollaston pronounced columbium to be the same as Ekeberg's tantalum. In 1846 H. Rose was led to conclude that columbite contained two metals closely resembling tantalum, but not identical with it; to these he gave the names pelopium and niobium. He has since found that niobium and pelopium are the same metal, and he therefore discarded the name pelopium and retained niobium. But this niobium is the same as Hatchett's columbium, and therefore it is only right that it should be recognized by the name given to it by the original discoverer. This alteration of names is now gradually coming into use, and chemists will, it is hoped, recognize columbium and tantalum as the two metals which have been vaguely known under the names tantalum, niobium, pelopium, and columbium.

COLUMBO. See *Calumba.*

COLUMBO, AMERICAN. See *American Columbo.*

COLUMBO, FALSE. (*Columbo Wood.*) The wood of Coscinium fenestratum, with which the genuine columbo root is often adulterated.

COLUMBO WOOD. See *Columbo, False.*

COLUMBRINA. An old name for the wood and root of the Strychnos nux vomica tree.

COLUTEA ARBORESCENS. See *Bladder Senna.*

COLZA OIL. See *Brassica Campestris.*

COMBINATION. Intimate union or association of two or more particles; chemical union; union by affinity. By mixing dry tartaric acid with dry carbonate of potash, no combination will ensue until water is added.

COMBINE. To unite by affinity or chemical union.

COMBUSTIBLE. A substance that will take fire and burn; a body which, in its rapid union with others, disengages heat and light.

COMBUSTION. The operation of fire on inflammable substances; the union of inflammable substances with oxygen, attended with light and in most instances with heat; the disengagement of heat and light which accompanies chemical combination.

COMFREY. (*Symphytum Officinale.*) The perennial European plant, cultivated in our gardens. It is a demulcent.

COMMERCIAL CHLOROFORM. See *Chloroformum Venale.*

COMMERCIAL MURIATIC ACID. (*Impure Muriatic Acid*) Muriatic acid containing such impurities as sulphurous and sulphuric acid, free chlorine, nitrous acid, &c., &c.

COMMERCIAL SULPHATE OF IRON. (*Copperas, Ferri Sulphas Venalis, Green Vitriol.*) Sulphate of iron, containing such impurities as sesquioxide of iron, copper, zinc, alumina, magnesia, &c., &c.

COMMINUTED. Triturated; pulverized.

COMMINUTION. The act of reducing to a fine powder; pulverization.

COMMIX. To mix; to blend.

COMMIXTION. A mixture.

COMMIXTURE. The mass formed by mixture.

COMMON AGRIMONY. See *Agrimony.*

COMMON BEAD TREE. See *Azedarach.*

COMMON CAUSTIC, MILDER. (*Caustic Commune Mitius.*) A preparation made by evaporating solution of potassa to one-third, and adding lime enough to form a firm paste. The *potassa cum calce*, or *potassa with lime*, is prepared by rubbing an ounce of each together so as to form a powder, which is to be kept in well-stopped bottles.

COMMON CAUSTIC, STRONGER. See *Caustic Potassa.*

COMMON MOTHERWORT. See *Leonurus Cardiaca.*

COMMON SALT. See *Chloride of Sodium.*

COMMON WATER. (*Aqua.*) A term applied to rain, snow, spring, river, well, lake, and marsh waters, of which the *rain* and *snow* are the purest.

COMPATIBLE. Consistent; that may exist with something else; agreeable; suitable; not incongruous.

COMPLEX. Composed of two or more substances; not simple; as a complex prescription; complicated.

COMPOSITÆ. A family of plants comprising the genera Atractylis, Anthemis, Achillea, Erigeron, Flotovia, Baccharis, Haplopappus, Grindela, Helenium, &c., &c.

COMPOSITION. The combination of different substances, or substances of different natures, by affinity; from which results a compound substance, differing in properties from either of the component parts. Water is a *composition* of hydrogen and oxygen, which, considered separately, are invisible gases.

COMPOUND. To mix or unite two or more ingredients in one mass or body; a mass or mixture formed by the union of two or more ingredients.

COMPOUND CALOMEL PILL. See *Calomel Pill Compound.*

COMPOUND CAMPHOR LINIMENT. See *Camphor Liniment, Compound.*

COMPOUND CATHARTIC PILLS. (*Pilulæ Catharticæ Compositæ.*) Mix together thirty-two grains of compound extract of colocynth, twenty-four grains each of powdered extract of jalap and calomel, six grains of powdered gamboge, and with water form a mass to be divided into twenty-four pills.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF ALOES. (*Decoctum Aloes Compositum.*) A decoction composed of Socotrine aloes, myrrh, carbonate of potassa, extract of licorice, saffron, compound tincture of cardamom and water.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA. (*Decoctum Sarsaparillæ Compositum, Decoctum Sarsæ Compositum, Lisbon Diet Drink*) A decoction composed of sarsaparilla, bark of sassafras root, guaiacum wood, mezereon bark, and water.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTH. (*Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum.*) Mix thorougbly and keep in a well-stopped bottle, three ounces alcoholic extract of colocynth, twelve ounces Socotrine aloes, three ounces resin of scammony, one ounce cardamom, and three ounces of soap; each to be in fine powder.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. (*Extractum Sarsaparillæ Fluidum Compositum.*) A fluid extract, composed of sarsaparilla, licorice root, bark of sassafras root, mezereon bark, sugar, and diluted alcohol.

COMPOUND GALBANUM PLASTER. (*Emplastrum Galbani Compositum.*) Melt eight ounces of galbanum and one ounce of turpentine, and strain; add three ounces of Burgundy pitch, then thirty-six ounces of plaster of lead, previously melted, and mix the whole together.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF CATECHU. (*Infusum Catechu, Infusum Catechu Compositum.*) Macerate for one hour in a covered vessel, half an ounce of powdered catechu and one drachm of moderately fine cinnamon in a pint of boiling water, and strain.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF FLAXSEED. (*Infusum Lini Compositum.*) Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, a half ounce of flaxseed and a quarter of an ounce of bruised licorice root in a pint of boiling water, and strain.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF GENTIAN. (*Infusum Gentianæ Compositum*) Moisten a mixture of half an ounce of gentian and a drachm each of bitter orange-peel and coriander seed, each in coarse powder, with three drachms of a mixture of two ounces of alcohol and fourteen of water, pack firmly in a percolator, gradually pour on the remainder of the menstruum, and afterward water, till the infusion measures a pint.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF ORANGE-PEEL. (*Infusum Aurantii Compositum.*) Infuse in a covered vessel for a quarter of an hour, two drachms of bitter orange-peel, one drachm of lemon-peel, and a half drachm of cloves (all bruised) in ten fluid ounces of boiling water, and strain.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF PERUVIAN BARK. (*Infusum Cinchonæ Rubræ, Infus. Cinchonæ Comp., Infusion of Red Cinchona, Infusion of Red Bark.*) Mix a drachm of elixir vitriol with a pint of water; then moisten an ounce of moderately fine powdered red cinchona with half an ounce of the mixture, and percolate a pint of infusion

COMPOUND INFUSION OF ROSES. See *Acid Infusion of Roses.*

COMPOUND LEAD SUPPOSITORIES. (*Suppositoria Plumbi Composita.*) Melt ten grains of white wax with eighty grains of oil of theobroma, and add a mixture of thirty-six grains of acetate of lead, twelve of opium, and forty-two of benzoated lard.

Mix thoroughly, and pour into conical moulds of the capacity of fifteen grains.

Compound Liniment of Camphor. See *Camphor Liniment, Compound.*

Compound Liniment of Mustard. (*Linimentum Sinapis Compositum.*) Dissolve forty grains of the ethereal extract of mezereon and one hundred and twenty grains of camphor in four ounces of rectified spirit, and add one drachm of oil of mustard and five of castor oil.

Compound Mixture of Iron. (*Mistura Ferri Composita, Griffith's Mixture.*) Rub sixty grains each of myrrh and sugar, twenty-five grains of carbonate of potash, with seven ounces and a half of rose-water gradually added; then with a half ounce of spirit of lavender, and then with twenty grains of sulphate of iron. Keep in well-stopped bottles.

Compound Mixture of Licorice. See *Brown Mixture.*

Compound Mixture of Senna. (*Misturæ Sennæ Composita*) Dissolve four ounces of Epsom salts and a half ounce of extract of licorice in fourteen ounces of the infusion of senna, aided by a gentle heat; then add two and a half ounces of tincture of senna, ten drachms of tincture of cardamom, and enough infusion of senna to make one pint.

Compound Ointment of Iodine. (*Unguentum Iodinii Compositum, Unguentum Iodi.*) Rub fifteen grains of iodine and thirty grains of iodide of potassium with thirty drops of water, and then with one ounce of lard till thoroughly mixed.

Compound Ointment of Mercury. (*Unguentum Hydrargyri Compositum.*) Melt three ounces of yellow wax and add three ounces of olive oil, and when nearly cold add an ounce and a half of powdered camphor and six ounces of mercurial ointment; mix thoroughly.

Compound Ointment of Subacetate of Lead. See *Cerate of Subacetate of Lead.*

Compound Pill of Asafœtida. (*Pilulæ Galbani Compos., Pilulæ Asaf. Comp., Compound Pills of Galbanum.*) With sufficient syrup, beat into a mass, to be divided into two hundred and forty pills, six drachms each of powdered myrrh and galbanum, and two drachms of powdered asafœtida.

Compound Pill of Colocynth. (*Pilula Colocynthidis Composita.*) Mix colocynth pulp, Barbadoes aloes, and scammony (each in powder), each two ounces, powdered sulphate of potash, two drachms, with two drachms of oil of cloves, and beat into a mass with water.

Compound Pill of Gamboge. (*Pilulæ Gambogiæ Comp.*) Beat into a mass, by the aid of a little syrup, a mixture of the following powders, viz., gamboge, Barbadoes aloes, compound powder of cinnamon, of each one ounce; powdered hard soap, two ounces.

Compound Pill of Hemlock. (*Pilula Conii Composita.*) Mix two ounces and a half of extract of hemlock with a half ounce of powdered ipecac, and add sufficient molasses to form a pill mass.

Compound Pills of Antimony,
Compound Pills of Subchloride of Mercury.
See *Calomel Pill, Compound.*

Compound Pills of Galbanum. See *Compound Pill of Asafœtida.*

Compound Pills of Iron. (*Pilulæ Ferri Compositæ.*) Rub two drachms of myrrh with a drachm of carbonate of soda; then, with a drachm of sulphate of iron and with a little syrup, beat the mixture into a uniform mass.

Compound Pills of Rhubarb. Form a pilular mass, with water, of a mixture of one ounce powdered rhubarb, six drachms Socotrine aloes, half ounce myrrh, and a half drachm oil of peppermint. Make two hundred and forty pills.

Compound Pills of Soap. (*Pilulæ Saponis Comp.*) Form a consistent pill mass, with water, of one drachm powdered opium and half a troy ounce of soap.

Compound Pills of Squill. (*Pilulæ Scillæ Compositæ.*) Mix together one drachm of squill, two drachms ginger, two drachms ammoniac, and three drachms soap, each in powder, and with syrup form a mass, to be divided into one hundred and twenty pills.

Compound Powder of Almonds. (*Pulvis Amygdalæ Compositus*, *Conserva Amygdalarum*, *Confection Amygdalæ*.) Mix one ounce of powdered gum arabic with four ounces of pulverized sugar, and gradually add the mixture to eight ounces of dried blanched almonds previously rubbed in a mortar to a smooth consistence, then rub the whole to a coarse powder.

Compound Powder of Catechu. (*Pulvis Catechu Compositus*.) Mix thoroughly, pass through a fine sieve, and rub lightly in a mortar, two ounces each of catechu, kino, rhatany root, and one ounce each of cinnamon and nutmeg. Keep in a stoppered bottle.

Compound Powder of Cinnamon. See *Aromatic Powder*.

Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha. (*Pulvis Ipecacuanha cum Opio*, *Pulvis Ipecac et Opii*, *Dover's Powder*, *Pulvis Ipecac Comp.*) Rub together into a very fine powder a drachm each of powdered ipecacuanha and powdered opium and one ounce of sulphate of potassa. An anodyne diaphoretic.

Compound Powder of Jalap. (*Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus*.) Rub together until thoroughly mixed two ounces of cream of tartar and one ounce of powdered jalap.

Compound Powder of Kino. (*Pulvis Kino Compositus*, *Pulvis Kino cum Opio*, *Powder of Kino and Opium*.) Mix thoroughly, pass through a fine sieve, and rub lightly in a mortar three ounces and six drachms of powdered kino, two drachms powdered opium, and one ounce powdered cinnamon, and keep in a stoppered bottle.

Compound Powder of Opium. (*Pulvis Opii Compositus*) Mix thoroughly, pass through a fine sieve, and rub lightly in a mortar, one ounce and a half powdered opium, two ounces powdered black pepper, five ounces powdered ginger, six ounces powdered caraway seeds, one-half ounce powdered gum tragacanth. Keep in a closed bottle.

Compound Powder of Rhubarb. (*Pulvis Rhei Comp.*) Rub together until thoroughly mixed four ounces of powdered rhei, twelve ounces of magnesia, and two ounces of ginger.

Compound Powder of Scammony. (*Pulvis Scammonii Comp.*) Mix thoroughly, pass through a fine sieve, and rub lightly in a mortar, four ounces of powdered scammony, three ounces of powdered jalap, and one ounce of powdered ginger.

Compound Powder of Tragacanth. (*Pulvis Tragacanthæ Comp.*) Mix well together an ounce each of powdered tragacanth, acacia, and starch, and three ounces of refined sugar.

Compound Resin Cerate. See *Ceratum Resinæ Comp.*

Compound Solution of Iodine. (*Liquor Iodinii Compositus*, *Solution of Iodine*, *Liquor Iodi*.) Dissolve six drachms of iodine and an ounce and a half of iodide of potassium in a pint of distilled water.

Compound Spirit of Ether. (*Spiritus Ætheris Compositus*, *Hoffman's Anodyne*.) Mix together half a pint of ether, a pint of alcohol, and six drachms of ethereal oil.

Compound Spirit of Horseradish. (*Spiritus Armoraciæ Comp.*) Distil, with a moderate heat, a gallon of spirit from a mixture of twenty ounces of scraped horseradish root, twenty ounces of bruised bitter orange-peel, half an ounce of bruised nutmeg, one gallon of proof spirit, and two pints of water.

Compound Spirit of Juniper (*Spiritus Juniperi Comp.*) Dissolve one drachm and a half of oil of juniper and ten drops each of oils of caraway and fennel in a gallon of diluted alcohol.

Compound Spirit of Lavender. (*Spiritus Lavendulæ Comp.*, *Compound Tincture of Lavender*.) Dissolve one ounce of oil of lavender and two drachms of oil of rosemary in six pints of alcohol, and add two pints of water; then mix together two ounces of cinnamon, a half ounce of cloves, one ounce of nutmeg, and six drachms of red saunders, each in moderately fine powder; moisten and percolate in due form with the remainder of the alcoholic solution, and afterwards with diluted alcohol, until the filtered liquid measures eight pints.

Compound Syrup of Phosphate of Iron. See *Chemical Food.*

Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla. A syrup composed of sarsaparilla, guaiacum-wood, rose-leaves, senna, licorice root, and the oils of sassafras, anise, and winter-green.

Compound Syrup of Squill. (*Syr. Scillæ Comp.*, *Coxe's Hive Syrup.*) A compound syrup, composed of squill, seneka, and tartar emetic.

Compound Tincture of Benzoin. A tincture composed of benzoin, Socotrine aloes, storax, balsam of tolu, and alcohol.

Compound Tincture of Camphor. (*Paregoric.*) See *Camphorated Tincture of Opium.*

Compound Tincture of Cardamom. (*Tinctura Cardamomi Comp.*) A tincture composed of cardamom, caraway, cinnamon, oil, alcohol, and clarified honey.

Compound Tincture of Chloroform. (*Tinct. Chloroformi Comp.*) Mix together two ounces of chloroform, eight of rectified spirit, and ten of compound tincture of cardamom.

Compound Tincture of Cinchona. (*Compound Tincture Peruvian Bark*, *Huxham's Tincture of Bark.*) A tincture composed of red cinchona, bitter orange-peel, serpentaria, saffron, red saunders, and diluted alcohol.

Compound Tincture of Gentian. (*Tinct. Gentianæ Comp.*) A tincture composed of gentian, bitter orange-peel, cardamom, and diluted alcohol.

Compound Tincture of Iodine. (*Tinct. Iodinii Comp.*, *Tinct. Iodi.*) Dissolve a half ounce of iodine and an ounce of iodide of potassium in a pint of alcohol.

Compound Tincture of Lavender. See *Compound Spirit of Lavender.*

Compound Tincture of Peruvian Bark. See *Compound Tincture of Cinchona.*

Compound Tincture of Senna. (*Tincture of Senna*, *Elixir Salutis*) A tincture composed of senna, raisins, caraway seed, coriander, and proof spirit.

COMPRESSIBILITY. The quality of bodies by virtue of which they can be made to occupy a smaller space. All bodies are more or less porous, so that the molecules of which they are composed are not absolutely in contact; hence all bodies are compressible. Gases are the most compressible, and obey the law of Boyle, that the volume varies inversely as the pressure. When, however, great pressure and cold are applied, most of the gases become liquids. Oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen have not yet been liquefied.

COMPTONIA ASPLENIFOLIA. (*Sweet Fern.*) A shrubby, indigenous plant, resembling the *spleenwort fern*, growing in this country, possessing tonic and astringent properties.

CONAMARINE. A resinous substance, obtained from the fresh juice of hemlock root.

CONCENTRATE. To increase the specific gravity of a substance; to make stronger.

CONCENTRATED MILK. (*Preserved Milk.*) Fresh milk, reduced to four-fifths of its original volume by evaporation. To every pint of the original volume an ounce of white sugar is added, and the evaporation produced by means of a water-bath.

CONCENTRATION. The volatilization of a part of a liquid, in order to increase the strength of the remainder.

CONCREMENT. A growing together; the collection or mass formed by concretion or natural union.

CONCRESCENCE. Growth or increase; the act of growing or increasing by spontaneous union or the coalescence of separate particles.

CONCRETE. To congeal, to thicken, to inspissate, to coagulate. A compound; a mass formed by concretion.

Concrete Oil of Nutmeg. (*Oil of Mace.*) The expressed oil of nutmegs, obtained by exposing them in a bag to steam, and then compressing them strongly between heated plates. A liquid oil flows out, which becomes solid on cooling.

Concrete Oil of Wine. (*Etherine,*

Ethylen, Oil of Wine Camphor.) A stearoptene, deposited from the light oil of wine, with which it is isomeric.

CONCRETION The process by which soft or fluid bodies become thick, consistent, solid, hard. The act of growing together, or of uniting by other natural process the small particles of matter into a mass.

CONDENSATION. The act of making more dense or compact; or of causing the parts that compose a body to approach or unite more closely, either by mechanical pressure or by a natural process; the state of being condensed. Dew and clouds are supposed to be formed by the *condensation* of vapor. It is opposed to *rarefaction* and expansion. Condensation is applicable to any compressible matter, and from it proceeds increased hardness, solidity, and weight.

CONDENSER. A vessel in which aqueous or spirituous vapors are reduced to a liquid form.

CONDIMENT. Seasoning; that which is used to give relish to food.

CONDITION POWDERS. Horse powders; a powder for the improvement of the condition of horses. They are usually made of sulphur, antimony, resin, nitrate of potash, ground flaxseed, gentian, subcarbonate of iron, juniper berries, fenugreek, &c., &c.

CONFECTIO AMYGDALÆ. See *Compound Powder of Almonds.*

Confectio Aromatica. See *Aromatic Confection.*

Confectio Aurantii Corticis. (*Confection of Orange-peel.*) Beat twelve ounces of grated sweet orange-peel with thirty-six ounces of sugar until thoroughly mixed.

Confectio Opii. (*Confection of Opium.*) Rub together two hundred and seventy grains of powdered opium and six ounces of aromatic powder; then add fourteen ounces of clarified honey and mix thoroughly.

Confectio Piperis. (*Confection of Black Pepper*) Rub together in a mortar two ounces of black pepper and three of caraway; add fifteen ounces of clarified honey and mix thoroughly.

Confectio Rosæ. (*Confection of Roses, Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ.*) Rub four ounces of powdered red roses with eight ounces of rose-water heated to 150°; then gradually add thirty ounces of powdered sugar and six ounces of honey, and beat the whole together until thoroughly mixed.

Confectio Rosæ Caninæ. (*Confection of Hips, Confection of Dog Rose.*) Beat a pound of seedless hips to a pulp in a stone mortar, rub through a sieve, then add two pounds of refined sugar and mix well together.

Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ. See *Confectio Rosæ.*

Confectio Scammonii. (*Confection of Scammony*) Rub three ounces of scammony and one ounce and a half of ginger, each in powder, with three ounces of syrup and an ounce and a half of clarified honey, into a consistent mass; then add a drachm of oil of caraway and a half drachm of oil of cloves, and mix thoroughly.

Confectio Sennæ. (*Lenitive Electuary.*) Mix prunes, coriander, and tamarinds with a concentrated infusion of senna, and evaporate to the proper consistence, and add sugar to taste.

Confectio Sulphuris. (*Confection of Sulphur.*) Rub well together four ounces of sublimed sulphur, one ounce of Rochelle salts, and four ounces of syrup of orange-peel.

Confectio Terebinthinæ. (*Confection of Turpentine.*) Rub together one ounce of oil of turpentine and one ounce of powdered licorice root; then add two ounces of honey.

CONFECTION. (*Confectio, Comfit.*) Anything prepared with sugar or honey; a composition or mixture; a soft electuary; a sweetmeat; a comfit.

CONGEAL. To change from a fluid to a solid state, as by cold or loss of heat; to grow hard, stiff, or thick.

CONGELATION. The process of passing, or the act of converting, from a fluid to a solid state, by the abstraction of heat; or the state of being congealed; concretion. It differs from crystallization in that in congelation the whole substance of a fluid may become solid; in crystallization, when a salt is formed, a portion of liquid is left.

CONGENEROUS. Of the same genus, kind, or nature.

CONGO ROOT. (*Bob's Root*, *Psoralea Eglandulosa*, *Psoralea Melilotoides*, *Samson's Snakeroot.*) A leguminous plant, growing in Ohio and Illinois, the root of which is a gently stimulant tonic.

CONGRESS SPRINGS, SARATOGA. A pound troy of this water contains:

0.0326	grains	chloride of ammonium,
1.6256	"	chloride of potassium.
19.6653	"	chloride of sodium.
0.0046	"	iodide of sodium.
0.1613	"	bromide of sodium.
0.8261	"	carbonate of soda.
5.8531	"	carbonate of lime.
4.1155	"	carbonate of magnesia.
0.0672	"	carbonate of strontia.
0.0173	"	carbonate of protoxide of iron.
0.0202	"	carbonate of protoxide of manganese.
0.1379	"	sulphate of potassa.
0.1004	"	nitrate of magnesia.
0.0069	"	alumina.
0.112	"	silica.

CONHYDRIA. A new alkaloid, obtained from hemlock flowers by distillation. It is found mixed with conia.

CONIA. (*Coniine.*) The active principle of hemlock leaves.

CONIFERÆ. That family of plants which includes the genera *Pinus*, *Picea*, *Abies*, *Thuja*, *Torreya*, &c.

CONIFERIN. A principle resembling salicin, lately discovered in the cambium of several turpentine trees, viz., Pinus strobus, P. cembra, Abies excelsa, A. pectinata, and Larix Europea.

CONII FOLIA. (*Hemlock Leaves.*) The leaves of Conium maculatum, an umbelliferous plant, growing in Europe and this country. They are narcotic and sedative.

CONII FRUCTUS. (*Hemlock Fruit.*) The dried ripe fruit of Conium maculatum.

CONIIC ACID. A peculiar acid, existing in the hemlock.

CONIINE. See *Conia.*

CONIOSELENIUM CANADENSE. (*Hemlock Parsley.*) A plant, growing in this country, used, in combination with other plants, in the treatment of dysentery. The constituents of this compound are opium, stramonium, dulcamara, digitalis, sium lineare, cicuta maculata, and conioselenium canadense.

CONIUM. See *Conii Folia.*

CONIUM MACULATUM. See *Conii Folia.*

CONSERVA AMYGDALARUM. See *Compound Powder of Almonds.*

CONSERVE. (*Conserva.*) A preparation consisting usually of sugar, honey, or glycerin, designed to preserve fruits, flowers, herbs, or roots, as nearly as possible in their natural and fresh state.

CONSISTENCE. That state of a body in which its component parts remain fixed; an indefinite degree of density or spissitude.

CONSTANTINOPLE OPIUM. Opium produced in the northern parts of Anatolia, and shipped from Constantinople. It is a superior quality, though there are inferior varieties of it.

CONSTITUENT. That which constitutes or composes.

CONSTRINGENT. A medicine possessing the quality of contracting, binding, or compressing.

CONTRAYERVA. The root of Dorstemia contrayerva, growing in the West Indies. Said to possess counter-poisonous or antidotal properties. It is a stimulant tonic and diaphoretic.

CONTUSION. The process of bruising.

CONVALLAMARIN. An amorphous and bitter principle, obtained from the herb and root of the Convallaria majalis, or *lily of the valley.* It is an active and powerful emetic and cathartic.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS. (*Lily of the Valley.*) A garden flower, growing in Europe and this country, the herb, root, and flower of which are emetic and purgative.

CONVALLARIA MULTIFLORA. (*Polygonatum Multiflorum.*) A plant of Europe and this country, analogous in properties to the C. polygonatum.

Convallaria Polygonatum. (*Polygonatum Uniflorum*, *Solomon's Seal.*) A perennial herbaceous plant of Europe, the root of which is said to be emetic, and useful in gout and rheumatism. The berries and flowers are said to be acrid and poisonous.

CONVALLARIN. An acrid crystalline principle, obtained from the herb and root of C. majulis.

CONVOLVULACEÆ. A family of plants comprising the genera Ipomæa, Cuscuta, Convolvulus, Calystegia, &c., &c.

CONVOLVULIN. A resinous principle, obtained from the root of Ipomæa jalapa, composed of $C_{62}H_{50}O_{32}$. It is white and transparent, inodorous and tasteless, soluble in alcohol and acetic acid, and insoluble in ether and water. It was formerly called *rhodeoretin*.

CONVOLVULINA. A peculiar principle, obtained from scammony root. Its sulphate crystallizes in radiating prisms.

CONVOLVULINOTIC ACID. An acid composed of $C_{26}H_{23}O_5$, resulting from the decomposition of convolvulinol.

CONVOLVULUS. A genus of plants of many species.

Convolvulus Batatas. The sweet potato plant.

Convolvulus Jalapa. An old title for the Jalap plant. It is now called Ipomæa jalapa, Ipomæa purga, and Exogonium purga. It is a native of Mexico, and derived its name from the city of Xalapa, in the State of Vera Cruz. The root is an active cathartic.

Convolvulus Orizabensis. The plant which produces *male jalap*, *fusiform jalap*, *jalap stalks*, or *light jalap*. A spurious jalap, formerly used to adulterate the genuine. It has properties similar to the genuine, though feebler. It grows near Orizaba, in Mexico.

Convolvulus Panduratus. The wild potato plant, the root of which was formerly used as a substitute for jalap.

Convolvulus Scammonia. A species of Convolvulus, native of Syria, the roots of which exude, when cut, a milky juice, which, upon concretion, constitutes the genuine scammony of commerce.

Convolvulus Turpethum. (*Ipomœa Turpethum*, *Turpeth*, *Turpethum.*) An Indian plant, the root of which contains a resin said to be analogous to aloes, gamboge, resin of jalap, &c., &c.

COOPER'S GELATIN. A preparation introduced as a substitute for isinglass in making jellies. It is said to be the dried froth of a solution of pure bone glue.

COPAIBA. The juice or oleo-resin of Copaifera multijuga and other species of Copaifera.

COPAIFERA BEYRICHII,
Copaifera Bijuga,
Copaifera Cordifolia,
Copaifera Coriacea,
Copaifera Guianensis,
Copaifera Jussieui,
Copaifera Langsdorffii,
Copaifera Laxa,
Copaifera Martii,
Copaifera Nitida,
Copaifera Oblongifolia,
Copaifera Sellowii. Names of various species of the Copaiba plant.

Copaifera Multijuga. The species from which most of the copaiba of commerce is derived.

Copaifera Officinalis, } An elegant tree,
Copaifera Jaquini. } with a lofty stem, native of Venezuela. It grows in the province of Carthagena, mingled with tolu trees.

COPAINE MEGE DE JOZEAU. Oval sugar-coated pills, generally colored, constituting a new specialty in Parisian pharmacy. They are prepared from balsam copaiva, treated with concentrated nitric acid as long as effervescence takes place, and then thoroughly washed with water to remove acid. One part of balsam thus treated is mixed with one-sixteenth calc. magnesia, one-tenth pulv. cubebs, and one-tenth bicarbonate of soda, and by the aid of mucilage is formed into oval pills, which are subsequently coated with sugar.

COPAIVA. A title formerly given to the balsam of copaiba, from the supposition that it contained benzoic acid.

COPAIVIC ACID. An acid obtained from the resinous mass which remains after the distillation of the oil of copaiba when treated with the oil of petroleum. It is composed of $C_{40}H_{30}O_4$.

COPAL. A concrete resinous juice which exudes from several trees in the East Indies. Its source has been ascribed to the *Vateria Indica*, Elæocarpus copaliferus, and to different species of *Hymenæa*. It is a hard, shining, transparent, citron-colored, and inodorous substance, not strictly a gum nor a resin, as it has not the solubility in water common to the gums, nor that in spirit of wine common to resins. It rather resembles amber. It may be dissolved by digestion in linseed oil with a heat a little less than sufficient to decompose the oil. This solution, diluted with turpentine, forms a varnish.

COPALCHI BARK. A bark which has formerly been mistaken for cascarilla and cinchona. It is said to be derived from several species of Croton—*Croton suberosum*, and *Croton pseudo-china*. It is aromatic and tonic.

COPALM BALSAM. (*Liquidambar.*) A balsamic juice which exudes from the trunk of the *Sweet Gum Tree* or *Liquidambar styraciflua*. It is used for the same purposes as storax.

COPPER. (*Cuprum.*) A metal of a pale red color, tinged with yellow. Next to gold, silver, and platinum, it is the most ductile and malleable of the metals, and it is more elastic than any metal except steel. It is found native in laminæ or fibres, crystallized, and in grains or superficial laminæ on stones or iron. It is not altered by water, but is tarnished by exposure to the air, and is at last covered with a green carbonated oxide. Mixed with a small proportion of tin, it forms bronze, and with zinc it forms brass. When taken into the body it operates as a violent emetic, and all its preparations are violent poisons.

Copper Nitrate. A salt employed as a caustic in ulceration of the throat and tongue.

Copper Subacetate. (*Verdigris, Impure Subacetate of Copper.*) A salt used as a detergent and escharotic, and is occasionally applied to venereal warts and foul ulcers.

Copper Sulphate. See *Cupri Sulphas.*

Copper Sulphocarbolate. A salt of beautiful crystals, resembling sulphate of copper in color, and probably prepared like the sulphocarbolate of zinc.

COPPERAS. (*Impure Sulphate of Iron.*) See *Commercial Sulphate of Iron.*

COPTIS. (*Goldthread.*) The root of Coptis trifolia, a small evergreen, growing in this country and Asia. It is a simple tonic bitter, resembling quassia.

Coptis Teeta. A species of Coptis possessing properties like those of C. trifolia. It grows near Assam.

Coptis Trifolia. See *Coptis.*

COQUETTA BARK. A variety of cinchona.

CORAL. A substance found at the bottom of seas, once considered as a plant, but now as an animal. It was formerly used in medicine, but at present valued only as an ornament.

Coral, Red. (*Corallium Rubrum, Isis Nobilis.*) A coral composed chiefly of carbonate of lime, colored by oxide of iron, and is in the form of a small shrub, a foot or two in height. It is valued chiefly as an ornament.

Coral Root. See *Corallorhiza Odontorhiza.*

CORALLORHIZA ODONTORHIZA. (*Coral Root.*) A leafless herb, growing in this country, the roots of which are considered as an energetic diaphoretic.

CORDIA BOISSIERI. See *Anacahuite Wood.*

CORDIAL. That which suddenly excites the system, and increases the action of the heart or circulation when languid; any medicine which increases strength, raises the spirits, and gives life and cheerfulness to a person when weak and distressed.

CORIAMYRTIN. A peculiar poisonous principle, obtained from the fruit of the Coriaria myrtifolia.

CORIANDER. The fruit of Coriandrum sativum, which see.

CORIANDRI FRUCTUS. (*Coriander Fruit.*)

CORIANDRUM SATIVUM. An annual plant, native of Italy, but growing wild in most parts of Europe. Its seed or half-fruit possesses the ordinary medicinal virtues of the aromatics.

CORIARIA ANGUSTISSIMA. A poisonous plant, growing in New Zealand, called *Toot-plant.*

CORIARIA MYRTIFOLIA. (*Redoul*) A poisonous shrub, growing in France, Spain, and Italy, the leaves of which were formerly used in the former country for adulterating senna and also for dyeing black.

CORIARIA RUSCIFOLIA. (*C. Sarmentosa*, *Toot-poison.*) A species of Coriaria growing in New Zealand, of which *C. angustissima* and *C. thymifolia* are said to be varieties. It is an irritant narcotic.

CORIARIA THYMIFOLIA. See *C. Ruscifolia.*

CORINTHIAN CURRANTS. (*Corinthian Raisins*, *Uvæ Passæ Minores.*) Small bluish-black raisins, of a fatty appearance, with a vinous odor and a sweet, tartish taste. They are procured from Zante, Cephalonia, and other Ionian islands.

CORK. (*Suber*, *Liege.*) A well-known substance obtained from the *Quercus suber* and *Q. occidentalis*, the former a large oak, growing in Spain and the south of France, and the latter growing in the southwest of France and in Portugal. It consists of the exterior layers of the bark, beneath the epidermis.

CORN PLASTER. Plasters prepared by coating one side of a piece of soft felt, from a quarter to a half inch in thickness, with a solution of one part glue and one part gum in four parts water, and drying. They are then cut, by means of a gun-wadding punch, into disks, and a hole punctured in the centre.

CORN POPPY. (*Red Poppy.*) The Papaver rhœas.

CORN STARCH. An excellent preparation, consisting of a variety of fecula obtained from the meal of maize or Indian corn.

CORNACEÆ. That family of plants to which the genus *Cornus* belongs.

CORNIC ACID. An acid contained in the root-bark of Cornus Florida.

CORNINE. A neuter, colorless substance, very soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, easily destroyed on exposure to air. Obtained from the bark of the Cornus Florida or dogwood.

CORNU. (*Hartshorn.*) See *Cervus Elaphus.*

CORNU USTUM. See *Burnt Hartshorn.*

CORNUS CIRCINATA. (*Round-leaved Dogwood.*) A shrub from six to ten feet high, growing in this country, the bark of which is tonic and astringent.

CORNUS FLORIDA. (*Dogwood.*) A small tree, of slow growth, growing in all parts of this country, the bark of which is tonic and astringent.

CORNUS SERICEA. (*Swamp Dogwood.*) A plant found in all parts of this country, the bark of which possesses the same properties as those of C. Florida.

CORPUSCLES. Minute atoms or particles.

CORRECTIVE. That which has the power of correcting; that which has the quality of altering or obviating what is wrong or injurious, as alkalies are *correctives* of acids.

CORRODE. To eat away by degrees; to wear away or diminish gradually by slowly separating small particles from a body, as nitric acid corrodes copper.

CORRODENT. Any agent that corrodes.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. See *Bichloride of Mercury.*

CORSICAN MOSS. (*Helminthocorton.*) A mixture of marine plants, sold in Europe. Used as an anthelmintic.

CORTEPINITANNIC ACID. An acid contained in the bark of Pinus sylvestris, composed of $C_{16}H_7O_7$.

CORTEX. Bark.

CORTEX CARYOPHYLLATA. See *Cassia Caryophyllata.*

CORTEX CULILABAN. See *Cinnamomum Culilawan.*

CORTEX FRANGULÆ. A name given in Germany to the bark of *Rhamnus frangula*, which is used as a cathartic.

CORTEX MUSENÆ. (*Musena Bark.*) The bark of the Rottlera Schimperi, a large tree of Abyssinia, said to possess anthelmintic properties.

CORTEX THYMIAMATIS. (*Storax Bark.*) The residuary bark, after expression, of the *Oriental sweet gum* or *Liquidambar Orientale*, a tree growing in Asia Minor. It is used principally for fumigation.

CORTICAL. Belonging to bark; resembling bark.

CORUNDUM. Pure alumina in the native crystalline state. The sapphire, ruby, Oriental amethyst, and Oriental topaz, are called precious corundum, being crystallized alumina tinged with some coloring matter, whilst adamantine spar and emery are called common corundum. Its hardness is next to that of the diamond, being nine on the scale; specific gravity about 4.0. It is infusible before the blowpipe, and insoluble in acids; it is somewhat brittle, and has a conchoidal fracture. The precious varieties are transparent, and the common variety translucent or opaque.

CORYAMYRTIN. A peculiar compound, which decomposes when treated with fuming hydriodic acid, depositing a soft black body, which, when well washed with water, dissolved in alcohol, and treated with a few drops of concentrated solution of soda, assumes a beautiful purple color. This affords a very delicate test, and may be applied with advantage in toxicological researches.

CORYDALIA. An alkaloid obtained from Corydalis Formosa. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, and capable of forming soluble salts with the acids.

CORYDALIN. An alkaloid obtained from the European species of Corydalis, called *Corydalis tuberosa.* It is identical with Corydalia.

CORYDALIS FORMOSA. (*Turkey Corn, Turkey Pea.*) A handsome little plant, growing in the Western States, the root of which is said to be tonic, diuretic, and alterative.

CORYDALIS TUBEROSA. A European species of Corydalis, closely analogous to the American.

CORYLUS ROSTRATA. See *Beaked Hazel.*

COSCINIUM FENESTRATUM. False Colombo.

COSMETIC. Any external application that renders the skin soft, pure, and white, and helps to beautify and improve the complexion.

COTARNIA, } COTARNIN. } A substance of feeble alkaline properties, obtained from narcotina or narcotin when that substance is heated with an excess of sulphuric acid and deutoxide of manganese.

COTOMASTER VULGARIS. (*Cotoneaster Vulgaris.*) A plant of the Poinaceæ family, which yields considerable amygdalin.

COTTON. (*Gossypium.*) A filamentous substance, separated from the seed of Gossypium herbaceum and of other species of Gossypium.

COTTON ROOT. (*Gossypii Radix.*) The root of Gossypium herbaceum and of other species of Gossypium. It is an emmenagogue, similar in some respects to ergot.

COTTON-SEED OIL. Oil obtained by expression from the seeds of the cotton plant. It is used in the preparation of woollen cloth and morocco leather, and for oiling machinery, and is an excellent substitute for olive and almond oil in pharmaceutical preparations.

COTULA. (*Mayweed.*) See *Anthemis Cotula.*

COTYLEDON. The perishable lobe of the seed of plants.

COTYLEDON UMBILICUS. (*Navelwort, Pennywort.*) A perennial, herbaceous, succulent plant, native of England. Said to be a remedy in epilepsy and asthma.

COUCH-GRASS. See *Chiendent.*

COUMARIN. The active constituent of the tonka bean. It is the hydride of aceto-salicyl.

COUMAROUNA ODORATA. (*Dipterix Odorata.*) The tree that produces the tonka bean. It grows in Guiana.

COURBARIL. See *Anime.*

COURT-PLASTER. A plaster made by applying to silk of various colors, by means of a brush, first a solution of isinglass and afterwards a solution of benzoin.

Court-Plaster, Caoutchouc. A plaster prepared in the same manner as court-plaster, using the liquid caoutchouc as the external application.

COURY. A yellowish-brown substance, of an earthy fracture, resulting from the evaporation of a decoction of the areca or betel nuts which have been submitted to a previous boiling.

COUTAREA LATIFOLIA. A tree abounding on the west coast of Mexico, which furnishes a bark which is called *Copalchi;* but which must not be confounded with the copalchi barks obtained from various species of *Croton,* over which it possesses decided superiority.

COWBANE. See *Cicuta Virosa.*

COWDIE RESIN, COWRIE RESIN. A resin procured, by incisions, from the *Damarra Australis,* a turpentine tree of New Zealand.

COWHAGE. (*Mucuna.*) The hairs of the pods of *Mucuna pruriens,* which see.

COW PARSNEP. (*Masterwort, Heracleum Lanatum.*) A large umbelliferous plant, growing from Canada to Pennsylvania, the root of which bears some resemblance to common parsley. It is used in epilepsy, and is thought by some to be poisonous.

COWSLIP. A plant of the genus Primula or Primrose.

Cow Tree. A plant or tree of South America, which produces milk; a nourishing fluid. The *Galactodendron utile.*

COXE'S HIVE SYRUP. The compound syrup of squill.

CRABS' CLAWS. See *Chelæ Cancrorum.*

Crabs' Eyes. (*Crabstones, Lapilli Cancrorum.*) Concretions found in the stomach of the European crawfish at the time the animal is about to change its shell. They consist of carbonate and phosphate of lime cemented together, and have been used as an absorbent and antacid.

CRABSTONES. See *Crabs' Eyes.*

CRANESBILL. (*Geranium.*) The root of Geranium maculatum, a plant common in this country. It is an astringent.

CRATÆGUS OXYCANTHUS. A plant which contains amygdalin.

CRAWFISH, EUROPEAN. See *Crabs' Eyes.*

CRAYON. A general name for colored stones, earths, or other minerals and substances used in drawing. They are generally made of chalk, pipe-clay, &c., &c.

CREAM NUTS. See *Bertholletia Excelsa.*

Cream of Tartar. See *Acid Tartrate of Potash.*

Cream of Tartar, Soluble. A preparation formed by boiling six parts of cream of tartar and two of borax in sixteen parts of water for five minutes, allowing the solution to cool; then filtering to separate the tartrate of lime.

Cream of Tartar Whey. A preparation formed by adding two drachms of the bitartrate of potassa to one pint of milk.

Cream Syrups. A variety of syrups used with carbonic acid water. A gallon of fresh, sweet cream is made to dissolve, without heat, fourteen pounds of sugar (powdered), which is bottled immediately and placed on ice in a cold cellar.

Cream Vanilla Syrups. Mix together three fluid ounces of strong fluid extract of vanilla with a pint of simple syrup and a pint of cream syrup.

CREASOTE. (*Creasotum.*) A peculiar substance, obtained from wood tar by distillation. It is an oily, colorless liquid, having the smell of smoke—often called *oil of smoke*—and is irritant, narcotic, styptic, antiseptic, and moderately escharotic.

Creasote Mixture. (*Mistura Crea-*

soti.) Mix sixteen drops each of creasote and glacial acetic acid, gradually with fifteen ounces of distilled water, then add one ounce of syrup and a half drachm of spirit of juniper.

CREASOTE WATER. (*Aqua Creasoti.*) Mix and agitate, till the solution is perfect, one drachm of creasote with one pint of distilled water.

CREATIN. An organic base obtained from the juice of flesh. In the hydrated condition it forms clear prismatic crystals of the formula $C_4H_9N_3O_2H_2O$, which dissolve in 14.6 parts of water at 64° Fahr., and are very soluble in boiling water. Strong acids convert creatin into creatinin by abstraction of the elements of water.

CREME DE BISMUTH. Take two and a half drachms of subnitrate of bismuth and two grains of carmine; rub with two ounces of syrup of strawberries and two ounces of mucilage of gum. Flavor with thirty drops essence of vanilla, and take in teaspoonful doses.

CREMORI TARTARI. See *Acid Tartrate of Potash.*

CRESYL. A fetid substance existing in carbolic acid in the sulphuretted state.

CRESYLIC ACID. A principle contained in coal tar, closely analogous to carbolic acid.

CRESYLIC ALCOHOL. A principle in coal tar which adheres tenaciously to carbolic acid, and causes it to become brown on exposure to the air.

CRETA. See *Carbonate of Lime.*

CRETÆ PREPARATA. (*Prepared Chalk.*) Add a little water to a convenient quantity of chalk, and rub to a fine powder. Throw this into a large vessel, nearly full of water; stir briskly, and, after a short interval, decant the supernatant liquor, while yet turbid, into another vessel. Set the liquid by, that the powder may subside, and, having poured off the water, dry the powder. This is the only form in which chalk is used in medicine. It is an excellent antacid.

CROCETIN. A coloring substance, identical with saffron, obtained from the fruit of the Gardenia grandiflora.

CROCIC ACID. (*Polycroite.*) An acid contained in saffron and the fruit Gardenia grandiflora; brilliantly red, and composed of $C_{48}H_{43}O_8$.

CROCIN. A coloring substance, identical with saffron, obtained from the fruit of the Gardenia grandiflora.

CROCUS. (*Saffron.*) The stigmas of Crocus sativus or common saffron.

CROCUS OF ANTIMONY. See *Antimony Crocus.*

CROCUS ORIENTALIS. A species of crocus growing in the island of Ceylon. It closely resembles Crocus sativus.

CROCUS SATIVUS. Autumnal Saffron.

CROTON BALSAMIFERUM. A species of Croton growing in the Bahamas and West Indies. A balsamic juice exudes from its young branches when wounded, called *Seaside Balsam.* See *Cascarilla.*

CROTON BENZOE. A name formerly given to *Terminalia benzoin*, which was erroneously supposed to be the source of benzoin.

CROTON CASCARILLA. The plant formerly recognized by the London College as the source of cascarilla bark. See *Clutia Cascarilla.*

CROTON ELUTERIA. See *Cascarilla.*

CROTON HUMILIS. The stem of this plant possesses much acrid pungency, and is used in Jamaica frequently as a stimulant in relaxed sore throat.

CROTON LACCIFERUM. See *Coccus Lacca.*

CROTON LINEARE. (*Wild Rosemary.*) A species of Cascarilla growing in the Bahamas and West India Islands.

CROTON MALAMBO. A small tree; a species of Croton growing on the coast of Venezuela and New Granada. The bark, called malambo or matias bark, is highly esteemed as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

CROTON OIL. (*Oleum Tiglii.*) The oil obtained from the seeds of Croton tiglium. It is a powerful hydragogue cathartic.

CROTON OIL LINIMENT. (*Linimentum Crotonis.*) Mix together one ounce of croton oil and three ounces and a half each of oil of cajuput and rectified spirit.

Croton Pavana. A plant growing in Ava and the eastern part of Bengal, from which many of the croton seeds of commerce are obtained.

Croton Pseudo-China. A plant growing in Mexico, which produces the Copalchi bark, which closely resembles the cascarilla bark of commerce.

Croton Sloanei. A distinct species of Croton, which formerly was confounded with *Croton eluteria* and *Clutia eluteria*.

Croton Suberosum. See *Copalchi Bark.*

Croton Tiglium. A small tree or shrub, growing in Hindostan, Ceylon, and the Moluccas, the seeds of which constitute the main supply of the croton oil of commerce.

Croton Water. A New York water, a gallon of which contains 10.93 grains of solid matter.

CROTONIA. See *Crotonin.*

CROTONIC ACID. A fatty acid, obtained from croton seeds. It is believed to be inert. It is composed of $C_8H_6O_4$.

CROTONIN. An alkaloid obtained from croton seeds; called also *Crotonia.*

CROTONIS OLEUM. (*Oleum Tiglii.*) See *Croton Oil.*

CROWFOOT. (*Buttercup, Ranunculus.*) The cormus and herb of *Ranunculus bulbosus*, a perennial plant, native of Europe, but cultivated in this country. It is an uncertain narcotic. R. acris, R. repens, R. flammula, and R sceleratus, are the names of other species, possessing like properties.

CROWN BARK. (*Loxa Bark, Crown Bark of Loxa.*) A variety of pale Peruvian bark, formerly selected for the King of Spain and the royal family.

CRUCIBLE. A vessel or melting-pot, usually made of earth, and so tempered and baked as to endure extreme heat without melting.

CRUCIFERÆ. That family of plants of which the genera *Nasturtium, Barbarea, Turritis, Arabis, Cardamine, Sisymbrium, Erysimum, Brassica, Lepidium, Capsella, Thysanocarpus,* and *Raphanus*, are members.

CRUDE. Rough; not changed from its natural state.

Crude Antimony. See *Antimonii Sulphuretum.*

Crude Pyroligneous Acid. (*Pyroligneous Vinegar.*) Impure acetic acid, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.

CRUMB OF BREAD. (*Mica Panis.*) The crumb of bread is frequently used to give bulk to minute doses of active medicines administered in the form of pill.

CRUSHED. Broken and bruised.

CRYOLITE. (*Kryolite.*) A mineral existing in great abundance on the coast of Greenland, from which large quantities of carbonate of soda are obtained, by boiling it with lime and passing carbonic acid through the solution.

CRYOPHORUS. An instrument invented by Dr. Wollaston for showing the cold produced by evaporation. It consists of two glass bulbs, usually one and a half to two inches in diameter, united by a tube one or two feet long, bent at a right angle at each end for two or three inches of its length. One of the bulbs is half filled with water, which is boiled until all the air has been expelled from the instrument through a small hole at the opposite extremity, which is hermetically sealed. We have now, therefore, a mass of water in a vacuum containing aqueous vapor given off from the water. The empty bulb is placed in a beaker and surrounded by a freezing mixture of ice and salt, which condenses the aqueous vapor in the bulb into water, and fresh vapor is supplied by the water in the distant bulb; ultimately this water is frozen.

We know that heat determines the form in which matter exists, and that a gas is a liquid *plus* heat, and therefore requires heat for its production.

Now, in the Cryophorus we have a certain amount of aqueous vapor, the pressure of which upon the water in the distant bulb prevents further evaporation; in fact, the vacuum is saturated. But when the vapor is condensed by the freezing mixture the pressure disappears, and the water emits its vapor into the resulting vacuum, and thereby loses heat, since the water requires heat before it can become vapor. When this vapor is condensed a further quantity is supplied by the water, which is still more chilled, and this action continues until it is frozen by its own evaporation.

CRYPTOGAMIC. Concealed fructification; a class of plants whose stamens and pistils are not distinctly visible; pertaining to plants of the class Cryptogamia, including mosses, sea-weeds, mushrooms, &c.

CRYPTOPHANIC ACID. A new organic dibasic acid, found in urine. Formula, $C_5H_9NO_5$.

CRYPTOPIA. An alkaloid lately discovered in opium.

CRYSTAL. An inorganic body, which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces; the regular form which a substance tends to assume in solidifying, through the inherent power of cohesive attraction; a body which assumes its form from the evaporation of its solution.

CRYSTAL MINERAL. See *Sal Prunelle.*

CRYSTALLINE. A name formerly applied to anilin when it was discovered among the products of the dry distillation of indigo.

CRYSTALLIZATION. The act or process by which the parts of a solid body, separated by the intervention of a fluid, or by fusion, again coalesce or unite, and form a solid body. If the process is slow and undisturbed, the particles assume a regular arrangement, each substance taking a determinate and regular form, according to its natural laws; but if the process is rapid or disturbed, the substance takes an irregular form. This process is the effect of refrigeration or evaporation.

CRYSTALLIZATION, ACTION OF LIGHT ON. When a saline solution, contained in a glass dish, is set aside to crystallize, the crystals form first on the side nearest to or most exposed to the light. So, also, camphor, iodine, naphthalin, chloride of carbon, &c., which form vapor by spontaneous sublimation, deposit crystals on the side of the glass most exposed to the light. Water and other liquids deposit globules of moisture generally on the most illuminated side of the vessels containing them. In the vacuum of a barometer vapor of mercury similarly condenses on the side most exposed to light. Hence it was long supposed that light exerted some subtle action in promoting crystallization, &c., until Mr. Tomlinson showed that these deposits are due simply to differences in temperature. The side of the vessel most exposed to the light is generally the coldest, and hence it was natural to suppose that light, and not heat, was the efficient cause; but Mr. Tomlinson showed that similar effects could be produced in the dark, provided one part of the vessel were made colder than the other; or in the full light of day, and even in sunshine, when the apparatus was so arranged that one part of each vessel had a different temperature as compared with another part. The same cause which produces dew also accounts for the phenomena in question.

CRYSTALLIZE. To cause to form crystals. Common salt is crystallized by the evaporation of sea-water.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY. Almost all solid chemical compounds, when slowly formed, assume a regular shape, bounded by plane surfaces. The science of crystallography treats of the laws by which these surfaces are disposed, one to the other.

Crystals are assumed to possess certain axes, and the form is determined by the relation which the plane surfaces bear to these axes. Though the forms in which bodies crystallize are almost infinitely varied, it has been found that they may be classified into seven crystallographic systems. These are, briefly, as follows:

1st. The *regular cubic or monometric system.* These crystals are symmetrical, about three rectangular axes; the simplest forms are the cube and regular octahedron. The following substances crystallize in this system—diamond, most metals, chloride of sodium, fluorspar, alum.

2d. The *quadratic or dimetric system.* These crystals are symmetrical about three axes, which are rectangular, but only two of equal length, the third being different. Among the substances which crystallize in this system may be mentioned sulphate of nickel, tungstate of lead, and double chloride of potassium and copper.

3d. *Hexagonal or rhombohedral system.* In this system the crystals possess four axes, three being equal in length, situated in one plane, and inclined sixty degrees to one another, and a principal axis at right angles to the plane of the former. Among crystals of this system may be mentioned quartz, beryl, and calc spar.

4th. *Rhombic or trimetric system.* These crystals have three rectangular axes, all of different lengths. Among crystals of this form may be mentioned sulphate of potassium, nitrate of potassium, sulphate of barium, and sulphate of magnesium.

5th. *Oblique prismatic or monoclinic.* These have two axes obliquely inclined, and a third at right angles to the plane of these two, all three being unequal. Among crystals of this form may be mentioned ferrous sulphate, sugar, gypsum, and tartaric acid.

6th. *Diclinic system.* In this there are two axes at right angles, and a third oblique to the plane of these two, the primary form being a symmetrical eight-sided pyramid.

7th. *Doubly-oblique prismatic or triclinic.* In this system the three axes are all inclined obliquely, and of unequal lengths. Among crystals of this form may be mentioned sulphate of copper.

CRYSTALLOIDS. A name applied to all crystallizable substances, which are highly diffusible.

CRYSTALS OF TARTAR. (*Cream of Tartar.*)

CRYSTALS OF VENUS. A name applied to the neutral acetate or crystallized acetate of copper. See *Acetate of Copper.*

CUBEBA. (*Cubebs.*) The berries or dried unripe fruit of the Piper cubeba or Cubeba officinalis, a climbing perennial plant, native of the East Indies, where it grows wild. They are said to be derived from another species called *Piper caninum.* Cubebs are gently stimulant, with a special direction to the urinary organs.

CUBEBA CLUSII. (*Piper Afzelii.*) A peculiar pepper plant resembling in some respects the Piper cubeba.

CUBEBA OFFICINALIS. See *Cubeba.*

CUBEBIC ACID. A name applied to a soft resin possessing acid properties, obtained from cubebs.

CUBEBIN. A principle obtained from cubebs resembling piperin, but differing from it in containing no nitrogen.

CUBIC NITRE. (*Nitrate of Soda.*) A salt formed by treating carbonate of soda with nitric acid. It is found naturally in Peru, and is used in the manufacture of sulphuric and nitric acids. It is used in dysentery.

CUBIC PYRITES. A bisulphuret of iron.

CUCKOO-FLOWER. See *Cardamine Pratensis.*

CUCUMBER SEEDS. The seeds of the *Cucumis sativus* or common cucumber. They are employed for similar purposes as the watermelon seeds.

CUCUMBER TREE. The *Magnolia acuminata,* a large tree growing in this country, the bark of which is considered a gently stimulant aromatic tonic and diaphoretic.

CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS. See *Citrullus Colocynthis.*

CUCUMIS MELO. (*The Muskmelon.*) The seeds are employed for similar purposes as the watermelon seeds.

CUCURBITACEÆ. An order of plants comprising the genera Megarrhiza, Elaterium, &c., &c.

CUCURBITA CITRULLUS. The watermelon, the seeds of which have been employed in affections of the urinary passages.

CUCURBITA LAGENARIA. The common

Gourd, the seeds of which possess the same medicinal properties as those of the watermelon.

Cucurbita Pepo. The common *Pumpkin*, the seeds of which are analogous to those of the watermelon in medicinal qualities.

CUDBEAR. A dye made by macerating lichens in a covered wooden vessel, with an ammoniacal liquor, consisting either of stale urine and lime, or prepared by distilling an impure salt of ammonia with lime and water. As soon as the color is fully developed it is dried and pulverized.

CUDWEED. (*Gnaphalium Margaritaceum*, *Life Everlasting.*) An indigenous herb, growing in this country in fields and woods. It is used as an anodyne.

CUICHUNCHULLI. An Indian name for a root medicine of great repute as a remedy in obstinate skin diseases; said to be derived from *Ionidium marcucci* or *Ionidium parviflorum*, a plant growing at the foot of the mountains of Chimborazo.

CULILAWAN. See *Cinnamomum Culilawan.*

CULVER'S PHYSIC, } (*Leptandra.*)
CULVER'S ROOT. } The root of *Veronica Virginica* or *Leptandra Virginica*, an herbaceous perennial plant, growing in this country. It is said to act violently as a cathartic and sometimes as an emetic.

CUMIN SEED. (*Cyminum Cuminum.*) The fruit of the *Cuminum cyminum*, an Egyptian plant, cultivated in Europe. They are a stimulating aromatic.

CUMINIC ACID. The oxide of cumyle, composed of $C_{20}H_{11}O_2+O$.

CUMINOL. A product of the oxidation of oil of cumin.

CUMINUM, } See *Cumin*
CUMINUM CYMINUM. } *Seed.*

CUMYL HYDRURET. A distinct oil, obtained from the oil of cumin seed.

CUNDURANGO. (*Asclepias Mataperro.*) A tree growing in Loja, Ecuador, the wood and bark of which are valued in the treatment of cancer, fungous hæmatodes, and constitutional syphilis. A decoction of the fruit is said to be poisonous. The stem is woody, and covered by a greenish or ash-gray bark, the former tint being due to the lichens on its surface. The branches are from a half inch to a little over an inch in diameter, averaging about the thickness of a finger. The woody fibre is straw-colored and brittle, breaking with a sharp fracture It is almost tasteless, having a slightly aromatic and bitter flavor when chewed. The bark contains whatever virtues are in the plant. No crystalline alkaloids or active principle have been separated by the usual methods of proximate analysis. By distillation no volatile oil or acid has been obtained. Called also *Condor Vine.*

CUNILA MARIANA. See *American Dittany.*

Cunila Pulegioides. (*Hedeoma Pulegioides.*) The American pennyroyal plant.

CUPELLATION. A process of extracting metal from ores.

CUPELS. Little cups made of bones calcined, pulverized, and washed.

CUPPING-GLASS. A glass vessel, like a cup, to be applied to the skin before and after scarification for drawing blood.

CUPRI ACETAS. See *Acetate of Copper.*

Cupri Nitras. (*Nitrate of Copper.*) A salt employed as a caustic in severe cases of ulceration of the throat and tongue. The ulcers should be dried before it is applied, and afterwards smeared with oil.

Cupri Sulphas. (*Sulphate of Copper*, *Blue Vitriol*, *Roman Vitriol*, *Bluestone.*) A salt obtained by heating sulphuric acid and copper together, dissolving the soluble product in hot water, and evaporating the solution until crystallization takes place on cooling. In small doses it is an astringent and tonic; in large ones, a prompt emetic.

CUPRO-SULPHATE OF AMMONIA. A double salt, obtained by dropping a solution of pure ammonia into a solution of sulphate of copper until the subsalt first thrown down is dissolved;

then concentrating and precipitating by alcohol.

CUPRUM. See *Copper.*

Cuprum Aluminatum. (*Lapis Divinus, Pierre Divine.*) A preparation formed by mixing, in powder, three ounces each of sulphate of copper, nitrate of potassa, and alum, heating the mixture in a crucible so as to produce watery fusion; then mixing in a drachm of powdered camphor, and finally pouring out the whole on an oiled stone to congeal. The mass, when cold, is broken into pieces and kept in well-stopped bottles. It is used in solution (thirty grains to one pint) in various affections of the eyes.

Cuprum Ammoniatum. (*Ammoniated Copper.*) Rub a half ounce of sulphate of copper and six drachms of carbonate of ammonia together in a glass mortar until effervescence ceases; then wrap in bibulous paper, dry with gentle heat, and keep in well-stopped bottles.

CUPULIFERÆ. An order of plants comprising the genera Quercus, Corylus, Castanea, &c., &c.

CURACOA. (*Kuraso.*) A cordial flavored with orange-peel, cinnamon, and mace, and deriving its name from the island of Curaçoa, where it is best made.

Curaçoa Cordial. ℞. Tincture fresh orange-peel, one ounce; alcohol, two ounces; syrup simple, three ounces. Mix.

CURARE. (*Urare, Woorali, Woorara, Woorari.*) A powerful poison, prepared by the aborigines of British Guiana, and used for arming the points of their weapons. It is said to be a watery extract, of a resinous character, from a gourd-like plant.

CURARIA, } The active principle
CURARIN. } of Curare.

CURCAS MULTIFIDUS. (*Jatropha Multifida.*) A species of Curcas, growing in Brazil, having seeds similar in appearance and properties to Barbadoes nuts.

Curcas Purgans. See *Barbadoes Nuts.*

CURCUMA. (*Turmeric.*) The rhizoma of *Curcuma longa* or *C. rotunda*, a perennial plant, native of the East Indies and Cochin China. It is a stimulant aromatic, similar to ginger in its operation.

Curcuma Arrowroot. An amylaceous substance from the East Indies. Used, in England, only for adulterations.

Curcuma Angustifolia. A plant of the East Indies, from the root of which a variety of arrowroot is obtained of superior quality.

Curcuma Longa, } See *Curcuma.*
Curcuma Rotunda. }

Curcuma Zedoaria. An East India plant from which the *long zedoary root* is obtained (*radix zedoariæ longæ*).

Curcuma Zerumbet. An East India plant to which was ascribed the source of the *round zedoary root* (*radix zedoariæ rotundæ*).

CURCUMIC ACID. See *Curcumin.*

CURCUMIN. A peculiar yellow coloring matter, obtained from Curcuma. It possesses slight acid properties.

CURRANTS, CORINTHIAN. See *Corinthian Currants.*

Currant Wine. An elegant wine, made from the juice of currants by the vinous fermentation.

CURRY POWDER. A condiment used for making curry, formed of various strong spices, as capsicum, turmeric, ginger, &c.

CUSCO BARK. A variety of red Peruvian bark, collected in the province of Cusco, in the south of Peru.

CUSCUTA MONOGYNA. A little climbing plant, which twines itself around the stems of *Pistacia terebinthus.* It is used with great success by the Orientals, as a household remedy for the skin diseases of children.

CUSPARIA FEBRIFUGA. A name once applied to the Angustura plant, *Galipea officinalis* or *Galipea cusparia.*

CUSPARIN. A crystallizable principle obtained from an infusion of Angustura bark when treated with alcohol and allowed to evaporate spontaneously.

CUSSO. (*Kousso.*) See *Bancksia Abyssinica.*

CUTCH. A name given by English traders to catechu.

CUTTLE-FISH. (*Sepia Officinalis.*) A fish which inhabits the seas of Europe.

Cuttle-Fish Bone. (*Os Sepiæ.*) A calcareous body situated underneath the skin in the back of the cuttle-fish. It is used as an ingredient in tooth powders, &c., and for birds to rub their bills against, and for polishing purposes.

CYANACETIC A compound of cyanogen and acetic acid.

CYANATE. A saline compound of cyanic acid with a base.

CYANHYDROCHLORIC ACID. A crystalline compound C_2NH,HCl, odorless, of a saline taste, soluble in water, alcohol, and glacial acetic acid, but is rapidly changed in these solutions.

CYANIC ACID. A compound of cyanogen and oxygen.

CYANIDE. A basic compound of cyanogen with some other element or compound.

Cyanide of Ethyl. See *Æther Hydrocyanicus.*

Cyanide of Gold. A salt employed in syphilis and obstinate ulcers.

Cyanide of Mercury. See *Bicyanide of Mercury.*

Cyanide of Potassium. (*Potassii Cyanidum*, *Cyanuret of Potassium*, *Potassii Cyanuretum.*) A cyanide obtained by passing a current of strongly heated nitrogen over charcoal, impregnated with carbonate of potassa and heated to white redness. It is very poisonous, acting like prussic acid as a poison and as a medicine

Cyanide of Silver. See *Argenti Cyanidum.*

Cyanide of Zinc. (*Zinci Cyanidum*, *Cyanuret of Zinc.*) A cyanide, precipitated as a white insoluble powder, by adding, until it ceases to produce a precipitate, a solution of cyanide of potassium to a solution of sulphate of zinc. It is an anthelmintic, and used also in epilepsy.

CYANIN. An iodine compound of the composition $C_{28}H_{35}N_2I$. It affords a most delicate color reagent for acids or alkalies.

CYANOGEN. A compound acidifying and basifying principle, composed of one equivalent of nitrogen and two of carbon. It is a gas, which has an odor like that of crushed peach-leaves, and burns with a rich purple flame.

CYANOHYDRIC ACID. See *Acid, Cyanohydric.*

CYANURET. A basic compound of cyanogen and some other element or compound.

Cyanuret of Ethyl. See *Æther Hydrocyanicus.*

Cyanuret of Gold. See *Cyanide of Gold.*

Cyanuret of Mercury. See *Bicyanide of Mercury.*

Cyanuret of Potassium. See *Cyanide of Potassium.*

Cyanuret of Silver. See *Argenti Cyanidum.*

CYANURIC ACID. A crystallizable acid obtained by decomposing urea by heat.

CYCAS REVOLUTA, } Species of
CYCAS CIRCINALIS. } Cycas from
which is obtained a farinaceous product called *Japan Sago.*

CYCLAMEN EUROPÆUM. (*Pain de Porceau*, *Sow Bread.*) An herbaceous, perennial, stemless plant of Europe, belonging to the order of Primulaceæ, the root of which is a drastic cathartic, and is said to have the power of producing abortion.

CYCLAMIN. (*Arthanitin.*) The active principle of Cyclamen Europæum. See *Arthanitin.*

CYCLOPIA VOGELII. An African plant, the leaves and flowers of which are used by the natives for tea.

CYCLOPIC ACID. An acid possessing an intensely greenish fluorescence, obtained from the dried leaves and flowers of *Cyclopia Vogelii*, which is used by the African Boers for tea, having the composition $C_{14}H_8O_8$.

CYDONIA VULGARIS. (*Pyrus Cydonia.*) The quince-tree, a native of Crete, but grows abundantly in this country, the seeds of which contain mucilage, and are used for the same purposes as other mucilaginous liquids.

CYDONIN. A name given to the peculiar mucilage of the quince seed.

CYDONIUM. (*Quince Seed.*)

CYMENE. One of the constituents of coal tar.

CYMINUM. See *Cumin Seed.*

CYMOL. A product of the oxidation of oil of cumin.

CYNANCHUM ARGEL. See *Argel.*

CYNANCHUM MONSPELIACUM. A plant, the expressed juice of which is said to be mixed with various resins and purgative substances in the south of France, and sold as pure scammony. It is called *Factitious* or *Montpellier Scammony.*

CYNANCHUM VINCETOXICUM. See *Asclepias Vincetoxicum.*

CYNAPIA. An alkaloid obtained from *Æthusa cynapium* or Fool's parsley. It crystallizes in rhombic prisms, which are soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, and have an alkaline reaction.

CYNARA SCOLYMUS. See *Artichoke, Garden.*

CYNIPS KOLLARI. An insect which produces an inferior quality of galls by their attacks upon the English oak.

CYNIPS QUERCUSFOLII. (*Diplolepis Gallæ Tinctoriæ.*) An insect or fly, with a fawn-colored body, which punctures or pierces the shoots and young boughs of several species of oak, and deposits its eggs in the wound. The parts thus become irritated and cause a morbid growth or excrescence, which when gathered constitutes the *nutgalls* or *galls* of commerce.

CYNOGLOSSINA. An impure alkaloid obtained from the Cynoglossum officinalis. It produced paralysis on frogs in doses of 0.1 grain.

CYNOGLOSSUM OFFICINALE. (*Hound's Tongue.*) A biennial plant, common in Europe and this country; said to be poisonous. It has been used in coughs, hemorrhages, dysentery, and diarrhœa.

CYPHOMANDRA BETACEA. A plant belonging to the Solaneæ, indigenous in Mexico, and cultivated in gardens in Italy, the fruits of which are said to be rich in citric acid.

CYPRIAN TURPENTINE. The turpentine of the ancients, from Pistacia terebinthus. It is opaque, very thick, greenish-yellow, and has the odor of fennel.

CYPRIPEDIN. A name given to a complex principle obtained from the root of *Cypripedium pubescens* or ladies' slipper by precipitating with water a concentrated tincture of the root.

CYPRIPEDIUM. (*Ladies' Slipper, Moccasin Plant.*) The root of Cypripedium pubescens, an indigenous plant, growing in all parts of this country. It is a gentle nervous stimulant or antispasmodic.

CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE, } Species
CYPRIPEDIUM SPECTABILE. } of Cypripedium, said to be possessed of narcotic properties.

CYPRIPEDIUM HUMILE. A species identical with Cypripedium pubescens, but not so powerful.

CYPRIPEDIUM PARVIFLORUM. A species of Cypripedium said to be quite equal to valerian in its properties.

CYPRIPEDIUM PUBESCENS. See *Cypripedium.*

CYSTINEA. A bitter and neuter substance, obtained from the bark and seeds of *Cytisus laburnum.*

CYTISIN. A yellowish-white, neuter, amorphous, deliquescent substance, of a bitter, nauseous taste, discovered in the seeds of *Cytisus laburnum.* Five grains of it is said to be equal to three of tartar emetic.

CYTISUS LABURNUM. (*Laburnum.*) A small European tree, cultivated throughout the world in gardens for the beauty of its flowers. All parts of the plants are purgative, and in large doses poisonous.

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS. (*Spartium Scoparium, Broom.*) A common European shrub, cultivated in our gardens. It is diuretic and cathartic, and in large doses emetic.

D.

DACRYDIUM CUPRESSIMUM. An indigenous tree of New Zealand, which yields a resin used for preparing a copal-like varnish. It is distributed quite extensively throughout the islands, forming large forests. It belongs to the Coniferæ.

DAFFODIL. (*Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus.*) A plant of the genus Narcissus of several species; the bulb and flowers are emetic. It is a native of Europe, though common in this country.

DAHLIN. Inulin, the fecula obtained from elecampane resembling starch.

DAJAKSCH. See *Arrow-Poison of Borneo.*

DALBY'S CARMINATIVE. See *Carminative.*

DAMALURIC ACID. An acid contained in the urine of man, cattle or horses, composed of $C_{14}H_{12}O_4$.

DAMARRA AUSTRALIS. The tree which yields the *Gum kauri.* It is distributed quite extensively throughout the greater portion of New Zealand. The gum that is brought into commerce is dug up by the natives from deposits produced by former conflagrations in the Kauri forests. It is used for preparing a copal-like varnish, and, in combination with fats, is used for making candles.

Damarra Turpentine. A turpentine derived from Pinus Damarra or Agathis Dumarra, growing in the East India Islands.

DAMMAR. A name applied to a resinous substance obtained in the East Indies from a species of Agathis or Damarra, a tree allied to the pine.

DANDELION. (*Taraxacum, Leontodon Taraxacum, Taraxacum Dens-Leonis.*) A well-known plant growing throughout the world. Its root is tonic, diuretic, and aperient, and said to have a specific action on the liver.

DANEWORT. A plant called *Dwarf Elder*, a species of Sambucus.

DANGEROUS INFLAMMABLE LIQUID. When chloride of sulphur of commerce is mixed with bisulphide of carbon, wherein phosphorus has been previously dissolved, a fluid is formed, which, though emitting fumes in contact with air, is harmless; but on addition of liquid ammonia, or on passing into that liquid a few bubbles of ammonia gas, a most intense combustion ensues. This is due to the fact that the ammonia seizes upon the chloride of sulphur, forming chloride of ammonium, whereby so much heat is set free as to cause combustion of the bisulphide of carbon and phosphorus dissolved in it.

DANIELLA THURIFERA. A large tree growing in Sierra Leone, from which a juice exudes through openings made by insects, which is used as frankincense.

DAPHNE ALPINA,
DAPHNE LAUREOLA. } (*Spurge Laurel.*)
Species of Daphne, the bark of which possesses properties similar to those of Daphne mezereum, but is inferior in medical virtues.

Daphne Gnidium. (*Garou, Sain-bois.*) A species of Mezereum possessing properties identical with *Daphne mezereum.*

Daphne Mezereum. (*Mezereum.*) A plant, native of Great Britain, and cultivated in Europe. It is a hardy shrub, producing a bright red fruit containing a single round seed. The bark of the root is most active, but the Mezereon with which our market is filled, is the bark of the stem. It is used externally as an epispastic; internally it is a stimulant capable of being directed to the skin or kidneys.

DAPHNETIN. A peculiar crystallizable principle obtained by the action of sulphuric or muriatic acid on daphnin.

DAPHNIN. A peculiar principle discovered in the bark and flowers of Daphne Alpina and other species.

DARNEL. (*Solium Temulentum, Ivrail.*) A grass indigenous in the Old World, said to produce deleterious symptoms upon the human system.

DATE TREE. The palm tree.

DATISCETIN. A peculiar principle obtained by the action of acids on datiscin. Its composition is $C_{30}H_{10}O_{12}$.

DATISCIN. A peculiar crystallizable colorless principle obtained from the leaves and root of Datisca cannabina, composed of $C_{42}H_{22}O_{24}$.

DATURA FEROX. A species of Datura possessing properties identical with those of stramonium.

Datura Tatula. A species of Datura considered by some a variety of Datura stramonium, and by others a distinct species.

Datura Stramonium. (*Thorn-apple, Jamestown Weed.*) An annual plant common in various parts of the world. The leaves and seeds are powerfully narcotic.

DATURIA. A peculiar alkaline principle, resembling atropia in some respects, obtained from the seeds of the thorn-apple or Datura stramonium. It is said to be three times as strong as atropia and less apt to disturb vision than belladonna.

DAUCUS CAROTA. See *Carota.*

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE. See *Atropa Belladonna.*

DECALITER, DECALITRE. } A French measure of capacity, containing ten litres or 610.28 cubic inches, equal to two gallons and 64.44231 cubic inches.

DECANT. To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment.

DECANTATION. The act of pouring off a clear supernatant liquor gently from its sediment.

DECARBONATE. To deprive a carbonate of its acid; to deprive a substance of its carbon.

DECIGRAM, DECIGRAMME. } A French weight, of one-tenth of a gramme.

DECOCT. To prepare by boiling.

DECOCTA. Decoctions.

DECOCTION. The act of boiling a substance in water, for the purpose of extracting its virtues.

Decoction of Aloes, Compound. See *Compound Decoction of Aloes.*

Decoction of Barley. (*Barley Water, Decoctum Hordei.*) Boil two ounces of barley with a half pint of water for a short time, and throw away the resulting liquid; then pour on it four pints of boiling water, boil down to two pints, and strain.

Decoction of Bittersweet. (*Decoctum Dulcamaræ.*) Boil an ounce of bittersweet in a pint of water for fifteen minutes, strain, and add sufficient water to make the decoction measure a pint.

Decoction of Broom. (*Decoctum Scoparii.*) Boil one ounce of broom tops for ten minutes in a pint of water, strain, and add sufficient water to make a pint.

Decoction of Dandelion. (*Decoctum Taraxaci.*) Boil one ounce of dandelion root for ten minutes, in a covered vessel, in a pint of water, strain, and make up the measure with water.

Decoction of Dogwood. (*Decoctum Cornûs Floridæ.*) Boil one ounce of dogwood for fifteen minutes in one pint of water, strain, and add water to a pint.

Decoction of Elm Bark. (*Decoctum Ulmi.*) Boil two ounces and a half of elm bark, in small pieces, in one pint of distilled water for ten minutes, strain, and add water to a pint.

Decoction of Iceland Moss. (*Decoctum Cetrariæ.*) Boil a half ounce of Iceland moss in a pint of water fifteen minutes, strain with compression, and add water to a pint.

Decoction of Logwood. (*Decoctum Hæmatoxyli.*) Boil fifteen minutes, strain, and add water to a pint; one ounce of rasped logwood in one pint of water.

Decoction of Oak Bark. (*Decoctum Quercûs Albæ, Decoctum Quercus, Decoction of White Oak Bark.*) Boil fifteen minutes, strain, and add water to a pint; one ounce of white oak bark in one pint of water.

Decoction of Pareira. (*Decoctum Pareiræ.*) Boil fifteen minutes, strain, and add water to a pint; one ounce and a half of sliced pareira root in a pint of water.

Decoction of Pipsissewav. (*Decoctum Chimaphilæ, Decoction of Winter Green.*) Boil fifteen minutes, strain, and add water to a pint; one ounce of bruised pipsissewav in one pint of water.

Decoction of Pomegranate Root. (*Decoctum Granati Radicis.*) Boil down to a pint, strain, and add water to a pint, if necessary; two ounces of sliced pomegranate root bark in two pints of water.

Decoction of Poppies. (*Decoctum

Papaveris.) Boil ten minutes, strain, and add water to a pint; two ounces of bruised poppy capsules in one and a half pints of water.

Decoction of Red Bark. (*Decoction of Red Cinchona, Decoctum Cinchonæ Rubræ.*) Boil fifteen minutes, strain, and add water to a pint; one ounce of bruised red bark in one pint of water.

Decoction of Sarsaparilla. (*Decoctum Sarsæ.*) Digest two ounces and a half of cut Jamaica sarsaparilla in a pint and a half of boiling distilled water for one hour; then boil for ten minutes, cool, strain, and add water to a pint.

Decoction of Seneka. (*Decoctum Senegæ.*) Boil fifteen minutes, strain, and add water to a pint; one ounce of bruised seneka in one pint of water.

Decoction of Taraxacum. See *Decoction of Dandelion.*

Decoction of Uva Ursi. Boil fifteen minutes, strain, and add water to a pint; one ounce of uva ursi in a pint of water.

Decoction of Wintergreen. See *Decoction of Pipsissewαy.*

Decoction of Yellow Bark. (*Decoctum Cinchonæ Flavæ.*) Boil fifteen minutes, strain, and add water to a pint; one ounce of bruised yellow cinchona in a pint of water.

Decoction of Zittman. (*Decoctum Zittmani.*) A decoction of sarsaparilla, used in Germany for the same purposes as the compound decoction of sarsaparilla.

DECOCTUM AD ICTERICOS. An old preparation of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, in which the Chelidonium majus or celandine was the chief ingredient.

DECOLORIZE. To deprive of color.

DECOMPOSE. To separate the constituent parts of a body or a substance; to disunite elementary particles combined by affinity or chemical attraction; to resolve into original elements.

DECOMPOSITE. Compounded the second time; compounded with things already composite.

DECOMPOSITION. Analysis; the act of separating the constituent parts of a compound body or substance. Decomposition differs from mechanical division, as the latter effects no change in the properties of the body divided, whereas the parts decomposed have properties very different from those of the substance itself.

DECOMPOUND. To compound a second time; to compound or mix with that which is already compounded; to form by a second composition.

DECORTICATE. To strip off bark.

DECREPITATE. To roast or calcine in a strong heat, with a continual bursting or crackling of the substances, as to decrepitate salt.

DEERBERRY. Wintergreen.

DEFECATE. To purify; to refine.

DEFLAGRATE. To burn with a sudden and sparkling combustion.

DEFLAGRATING FLŬX. A flux proposed for substances insoluble in water, composed of a mixture of one part charcoal and six parts nitre; five grains of the substance is to be intimately mixed with ten grains of dry carbonate of soda, and seventy grains of the flux. For the detection of alkalies, take one part of the substance, and mix it with one part flowers of sulphur and six parts nitrate of baryta, and fuse or heat quickly to deflagration.

DEFLAGRATION. A rapid combustion of a mixture, attended with much evolution of flame and vapor, as of nitre and charcoal.

DEHISCENCE. The opening of capsules in plants.

DELAWARE WATER. An esteemed water containing about 8.58 grains of solid matter to the gallon.

DELIBLE. That can be blotted out.

DELIQUATE, } To melt gradually
DELIQUESCE. } and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts, acids, and alkalies.

DELIQUESCENCE. Spontaneous liquefaction in the air; a gradual melting or becoming liquid by absorption of water from the atmosphere.

DELPHINE, } A poisonous organic
DELPHINIA. } alkali obtained from

the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria* or *Stavesacre*. It resembles veratria in its external application.

DELPHINIC ACID. A name formerly given to an acid obtained from the oil of the dolphin; it has since been discovered to be identical with *valerianic* or *valeric acid*.

DELPHINIUM. (*Larkspur.*) The root of Delphinium consolida or larkspur, an annual European plant growing in this country. It possesses properties analogous to those of the D. staphisagria.

Delphinium Consolida. See *Delphinium*.

Delphinium Exaltatum. A species of Delphinium possessing properties similar to those of D. staphisagria.

Delphinium Staphisagria. (*Stavesacre.*) A handsome biennial plant, native of Europe, the seeds of which are a powerful emetic and cathartic. They intoxicate fish in the same manner as Cocculus indicus.

DEMULCENT. A medicine which lessens the effect of irritation on the solids; that which softens or modifies, as gums, roots of marshmallow, and the bark of the elm, and other mucilaginous substances.

DENARCOTIZE. To deprive of narcotine.

DENARCOTIZED EXTRACT OF OPIUM. Extract of opium, deprived of its narcotina by treating it with ether, which dissolves the narcotina, and leaves the morphia with the other ingredients.

Denarcotized Laudanum. Laudanum prepared by substituting the extract of opium in half the quantity for the opium itself, and previously to the maceration in diluted alcohol, exhausting it of the narcotina by ether.

DENSITY. Closeness of constituent parts.

DENTELAIRE. (*Dentellaria.*) A French name for *Plumbago Europæa* or *leadwort*, a perennial herb growing in the south of Europe, the root of which is used to relieve toothache.

DENTIFRICE, CHARCOAL. (*Tooth Powder.*) ℞. Charcoal, six parts; powdered myrrh, powdered cinchona, each one part. Mix thoroughly.

Dentifrice, Hudson's. ℞. Prepared chalk, three parts; powdered myrrh, powdered orris root, each one part; red chalk, one-sixteenth part. Thoroughly powder the ingredients, and mix them through a fine sieve.

DEOBSTRUENT. A medicine which removes obstructions, and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body.

DEODORIZE. To deprive of odor.

DEODORIZED TINCTURE OF OPIUM. (*Tinctura Opii Deodorata.*) A tincture of opium deprived of the noxious odorous matter peculiar to opium.

DEOXYDATE. To deprive of oxygen.

DEPHLEGMATION. The operation of separating water from spirits and acids by evaporation or repeated distillation; called concentration when acids are subjects treated.

DEPILATORY. Any application which is used to take off the hair. See *Atkinson's Depilatory*; see also *Calcii Sulphuretum*.

DEPURATE. To purify.

DEPURATION. The act of purifying or freeing liquids from heterogeneous matter. This is done by decantation, when the feculent matter is deposited on the bottom of the vessel; or by despumation, effected by boiling, or fermentation and skimming, or by filtration or clarification.

DESHLER'S SALVE. See *Ceratum Resinæ Compositum*.

DESICCANT. A medicine that dries a sore.

DESICCATE. To dry; to exhaust of moisture

DESPUMATE. To foam; to froth; to form froth or scum.

DESPUMATION. The act of throwing off excrementitious matter, and forming a froth or scum on the surface of liquor.

DESULPHURATE. To deprive of sulphur.

DETERSIVE. Having power to cleanse.

DETONATE. To cause to explode; to burn or inflame with a sudden report.

DETONATION. An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies.

DEUTOHYDROGURET. A compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one of some other element.

DEUTOXIDE. A compound of two equivalents of oxygen with one of a base.

Deutoxide of Lead. (*Puce Oxide of Lead.*) An oxide obtained by treating red lead with nitric acid. The acid takes up the protoxide and leaves the deutoxide, which may be purified by washing with boiling water.

DE VALANGIN'S ARSENICAL SOLUTION. See *Arsenical Solution.*

DEVAPORATION. The change of vapor into water.

DEWBERRY. See *Rubus Canadensis.*

DEWEES' BREAST-PLASTER. ℞. Lead plaster, three ounces; ammoniac plaster, half ounce; Logan's plaster, one and a half ounces; spermaceti, camphor, of each, two drachms. Melt the plasters together; then add the spermaceti and camphor, and remove from the fire.

Dewees' Carminative. ℞. Carb magnes., one and a half ounce; sugar, three ounces; tr. assafœtida, three ounces; tr. opium, one ounce; water, one and a half pints. Triturate together until they are mixed.

DEXTRIN. A substance of a gummy appearance, into which the interior molecules of starch are converted by diastase or acids. It is named from its turning the plane of polarization to the right hand. It is identical with starch in composition, and is easily converted into sugar.

DEXTRO-TARTARIC ACID. Ordinary tartaric acid; it has the power of turning the plane of polarization of polarized light, and may be converted into racemic acid.

DHAK TREE. See *Butea Frondosa.*

DI. A prefix denoting the number two.

DIABETIC URINE. An alkaline solution of oxide of bismuth, is an excellent reagent for sugar in urine.

DIACHYLON, DIACHYLUM. A plaster originally composed of the juices of several plants, but now made of an oxide of lead and oil. See *Emplastrum Plumbi.*

DIACODIUM. An old name for the syrup of poppies.

DIAGOMETER, ELECTRICAL. An apparatus for ascertaining the conducting power of oil as a means of detecting its adulteration. It consists of one of Zamboni's dry piles, and a feebly magnetized needle moving freely on a pivot. The deviation of the needle is less in proportion to the low conducting power of the interposed substance.

DIAGRYDIUM or DIACRYDIUM. One part of quince-juice and two parts of scammony digested for twelve hours, and evaporated to dryness.

DIALURIC ACID. An acid produced by the decomposition of alloxanthin.

DIALYSIS. A name given to a process based upon the different diffusibility of liquids, by which mixed substances may often be separated from each other. See remarks in toxicological table, second part.

DIALYZED FERRIC OXIDE. A preparation of iron, proposed as an antidote to arsenic. It has been prepared from the officinal concentrated liquors of ferric chloride, ferric acetate, &c , by careful precipitation with ammonia and subsequent solution in some of the iron liquor, avoiding warmth.

DIAMOND. The purest natural form of carbon.

Diamond Cement. See *Armenian Cement.*

DIAMMONIAC CARBONATE. (*Normal Carbonate of Ammonia.*) This has not yet been obtained in a solid state. It has been prepared by macerating the commercial carbonate of ammonia in liquor ammoniæ; the remaining undissolved mass is the diammoniac carbonate; by introduction of some free ammonia gas, all is dissolved.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS. See *Carnation.*

DIAPALMA. A plaster composed of equal parts of litharge, olive oil, axunge, water, a certain quantity of sulphate of zinc dissolved in water, and white wax. It is classed among the topical, desiccative, emollient, resolvent, detersive, and cicatrizing medicines; mixed with a quarter of its weight of olive oil, it acquires the consistence of an ointment, and forms the *Cerate of Diapalma.*

DIAPASM. A powder or perfume.

DIAPENTE. Equal parts of myrrh, laurel berries, gentian root, ivory shavings, and birthwort root.

DIAPHORETIC. A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific, sweating. Diaphoretics differ from sudorifics; the former only increase the insensible perspiration, the latter excite the sensible discharge called *sweat.*

Diaphoretic Antimony. See *Antimonium,* &c.

Diaphoretic Mixture. ℞. Vini antimonii, spiritus ætheris nitrici, āā ℥ss.; tincturi digitalis, f℥i; syrupi acidi citrici, f℥iij. Misce.

Sig. Take a teaspoonful every three or four hours.

DIASTASE. A peculiar substance generated during the germination of grain for the brewery, tending to accelerate the formation of sugar during the fermentation of worts. It contains nitrogen.

DIAZOBENZOLE. A new explosive compound, prepared by acting upon hydrochlorate of anilin with two equivalents of muriatic acid and one of nitrate of soda, the latter being added gradually. The mixture is left to itself as long as nitrogen is disengaged. The diazobenzole is precipitated from this in the form of chromate or chloro-chromate, by the addition of one equivalent bichromate of potassa and one equivalent muriatic acid, and, after separation, is dried with the utmost care. It is said to surpass fulminate of mercury in explosive force.

DIBROMO-THIOSINNAMIDE. A compound consisting of $C_4H_8N_2SBr_2$, formed by dropping bromine fractionally to a solution of thiosinnamide in alcohol.

Dibromo-Coryamyrtin. A crystalline, anhydrous compound, sparingly soluble in water, freely soluble in boiling alcohol, and of an intensely bitter taste, composed $C_{30}H_{34}O_{10}Br_2$, and obtained by the action of bromine on coryamyrtin.

DICHASTASIS. Spontaneous subdivision.

DICHLORACETIC ACID. A compound formed by the action of chlorine on acetic acid; one or more equivalents of hydrogen being substituted by one or more equivalents of chlorine.

This acid possesses powerful caustic virtues, producing little pain, acts more locally, and allows a quicker healing.

DICHLOROXYPHENYL-SULPHURIC ACID. An acid formed by the direct introduction of chlorine into oxyphenyl-sulphuric acid.

DICHLORPHENOL. A compound formed by passing a current of dry chlorine through phenol, and purified by repeated rectification and recrystallization from benzole. It forms crystalline salts of no great stability.

DICHROISM. The property observed in some crystals of presenting different colors when viewed in two different directions.

DICOTYLEDON. A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating.

DICTAMUS ALBUS. See *Bastard Dittany.*

DIDODECAHEDRAL. A crystal having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral summits.

DIDUCTION. Separation by withdrawing one part from another.

DIDYMIUM. A metal discovered in the ores of Cerium.

DIERVILLA CANADENSIS, }
DIERVILLA TRIFIDA. }
See *Bush Honeysuckle.*

DIET DRINK, LISBON. A drink of

which the officinal compound decoction of sarsaparilla is an imitation.

DIETIC. Pertaining to diet, or the rules to be observed for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

DIFFUSATE. A term applied to water which has become impregnated with crystalloid matter in the process of dialysis.

DIFFUSIBLE. That may flow or spread in all directions.

DIGEST. To soften and prepare by heat; to expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass.

DIGESTER. A vessel calculated to increase the solvent power of water.

DIGESTION. A term employed to denote the action of liquids upon medicines, when allowed to remain upon them for some time at a heat from 90° to 100°.

DIGESTIVE. A medicine which increases the tone of the stomach, and aids digestion.

DIGITALEIC ACID. One of four organic acids, obtained from digitalis.

DIGITALIA. A name proposed for a volatile alkaloid, said to have been obtained from digitalis leaves. It is now called *Digitalinum fluidum.*

DIGITALIC ACID. An organic acid, obtained from digitalis.

DIGITALIDE. A peculiar neuter principle, obtained from digitalis.

DIGITALIERIN. (*Digitalose.*) A peculiar neuter crystalline principle, obtained from digitalis.

DIGITALIN. (*Digitasolin.*) A tasteless and probably inert constituent of digitalis.

DIGITALINE. The active bitter principle of digitalis.

DIGITALINIC ACID. An acid formed by the action of caustic soda upon digitaline.

DIGITALINUM,
DIGITALIN,
DIGITALIUM. Terms applied to a principle obtained from digitalis, identical with digitaline, but differing in its degree of solubility in water.

Digitalinum Fluidum. See *Digitalia.*

DIGITALIRETIN. A peculiar substance, obtained from digitalis when boiled with dilute sulphuric acid.

DIGITALIS. (*Foxglove.*) The leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*, a beautiful plant, growing wild in Europe. It is narcotic, sedative, and diuretic. Its seeds are said to be ten times stronger than the leaves, but are little used.

Digitalis Purpurea. See *Digitalis.*

DIGITALOSE. See *Digitalierin.*

DIGITASOLIN. See *Digitalin.*

DIGITATE. A digitate leaf is one which branches into several distinct leaflets, like fingers; or when a simple undivided petiole connects several leaflets at the end of it.

Digitate Jalap. (*Jalap Digite*) A false jalap, found in the markets in France.

DIHEXAHEDRAL. Having the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits.

DI-IOD-ACETONE. A straw-yellow oil, of the composition $C_6H_4O_2I_2$, formed by moderately heating a weak solution of chloride of iodine with pure acetone in a long-necked flask. It is heavier than water, possesses a sharp, acrid taste, and cannot be distilled without decomposition.

DILATE. To widen; to expand in all directions.

DILL. An annual plant of the Anethum graveolens, the seeds of which are moderately warming, pungent, and aromatic.

Dill Fruit. (*Anethi Fructus.*) See *Anethum Graveolens.*

Dill Water. See *Aqua Anethi.*

DILUENT. That which thins or attenuates; that which makes more liquid; that which weakens the strength of, as water, which, mixed with wine or alcohol, reduces the strength of it.

DILUTED. Made liquid; rendered more fluid; weakened.

Diluted Acids. See *Acids.*

Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead. (*Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus, Lead Water, Goulard's Extract.*) Mix three fluid ounces of solution of subacetate of lead with a pint of distilled water.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA. A

solution of magnesia in carbonic acid water.

DINNER PILLS. (*Lady Webster's Pills, Pilulæ Stomachicæ.*) Make three-grain pills from a mass composed of six drachms of Socotrine aloes, two drachms each of mastic and red roses, and formed with syrup of wormwood.

DIOPTASE. A rare ore of copper, consisting of silica and copper, with twelve per cent. of water. It occurs in rich emerald-green crystals, having the form of six-sided prisms, terminated at each end by a three-sided prism.

DIOSCOREA SATIVA. (*Yam*) A West India tree whose roots furnish a substitute for arrowroot.

DIOSCOREA VILLOSA. See *Colic Root.*

DIOSCOREIN. A substance obtained from colic root by precipitating a concentrated tincture of it with water.

DIOSMA. A genus of plants which formerly included the buchu.

DIOSMA CRENATA. See *Barosma Crenata.*

DIOSMACEÆ, DIOSMEÆ. } That order of plants to which the genus *Esenbeckia* belong; also the genus *Diosma.*

DIOSPYROS. (*Persimmon.*) The unripe fruit of *Diospyros Virginiana*, or *persimmon*, a tree common in this country. It is astringent.

DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA. See *Diospyros.*

DIOXYBEHENOLIC ACID. An acid formed by the action of fuming nitric acid, added drop by drop to *behenolic acid.* It crystallizes in shining scales of a faint yellow tint, is insoluble in water and less readily soluble in alcohol than behenolic acid. Along with this acid, *brassylic acid* is formed, obtained in the form of white or faintly-red scales, which are sparingly soluble in water.

DIOXYLITE. A native salt of lead, of a pale greenish or yellowish color, consisting of the carbonate and sulphate of lead.

DIPHENYLAMINE. A compound prepared by heating one and a half equivalents pure aniline with one equivalent chloride of anilina for thirty to thirty-five hours. The product is a mixture of chloride of diphenylamine, chloride of anilina, and uncombined anilina, and a larger or small amount of coloring matter, according to the operation. By treating the mixture with chlorhydric acid and twenty to thirty times as much water, the diphenylamine separates in the form of oily globules, which solidify on cooling, and may be purified by repeated crystallization from ether or benzole.

DIPLOLEPIS GALLÆ TINCTORIÆ. See *Cynips Quercusfolii.*

DIPPEL'S ANIMAL OIL. (*Oleum Cornu Cervi.*) An oil obtained during the distillation of bones. It is stimulant and antispasmodic.

DIPTERACEÆ. A family of plants including the genera Dipterix and Dryobalanops.

DIPTERIX ODORATA. See *Coumarouna Odorata.*

DIPTEROCARPUS TURBINATUS. A large tree growing in India, from which a kind of *balsam of copaiba* is obtained, called *Wood Oil* and *Gurjun Balsam.*

DIRCA PALUSTRIS. (*Leather Wood.*) A shrub of this country, the berries of which are said to be narcotic and poisonous. The bark is similar to mezereon.

DISCOLOR. To alter the natural hue or color; to stain; to tinge. A drop of caramel will discolor a glass of water.

DISCUTIENT. A medicine or application which disperses a tumor or any coagulated fluid in the body.

DISEMBITTER. To free from bitterness.

DISENGAGE. To separate a substance from anything with which it is in union; to free; to loose; to liberate, as to disengage carbonic acid from chalk.

DISENGAGEMENT. A setting free.

DISERNESTON GUMMIFERUM. A title formerly applied to the *Dorema ammoniacum.* See *Ammoniac.*

DISINFECTANT. An agent for removing the causes of infection; for purifying from contagious matter.

DISINFECTING FLUID, BURNETT'S. See *Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid.*

Disinfecting Liquid, Labarraque's. See *Chloride of Soda Solution.*

DISINTEGRATION. The act of separating integral parts of a substance as distinguished from decomposition, or the separation of constituent parts.

DISOXIDATE. To reduce from oxidation; to reduce from the state of an oxide by disengaging oxygen from a substance.

DISPENSARY. A house, office, shop, or store, in which medicines are dispensed.

DISPENSATORY. A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy.

DISPLACEMENT. The act of displacing or removing.

DISSOLUTION. The act of liquefying or changing from a solid to a fluid state.

DISSOLVE. To liquefy; to convert from a solid or fixed state to a fluid state by means of heat or moisture.

DISSOLVENT. A solvent.

DISTIL. To extract by heat; to separate spirit or essential oils from liquor by heat or evaporation, and to convert that vapor into a liquid by condensation in a refrigerator; to separate the volatile parts of a substance by heat.

DISTILLATION. The act of falling in drops, or the act of pouring or throwing down in drops. The vaporization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by means of an alembic, or still and refrigeratory, or of a retort and a receiver; the operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation.

Dry Distillation is a term applied to the distillation of substances by themselves or without the addition of water.

Destructive Distillation is the distillation of substances at very high temperatures, so that the ultimate elements are separated or evolved in new combinations.

DISTILLED GLYCERIN. A solution of glycerin obtained by subjecting fatty bodies to the action of water at a high temperature under pressure, whereby their constituents combine with water.

Distilled Oils. Oils obtained by distillation. They are sometimes called essential oils, from possessing the peculiar properties of the plants from which they are obtained in a concentrated state.

Distilled Verdigris. A popular but inappropriate name for acetate of copper.

Distilled Vinegar. (*Acetum Destillatum.*) From eight pints of vinegar distil, by means of a sand-bath, from a glass retort into a glass receiver, seven pints. It may be substituted for dilute acetic acid in preparing the officinal vinegars.

Distilled Water. Distil sixty-six from eighty pints of water, and throw away the first two pints.

DISTYLIUM RACEMOSUM. A large tree of Japan, from which a velvety gall, resembling the Chinese galls, is obtained.

DISULPHATE. A sulphate containing two equivalents of sulphuric acid.

Disulphate of Cinchonia. A sulphate of cinchonia, consisting of two equivalents of base, one of acid and two of water.

Disulphate of Quinia. See *Sulphate of Quinia.*

DISULPHURET. A sulphuret containing two equivalents of sulphur to one of base.

DITHIONATE OF SODA. (*Hyposulphite of Soda.*)

DITHIONOUS ACID. (*Hyposulphurous Acid.*)

DITOLYLAMINE. A compound prepared by the same process as that in which diphenylamine is prepared, substituting chloride and pure toluidine for the anilines.

DITOPLAXIS MURALIS. (*Sisymbrium Muralis.*) A species of sisymbrium used in France in scrofulous affections.

DITTANY. See *American Dittany.*

Dittany, Bastard. See *Bastard Dittany.*

DIURETIC. A medicine that provokes urine or increases its discharge.

DIURETIC SALT. The acetate of potassa.

DIVINUM REMEDIUM. A popular name for masterwort.

DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. Pills composed of aloes, scammony, rhubarb, and tartar emetic.

DOCK, YELLOW. (*Rumex.*) The root of *Rumex crispus*, a perennial plant with a yellow root. It grows in Europe and this country, and is considered astringent, tonic, and alterative.

DOCTOR GUM. (*Hog-gum, Gum-hog.*) A variety of Bassora gum, said to be derived from the Moronobea coccinea by wounding its bark.

DOG BUTTONS. See *Nux Vomica.*

DOG GRASS. See *Chiendent.*

DOG ROSE. (*Rosa Canina, Wild Brier, Hep Tree.*) A plant, native of Europe, the fruit of which is employed in sundry preparations, and is called Hips.

DOG'S BANE. The common name for a species of Apocynum. See *Apocynum Androsæmifolium.*

DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLET. (*Erythronium Americanum.*) An indigenous perennial plant, possessing emetic properties.

DOGWOOD. See *Cornus Florida.*

DOGWOOD, JAMAICA. (*Piscidia Erythrina.*) A powerful narcotic plant, said to be capable of producing sleep and relieving pain.

DOGWOOD, ROUND-LEAVED. See *Cornus Circinata.*

DOGWOOD, SWAMP. See *Cornus Sericea.*

DOLICHOS PRURIENS. See *Mucuna.*

DOLOMITE. The double carbonate of magnesia and lime.

DOMBEYA EXCELSA. A turpentine tree growing in Chili.

DOMBEYA TURPENTINE. A glutinous milky-looking fluid, of a strong odor and taste, derived from Dombeya excelsa.

DONOVAN'S SOLUTION. (*Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Iodidi, Solution of Iodide of Arsenic and Mercury, Solution of Hydriodate of Arsenic and Mercury.*) Rub together thirty-five grains each of iodide of arsenic and red iodide of mercury with half an ounce of water, and, when dissolved, add seven and a half ounces of water, and filter.

DOREMA AMMONIACUM. See *Ammoniac.*

DORSCH. (*Gadus Callarias, Morrhua Americana.*) A species of Gadus contributing to the supply of the cod-liver oil of commerce.

DORSTEMIA BRASILIENSIS. See *Contrayerva.*

DORSTEMIA DRAKENA, } Species of
DORSTEMIA HOUSTONIA, } Dorstemia
possessing properties similar to Contrayerva.

DOSE. The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time. (See Posological Table, in second part of this work.)

DOUBLE AQUAFORTIS. A nitric acid of the arts. It is half the strength of concentrated nitric acid. Its sp. gr. is 1.36.

DOVER'S POWDER. See *Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha.*

DRACÆNA DRACO. A large tree of the Canary Islands which produces a variety of dragon's blood.

DRACHMA, } A weight of the eighth
DRAM. } part of an ounce, or sixty
grains.

DRACIN. A supposed alkaloid, obtained from dragon's blood.

DRACONIN. A red resin obtained from dragon's blood, or the inspissated juice of the plant Calamus draco.

DRACONTIUM. (*Skunk Cabbage.*) The root of *Dracontium fœtidum, Ictodes fœtidus*, or *Symplocarpus fœtidus*, a curious plant growing in this country. It is stimulant, antispasmodic, and narcotic.

DRAGON-ROOT. (*Indian Turnip.*) See *Arum Triphyllum.*

DRAGONS. See *Sanguisuga Troctena.*

DRAGON'S BLOOD. (*Sanguis Draconis.*) A resinous substance obtained from the fruit of several species of Calamus; *Calamus rotang* and *Calamus draco* particularly, which are small palms growing in Siam, the Molucca Islands, and other parts of the East Indies.

DRIED SULPHATE OF IRON. See *Ferri Sulphas Exsiccata.*

Dried Yeast. Yeast prepared by washing it with water, expressing the liquid portion, and spreading the residue to dry.

DRIMYS CHILENSIS,
DRIMYS GRANATENSIS,
DRIMYS MEXICANA.
} Species of Drimys possessing properties similar to those of Drimys Winteri.

Drimys Winteri. (*Winter's Bark, Wintera.*) A plant, growing in Chili, Mexico, New Granada, and various parts of South America. Its bark is a stimulant aromatic tonic, and resembles canella.

DROPS. A drop is generally, though incorrectly, considered as equivalent to a minim. Drops vary in size according to the nature of the fluid, and the size and shape of the lip from which they fall. A drop of water nearly equals a minim. The drachm used by the pharmacists of this country contains 60 minims, but a fluid ounce of antimonial wine will make on an average 72 drops; one of laudanum, 120 drops; of alcohol, 138 drops; ether, 150 drops; and chloroform, more than 200.

DRUG. The general name of substances used in medicine; sold by the druggist, and compounded by the pharmacist or chemist.

DRUMMOND LIGHT. A very intense light, produced by turning two streams of gas, one oxygen and the other hydrogen, in a state of ignition, upon a ball of lime.

DRYING OIL. Oil deprived of its unctuous feel by being converted into a transparent yellowish, flexible solid.

DRYOBALANOPS AROMATICA. (*Dryobalanops Camphora.*) A very large forest tree in the islands of Borneo and Sumatra, which produces a variety of camphor.

Dryobalanops Camphor. See *Borneo Camphor.*

DUALIN. The name of a new explosive compound, burning without explosion in the open air, but exploding when confined, with from four to ten times the power of ordinary gunpowder, and consisting of cellulose, nitro-cellulose, nitro-starch, nitro-mannite, and nitro-glycerin, mixed in different proportions, according to the degree of strength desired for different purposes.

DUGONG OIL. An oil obtained from several species of Halecore, *Halecore dugong* and *Halecore Australis*, proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

DULCAMARA. See *Bittersweet.*

DULCAMARINA. A peculiar principle, composed of $C_{65}H_{50}NO_{27}$, said to exist in early spring in the stem of bittersweet.

DULCIFICATION. The act of sweetening.

DULCIFIED SPIRIT. A term frequently applied to a compound of alcohol with mineral acids, as *dulcified* spirits of nitre.

DULCIFY. To sweeten.

DULCIN,
DULCITE,
DULCOSE.
} A substance like mannite, from an unknown plant of Madagascar.

DUPUYTREN'S OINTMENT OF SPANISH FLIES. An ointment for the prevention of loss of hair, made by macerating a drachm of flies in an ounce of alcohol, and incorporating one part of it with nine parts of lard.

DUST. To sprinkle with a powder; as the powder of licorice root is frequently used for *dusting* newly made pills.

DUTCH CAMPHOR. (*Japan Camphor, Tub Camphor.*) A superior variety of camphor, which reaches our market from Japan through the Dutch.

Dutch Liquid. See *Bichloride of Ethylen.*

Dutch Metal. Copper, brass, and bronze leaf, combined or mixed in certain proportions.

Dutch Pink. A yellow or brownish-yellow paint, consisting of clay or a mixture of clay and chalk, or carbonate of lime in the form of whiting, colored by a decoction of wood, French berries or birch leaves.

Dutch-Trimmed or Batavian Rhubarb. A variety of Chinese rhubarb trimmed and prepared to resemble Russian or Turkey rhubarb.

DUVANA DEPENDENS. An evergreen shrub, indigenous throughout Coquimbo, Santiago, Concepcion, and Chili. From the stems a purgative resin exudes, which is employed in the form of plaster, spread on paper, as a specific for pains contraction of the muscles and sinews, and for hernia.

DWARF ELDER. See *Aralia Nudicaulis.*

Dwarf Nettle. (*Urtica Urens.*) A plant, having properties similar to those of the common nettle or Urtica dioica.

DYER'S ALKANET. See *Anchusa Tinctoria.*

Dyer's Broom, } See *Genista Tinctoria.*
Dyer's Weed. }

Dyer's Oak. (*Quercus Infectoria.*) A small tree or shrub growing in Asia Minor, from which large quantities of nutgalls are obtained.

Dyer's Saffron. See *Carthamus.*

E.

EARTH. The term earth was at one time employed to denote a supposed simple elementary body or substance, defined to be tasteless, inodorous, uninflammable, and infusible; but it has also been applied to substances which have a very sensible alkaline taste, as lime. The primitive earths have been reckoned ten in number, of which five have been considered earths proper, namely, alumina, glucina yttria, zirconia, and thorina; four possess decided alkaline properties, namely, baryta, strontia, lime or calcia, and magnesia; and one, silica, is regarded as an acid, and often called silicic acid. They are all, except silica, compounds of oxygen with metallic bases.

EAST INDIA ARROWROOT. See *Arrowroot.*

East India Kino. See *Kino.*

East India Refined Saltpetre. The finer quality of saltpetre, obtained from Calcutta.

EAU DE COLOGNE. A perfumed spirit, originally prepared at Cologne, a town in France.

Eau de Javelle. See *Chloride of Potassa Solution.*

Eau de Luce. A strong solution of ammonia, scented, and rendered milky by mastic and oil of amber. It is used in India as an antidote to the venom of poisonous serpents.

Eau Medicinale d'Husson. A French preparation, celebrated for the cure of gout, in which colchicum root is the chief ingredient.

Eau de Pagliari. Dissolve 90 grains benzoin in 225 grains alcohol of 90 per cent; add 10 fluid ounces of water and 450 grains of alum; mix, and boil until the liquid becomes clear; filter after cooling.

EBONY. The popular name of various species of different genera of plants.

EBULLITION. The operation of boiling; the agitation of a liquor by heat, which throws it up in bubbles; or the agitation produced in a fluid by the escape of a portion of it, converted into an aeriform state by heat. Ebullition is produced by the heat of fire directly applied, or by the heat or caloric evolved by any substance in mixture. Thus, in slaking lime, the caloric set at liberty by the absorption of water produces ebullition. Effervescence, which is occasioned by fermentation or by any other process which causes the extrication of an aeriform fluid, as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali.

ECBALII FRUCTUS. (*Squirting Cucumber Fruit.*) The fruit of the wild or squirting cucumber.

ECBALIN. A name proposed as a substitute for Elaterin.

ECBALIUM AGRESTE. (*Momordica Elaterium, Ecbalium Elaterium, Ecbalium Officinarum.*) The wild or squirting cucumber plant, a native of the south of Europe, the juice of the fruit of which deposits a substance called elaterium, which is a powerful hydragogue cathartic.

Ecbalium Elaterium, } See *Ecbalium Agreste.*
Ecbalium Officinarum. }

ECBOLINA. A new fixed alkaloid, said to have been discovered in ergot.

ECCOPROTIC. A mild cathartic.

ECGONIN. A new base, obtained by heating cocaina with muriatic acid.

ECHIINA. An alkaloid obtained from Echium vulgare. It resembles Cynoglossina in its chemical and physical characters; but differs from the latter, as it does not produce paralysis, but tetanic convulsions and a rigidity of the muscles, which continues several days.

ECHITES CHILENSIS. A root called *Quilmai* in Chili. It belongs to the *Apocynaceæ*, and is used in the form of a powder as an emetic and sternutatory.

ECLECTIC. Selecting; choosing. An eclectic physician is one who selects or chooses from the various systems of medicine that which, in his judgment, is sound and rational.

ECLEGM. A medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups.

ECPHRACTIC. A medicine which dissolves and attenuates viscid matter.

ECZEMA MERCURIALE. A peculiar eruption of the skin, produced by mercury.

EDULCORATION. The act of freeing pulverulent substances from acids or any soluble impurities by repeated affusions of water.

EFFERVESCENCE. A kind of natural ebullition; that commotion which takes place in a fluid when some part of the mass flies off in a gaseous form, producing innumerable small bubbles, as the effervescence or working of new wine, cider, or beer; the effervescence of a carbonate with acetic acid.

EFFERVESCENT CITRO-TARTRATE OF SODA. (*Sodæ Citro-tartras Effervescens.*) A laxative and refrigerant salt, adapted to the febrile state.

EFFERVESCING DRAUGHT. Take equal parts of lemon-juice and water, and half an ounce of a solution containing fifteen grains of carbonate or twenty grains of bicarbonate of potassa.

Effervescing Powders. (*Pulveres Effervescentes, Soda Powders.*) Powders consisting of twenty-five grains of tartaric acid in one paper and thirty grains of bicarbonate of soda in another. They are administered in solution together.

Effervescing Solution of Lithia. (*Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens, Lithia Water.*) A preparation formed by dissolving lithia in carbonic acid water, in the proportion of ten grains of the former to one pint of the latter.

Effervescing Solution of Potassa. (*Liquor Potassæ Effervescens.*) Dissolve thirty grains of bicarbonate of potassa in a pint of carbonic acid water.

Effervescing Solution of Soda. Dissolve thirty grains of bicarbonate of soda in a pint of carbonic acid water.

EFFLORESCENCE. The formation of a mealy powder on the surface of bodies; or the formation of minute spicular crystals, sometimes called flowers or saline vegetation, such an efflorescence as is often seen on walls formed with plaster.

EFFLORESCENT. Shooting into white threads or spiculæ; forming a white dust on the surface.

EGG. (*Ovum.*) The egg of *Phasianus gallus*, or common dunghill fowl. It is used for various purposes in medicine and pharmacy. The white is used chiefly for the clarification of liquids; the yolk as an intermedium between water and insoluble substances.

Egg Nog. A drink composed of the yolks of eggs beaten up with sugar and the whites of eggs whipped, with the addition of spirits and milk.

EGLANTINE. (*Sweet Brier.*) A species of Rosa, upon which an excrescence called bedeguar or Fungus rosarum is formed by the puncture of one or more species of Cynips.

EGYPTIAN OPIUM. An opium which reaches commerce *via* Constantinople. It is *always* adulterated, being mixed with one-fourth its weight of gum arabic, forming a very hard and brittle mass.

ELÆOCARPUS COPALLIFERUS. (*Vateria Indica.*) One of a variety of trees which produces a resinous substance, by exudation, known as copal.

Elæocarpus Ganitrus. The round, peculiarly-wrinkled seeds of this tree are employed by the Brahmins of India for rosaries; in England they are used for making bracelets and necklaces, and when set in gold or silver are frequently very expensive.

ELAIC ACID. An acid obtained from oleic acid by decomposition, composed of $C_{36}H_{34}O_4$

ELAIDATE OF GLYCERIN. A compound formed by the saponification of elaidin with the alkalies.

ELAIDIC ACID. One of the products formed by the saponification of elaidin with the alkalies. It is formed with glycerin, and therefore constitutes elaidate of glycerin.

ELAIDIN. A particular fatty matter, formed by treating the deep yellow, butyraceous mass resulting from the reaction of nitric acid on olein with hot alcohol.

ELAIN. (*Olein.*) The liquid principle of oils.

ELAIS GUINIENSIS. A palm growing in Africa and cultivated in the West Indies. By expression its fruits yield the palm oil of commerce, much employed in making soap.

ELAPHRIUM ELEMIFERUM. A Mexican tree, which, it is said, produces a variety of elemi.

Elaphrium Tomentosum. See *Amyris Tomentosa.*

ELATERIN. The active principle of elaterium.

ELATERIUM. A substance deposited by the juice of the fruit of Momordica elaterium, Ecbalium agreste, or squirting cucumber. It is a powerful hydragogue cathartic.

ELATIN. A name formerly given to an alcoholic extract of elaterium.

ELAUD'S BOONTYES. The local name of a plant growing in the Orange Free State, South Africa. The beans of this plant yield about 22.5 per cent. of a light-colored, inodorous oil, which the natives extract by boiling and use in food.

The root contains 18 per cent. of tannic acid, and is employed by the native for tanning purposes.

ELDER. (*Sambucus.*) The Sambucus Canadensis, or common elder, a shrub growing in this country, the flowers of which are gently excitant and sudorific.

Elder Ointment. (*Unguentum Sambuci.*) An ointment prepared by boiling two pounds of elder flowers in two pounds of lard till it becomes crisp, then expressing it through linen.

Elder Flower Water. See *Aqua Sambuci.*

Elder Wine. Wine prepared from the juice of elder berries.

ELECAMPANE. (*Inula.*) The root of Inula helenium, a large, handsome plant growing in Europe and this country. It is tonic, gently stimulant, and is said to possess diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, and emmenagogue properties.

ELECTIVE. Selecting for combination; as an elective attraction or an elective affinity, which is a tendency in bodies to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to others.

ELECTRIC CALAMINE. A title sometimes applied to the silicate of zinc.

ELECTRICITY. The subtile agent called the *electric fluid.* It was called electricity from the Greek word for amber, because it was in the friction of this substance that it was first observed. Those bodies which permit the electric fluid to pass freely through them are called conductors, and those which do not are called non-conductors.

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY. That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes.

ELECTRODE. A name applied to what is called the *pole* of the voltaic circle. The electrodes are the surfaces of air, water, metal, &c., which serve to convey an electric current into and from the liquid to be decomposed.

ELECTROLYSIS. The act of decomposing a compound substance by the action of electricity or galvanism.

ELECTROLYTE. A compound which may be directly decomposed by an electric current.

ELECTROLYTIC TEST FOR ARSENIC. A test consisting in exposing the suspected liquid, in connection with dilute sulphuric acid, to a voltaic current, when, if arsenic be present, arseniuretted hydrogen or terhydride of arsenic, is evolved. Only the arsenious acid will respond to this test.

ELECTUARY. A form of medicine composed of powders or other ingredients incorporated with honey, syrups, or some conserve, and made into the proper consistence, to be taken in doses like boluses.

ELECTUARY, LENITIVE. See *Confectio Sennæ.*

ELEMENT. One of the simplest or essential parts or principles of which anything consists, or upon which the constitution or fundamental powers of anything are based. One of the ultimate, undecomposable constituents of any kind of matter, as oxygen and hydrogen are elements of water.

ELEMENTARY. Having only one principle or constituent part; consisting of a single element.

ELEMI. A concrete, resinous substance produced by several allied species of trees, chiefly in the tropics, among which are Amyris elemifera and Amyris balsamodendron—Zeilonica. It is used in ointments and plasters, and also in the manufacture of varnish.

ELEMIN. The crystallized and purified resin of Elemi.

ELEOPTENE. The fluid principle of volatile oils, obtained from them when in a state of congelation.

ELETTARIA CARDAMOMUM. The officinal cardamom plant.

ELETTARIA MAJOR. A plant, cultivated in the island of Ceylon, belonging to the same genus as that producing the officinal cardamom. It produces the seed called Grains of Paradise.

ELIQUATION. The operation by which a more fusible substance is separated from one that is less so by means of a degree of heat sufficient to melt the one and not the other.

ELIXIR. Any cordial or liquor which invigorates. A tincture with more than one base; a compound tincture or medicine, composed of various substances held in solution by spirits in some form. This country, fortunately or unfortunately, is flooded with elixirs at the present time.

ELIXIR CHLOROFORMI. (*Chloroform Paregoric.*) ℞. Chloroform, one and a half fluid ounces; tr. opii, one and a half fluid ounces; tr. camphor, one and a half fluid ounces; arom. spt. ammon., one and a half fluid ounces; oil of cinnamon, twenty minims; brandy, two fluid ounces.

ELIXIR CINCHONA FERRATED. An elixir of Calisaya bark, combined with cinnamon water, caraway water, tincture of orange-peel, alcohol, brandy, syrup, and the soluble pyrophosphate of iron.

ELIXIR CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ. An elixir of yellow Peruvian bark, with orange-peel, cinnamon, coriander, anise, caraway, cardamom, cochineal, brandy, diluted alcohol, and syrup.

ELIXIR OF VALERIANATE OF AMMONIA. An elixir composed of one drachm of valerianate of ammonia, a half ounce of fluid extract of vanilla, six drachms comp. tinct. cardamom, two drachms of curaçoa, and four ounces of water.

ELIXIR OF VITRIOL. See *Acid, Aromatic Sulphuric.*

ELIXIR, PAREGORIC. See *Camphorated Tincture of Opium.*

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS. See *Tinctura Aloes et Myrrh.*

ELIXIR, SACRUM. See *Tinctura Rhei et Aloes.*

ELIXIR SALUTIS. See *Compound Tincture of Senna.*

ELIXIRS OF OPIUM. Aqueous solutions of opium with sufficient alcohol to preserve them.

ELLAGIC ACID. (*Bezoaric Acid.*) An acid obtained from galls, formed by the reaction of atmospheric oxygen upon their tannin; it is identical with bezoaric acid, and is composed of $C_{28}H_6O_{16} + Aq$.

ELLEBORIN. A resin of very acrid

taste, obtained from the Helleboris hiemalis.

ELLIS'S MAGNESIA. A heavy quality of magnesia, prepared by Mr. Charles Ellis, of Philadelphia. It is similar to and may be readily substituted for Henry's or Husband's magnesia.

ELM BARK. (*Ulmi Cortex*) The bark of the *Ulmus Campestris.* A species of elm growing in Europe. It is demulcent, diuretic, feebly tonic, and astringent.

Elm, Red. (*Slippery Elm, Ulmus Fulva, Ulmus Rubra.*) The slippery elm; a lofty tree, growing in all parts of this country. The inner bark is an excellent demulcent.

Elm, White. See *Ulmus Americana.*

EL PASO GRAPE. A kind of grape growing in the vicinity of the falls of the Rio Grande.

ELOESACCHARA. Mix together thirty parts of powdered white sugar with one part of volatile oil—whatever kind desired.

ELUTRIATE. To purify by washing and pouring off the foul matter with the water, allowing the heavier particles to remain; to cleanse; to wash.

ELYTRINE. A substance obtained from, and forming the chief material of, the horny covering of insects.

EMBALM. To anoint with balm; to preserve from decay.

EMBOLITE. A mineral consisting chiefly of the chloride and bromide of silver.

EMBROCATION. A liquid or lotion with which an affected part is rubbed or washed.

EMERALD GREEN. A very durable pigment of a vivid light-green color, made from the arseniate of copper.

EMERY. A very hard mineral found in the island of Naxos, Asia Minor, and in Massachusetts. It is pulverized by grinding in a steel mill, and is used chiefly for polishing purposes.

EMETIA. (*Emetin.*) A peculiar alkaline principle obtained from ipecacuanha, of which it is the emetic property.

EMETIC. A medicine which causes vomiting.

Emetic Tartar. See *Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras.*

EMETIN. See *Emetia.*

EMETINUM IMPURUM. (*Emetin Colorée.*) An impure emetic principle, obtained from ipecacuanha by exhausting an alcoholic extract of the root with water, neutralizing with carbonate of magnesia, and evaporating the filtrate.

EMETO-CATHARTIC. A medicine that produces vomiting and purging at the same time.

EMMENAGOGUE. A medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

EMOLLIENT. An external application to allay irritation and alleviate inflammatory soreness, swelling, and pain.

EMPASM. A powder used to remove any disagreeable odor of the body.

EMPHRACTIC. A medicine possessing the properties of closing the pores of the skin.

EMPIRIC. One who follows an empirical method; one who relies solely on experiment and observation without the aid of science.

EMPIRICISM. Quackery.

EMPLASTRA. See *Plasters.*

EMPLASTRUM. A plaster.

Emplastrum Adhæsivum. (*Emplastrum Resinæ, Resin Plaster, Adhesive Plaster.*) To thirty-six ounces of melted lead plaster add six ounces of powdered resin, and mix.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci. (*Plaster of Ammoniac.*) Evaporate to a proper consistence, by means of a water-bath, a solution of five ounces of ammoniac in a half pint of diluted acetic acid, stirring in the meantime.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro. (*Plaster of Ammoniac with Mercury.*) To one drachm of heated olive oil add eight grains of sulphur, and stir till combined; then add three ounces of mercury, and stir till the globules are invisible. Boil twelve ounces of ammoniac with sufficient water to cover it until they are thoroughly mixed; strain; evaporate by a water-bath until a small portion, taken from the vessel, hardens on cooling. Then add it, while yet hot, to the mixture of oil, sulphur, and mercury, and thoroughly incorporate.

EMPLASTRUM ANTIMONII. (*Plaster of Antimony*) To four ounces of melted and strained Burgundy pitch add an ounce of tartar emetic, and stir till it thickens.

EMPLASTRUM ARNICA. (*Plaster of Arnica.*) To three ounces of melted resin plaster add an ounce and a half of the alcoholic extract of arnica, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM ASAFŒTIDA. (*Plaster of Asafœtida.*) Dissolve twelve ounces of asafœtida and six ounces of galbanum in three pints of alcohol by a water-bath; strain, and evaporate to the consistence of honey; then add twelve ounces of lead plaster and six ounces of yellow wax, previously melted together, and evaporate to the proper consistence.

EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ. (*Plaster of Belladonna.*) To two ounces of resin plaster, melted by a water-bath, add an ounce of the alcoholic extract of belladonna, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS. (*Emplastrum Picis cum Cantharide, Plaster of Pitch with Cantharides, Warming Plaster.*) Melt together by a water-bath, and stir constantly until cool a mixture of twelve ounces of Burgundy pitch and one ounce of cerate of cantharides.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDES. See *Blistering Cerate.*

EMPLASTRUM CERATI SAPONIS. (*Soap Cerate Plaster.*) This is essentially the same as the *Ceratum saponis*, which see.

EMPLASTRUM CYMINI. An old plaster, no longer officinal.

EMPLASTRUM DE VIGO CUM MERCURIO. A plaster of the French Codex, similar to the U. S. mercurial plaster. It is said to have the power of checking the progress of the eruption of small-pox, and of preventing suppuration and pitting when applied before the end of the third day from its first appearance.

EMPLASTRUM FERRI. See *Chalybeate Plaster.*

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI. (*Galbanum Plaster.*) Melt together a half ounce each of galbanum and ammoniacum, and strain; then add them to a melted mixture, composed of a half ounce of yellow wax and four ounces of lead plaster. Mix.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI COMP. See *Compound Galbanum Plaster.*

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI. (*Mercurial Plaster.*) Melt together an ounce each of olive oil and resin, and when they have become cool, rub with them three ounces of mercury until the globules disappear; then gradually add six ounces of melted lead plaster. Mix.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI. (*Emplastrum Plumbi, Plaster of Lead, Litharge Plaster.*) Sift fifteen ounces of powdered litharge into twenty-eight ounces of olive oil, contained in a suitable vessel, of a capacity equal to twice the bulk of the ingredients; add four ounces of boiling water, and boil the whole together until a plaster is formed, adding from time to time, during the process, a little boiling water, as that first added is consumed.

EMPLASTRUM OPII. (*Plaster of Opium.*) Mix a half ounce of extract of opium with an ounce and a half of water, and evaporate to six drachms. Add this to an ounce and a half of Burgundy pitch and six ounces of lead plaster previously melted; continue the heat until the moisture has evaporated, stirring constantly.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS. (*Pitch Plaster.*) Melt together thirteen ounces of Burgundy pitch, six and a half ounces of turpentine, two ounces each of resin and yellow wax. Then add one-half ounce of expressed oil of nutmeg, and one ounce each of olive oil and water, and evaporate to the proper consistence; stir during the process.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS BURGUNDICÆ. (*Plaster of Burgundy Pitch.*) Melt together, strain, and stir till cool, thirty-six ounces of Burgundy pitch and three ounces of yellow wax.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS CANADENSIS. (*Plaster of Canada Pitch, Hemlock Pitch*

Plaster.) Melt together, strain, and stir till cool, thirty-six ounces of Canada pitch and three ounces of yellow wax.

Emplastrum Picis cum Cantharide. See *Emplastrum Calefaciens.*

Emplastrum Plumbi. See *Emplastrum Lithargyri.*

Emplastrum Plumbi Iodidi. (*Iodide of Lead Plaster.*) Melt together two ounces each of soap plaster and resin plaster, and add a half ounce of powdered iodide of lead, then mix.

Emplastrum Resinæ. See *Emplastrum Adhæsivum.*

Emplastrum Roborans. See *Chalybeate Plaster.*

Emplastrum Saponis. (*Soap Plaster.*) Rub two ounces of sliced soap with water until brought to a semi-liquid state; then mix it with eighteen ounces of melted lead plaster, and boil to the proper consistence.

EMPYREUMA. The peculiar smell or taste of animal or vegetable substances when burnt in close vessels, arising from an oil developed by the process of decomposition.

EMPYREUMATIC OILS. Oils obtained by distillation from the decomposition by heat of vegetable or animal substances.

EMULGENT. A medicine which excites the flow of bile.

EMULSIN. An albuminous or caseous matter contained in almonds.

EMULSION. A soft liquid remedy, of a color and consistence resembling milk; any milk-like mixture prepared by uniting oil and water, by means of another substance, as mucilage.

Emulsion of Almond. See *Almond Emulsion.*

Emulsion of Bitter Almond. For this preparation the same formula for almond emulsion will answer, using the bitter almonds for the sweet.

EMULSIVE. Softening, milk-like, yielding oil by expression, as emulsive seeds.

EMYDIN. A protein principle contained in the eggs of fishes.

ENCARDION. The heart or pith of a plant.

ENDEMIC. Any disease peculiar to a people or nation.

ENDERMIC METHOD. That method in which medicine enters the system through the skin, being applied either to the sound skin, or to the surface denuded of the cuticle by a blister.

ENDIVE. See *Chicory.*

ENEMA. An injection, or clyster thrown into the rectum as a medicine, or to impart nourishment. A clyster.

Enema Aloes. (*Enema of Aloes.*) An enema composed of forty grains of aloes, fifteen grains of carbonate of potash, and ten ounces of mucilage of starch, mixed and rubbed together.

Enema Anodynum. See *Anodyne Enema.*

Enema Asafœtida. (*Enema Fœtidum, Fetid Enema.*) Rub gradually thirty grains of asafœtida with four ounces of water, so as to form an emulsion.

Enema Catharticum, }
Enema Magnesiæ Sulphatis. }
See *Cathartic Clyster.*

Enema Tabaci. (*Enema of Tobacco.*) Infuse for half an hour twenty grains of leaf tobacco in a half pint of boiling water and strain.

Enema Terebinthinæ. (*Enema of Turpentine.*) Mix one ounce of oil of turpentine with fifteen ounces of mucilage of starch.

ENFLEURAGE. A term applied to the impregnation of fixed oils and fatty matters with the odors of certain sweet-scented plants, the oils of which are so delicate that they cannot be distilled.

ENGIRI, or ANGORA OPIUM. An opium readily recognized by the under surface of the cake alone being covered with poppy leaves. They are nearly circular, appear to have been ball-formed when fresh, and weigh from six to eight ounces. The mass is uniform and of inferior quality.

ENGLISH COURT PLASTER. A plaster made in England consisting for the most part of isinglass.

English Garlic. A name applied to the common garlic, *Allium sativum*, to distinguish it from the wild variety.

English Port. A sort of wine, sometimes made of real port, mixed with cider, juice of elder berries, and brandy, and rendered astringent with logwood and alum.

English Rhubarb. A rhubarb cultivated in England. It is generally in two forms. In one, it is prepared to imitate the Russian; in the other, the pieces are cylindrical and long, and is called stick rhubarb.

ENNOMOS SUBSIGNARIA. The measuring-worm; it contains a crystalline principle, volatile oil, fixed oil, green and black coloring matters, and traces of tannic acid. In large doses it has an emetic effect; in much smaller ones it is slightly narcotic, diuretic, and antispasmodic.

EPHEDRA AMERICANA. A plant abounding throughout Chili, the fibres of which are employed for rope-making, &c. It is popularly called Pingo-pingo, and is most abundant on the western slope of the Cordilleras. It belongs to the *Gnelaceæ.*

EPIDEMIC. A disease which, rising from a widespread cause, affects numbers of persons at the same time.

EPIDERMIS. The external layer of the bark of a plant.

ENS MARTIS. See *Ammoniated Iron.*

EPIDENDRUM VANILLA. See *Vanilla.*

EPIFAGUS AMERICANUS. See *Cancer Root.*

EPIFAGÆA REPENS. See *Arbutus, Trailing.*

EPIGENE. Foreign, unnatural, unusual; said of crystals not natural to the substances from which they are formed.

EPILOBIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM. (*Willow Herb.*) A plant of several species; all indigenous. The leaves and roots are demulcent, tonic, and astringent.

EPISPASTIC. An external application to the skin, which produces a serous discharge by exciting inflammation; a vesicatory.

EPSOM SALTS. (*Sulphate of Magnesia.*) A salt having cathartic properties, originally prepared by boiling the mineral waters at Epsom, England, whence the name. It is now prepared from sea-water.

EPULOTIC. A medical application which tends to dry, cicatrize, and heal wounds and ulcers.

EQUISETUM HYEMALE. (*Horsetail, Scouring Rush.*) A cryptogamous plant growing in the Northern States. It is diuretic and used also for scouring purposes.

EQUIVALENT. The atomic weight of a substance, or a number which expresses the proportion by weight in which it combines with other substances. Oxygen and hydrogen combine in the proportions of one to eight to form water; and, taking *one* as the equivalent of hydrogen, *eight* is the equivalent of oxygen.

Common salt, wherever or however procured, whether by evaporation from the waters of the ocean, or excavated from the mines of Salzburg, or formed artificially in the laboratory by pouring muriatic acid on carbonate of soda, has always the same composition, viz., 35.5 parts of chlorine and 22.97 parts of the metal sodium; and a substance not having this precise composition, however similar it may be to common salt in other respects, is not the substance, but some other. If not less than 49 parts of the strongest sulphuric acid be poured over 58.47 parts of common salt and the mixture heated till all action has ceased, there will be obtained, as the result of the decomposition, 70.97 parts of sulphate of soda or Glauber salts and 36.5 parts of hydrochloric acid; and if the salts and acid be analyzed, it will be found that the former is composed of 30.97 parts of soda and 40 parts of sulphuric acid, and the latter of 35.5 parts of chlorine and 1 of hydrogen. Now, if the decomposition of the sulphate of soda as thus obtained be compared with that formed by pouring sulphuric acid on carbonate of soda, it will be found that they have both precisely the same composition; and if a mixture of hydrogen and chlorine be exploded in a strong glass vessel, a highly acid gas will be obtained, the composition of which is 35.5 parts of chlorine and 1 of hydrogen, the same with that obtained by the decomposition of common salt by oil of vitriol. We have seen that 58.47 parts of common salt, when treated with 49 parts of sulphuric acid, yield 70.97 parts of sulphate of soda, a perfectly neutral substance, containing 40 parts of sulphuric acid, but not a trace of chlorine; it is easy, therefore, to understand that in this reaction 40 parts of sulphuric acid must have removed 35.5 parts of chlorine, and the term *equivalents* cannot be misunderstood. The oil of vitriol employed in effecting the above decomposition of common salt contained a certain quantity of *water;* none of this compound is, however, found in dry sulphate of soda. What, then, has become of it? The sulphate of soda, though it contains no water, contains an element which is not found in common salt, viz., *oxygen;* and the acid gas which is evolved during the decomposition contains also an element which is not found in common salt, viz., *hydrogen;* but these two substances, when chemically combined, constitute water, as has already been observed, and the analysis of this fluid shows its composition to be 8 parts by weight of oxygen to 1 part by weight of hydrogen; but these are the *very proportions* in which the former is found in the sulphate of soda, combined with the 22.97 parts of *sodium*, and the latter in the hydrochloric acid gas, combined with the 35.5 of chlorine. These facts, therefore, convince us that, as 8 parts of oxygen are equally required by 22.97 parts of sodium and by 1 part of hydrogen, 22.97 parts of sodium must be *equivalent* to 1 part of *hydrogen;* and whenever sodium replaces hydrogen or hydrogen sodium, the change must be effected in accordance with these proportions.

Similarly, as 22.97 parts of sodium and 1 part of hydrogen are equally saturated by 35.5 parts of chlorine, so 35.5 must be the proportion in which chlorine replaces 22.97 of sodium and 1 of hydrogen; in other words, 35.5 must be the "equivalent" of chlorine, and, on the same principle, 8 must be the "combining equivalent" of oxygen, that being the proportion in which it equally satisfies 22.97 of sodium and 1 of hydrogen; and whenever, in any compound, oxygen replaces hydrogen, it must do so in the proportion of 8 to 1; when chlorine, in the proportion of 8 to 35.5; and when sodium, in the proportion of 8 to 22.97.

Every elementary substance is provided with its *chemical equivalent*—with a number indicating the proportion in which it enters into combination with the equivalent of any other substance with which it is capable of combining, and in which it replaces the equivalent of every other substance in cases of decomposition. Do we wish to know, for example, how much *iron* is required to decompose thoroughly a certain quantity of *cinnabar* or *sulphuret of mercury?* We simply refer to the Table of Equivalents, found in the second part of this work, where we find, opposite the metals *mercury* and *iron*, the numbers 100.07 and 28. Now, sulphuret of mercury is known to be a compound of 100.07 of mercury and 16 of sulphur; it is known also that iron is capable of forming a definite compound with sulphur, and the law of equivalents teaches us that, as 28 and 100.07 are respectively the equivalents of *iron* and *mercury*, so the same quantity of sulphur that will satisfy 28 parts of the first will likewise satisfy 100.07 parts of the latter; and that, therefore, to remove the whole of the sulphur from 116.07 (100.07 + 16) parts of sulphuret of mercury, we require at least 28 parts of iron, the reaction by which the decomposition is brought about being simply a substitution of 28 of iron for 100.07 of mercury.

If a rod of *zinc* be suspended in a clear solution of acetate of lead, the latter metal will be deposited on the zinc in a beautiful arborescent form. Now, if this lead deposit be collected and weighed, and if, also, the loss sustained by the rod of zinc be carefully determined, it will be found that for every 108.56 grains of metallic lead precipitated there are 82.52 grains of zinc dissolved. These 32.52 grains of zinc may be obtained from the solution in the state of oxide, combined with 8 grains of oxygen; but it is known, also, that 103 56 grains of lead combine with 8 of oxygen to form litharge; hence it is clear that, as 82.52 grains of zinc and 108.56 grains of lead each combine with 8 grains of oxygen to form their respective oxides, these numbers must represent the equivalents of these metals, and the experiment itself proves that these are actually the proportions in which they replace each other in their union with acetic acid.

ERASINE. A principle possessing cleansing or erasive properties, distilled from pine-tree sap. It is a liquid having a citron-like fragrance.

ERECTHITES HIERACIFOLIA. (*Fireweed.*) An annual plant of a rank odor, said to be bitterish and astringent.

EREMACAUSIS. A gradual oxidation from exposure to air and moisture.

ERGOT. (*Ergota*, *Secale Cornutum*, *Spurred Rye.*) The diseased seed of Secale cereale, or common rye, and other allied plants. It is also said to be a parasitic fungus, called Sclerotium clavus or Sphacelia segetum, and is altogether distinct from the grain of the rye. It is used chiefly for promoting the contraction of the uterus.

ERGOT OF MAIZE. (*Ustilago Maidis.*) A morbid growth or fungus of the common Indian corn. It is said to possess properties very similar to those of ergot.

ERGOT OF WHEAT. An ergot obtained from wheat, said to be preferable to the product obtained from rye, because it is destitute of the poisonous properties of the latter.

ERGOT OIL. An oil obtained by forming an ethereal tincture of ergot, and evaporating the ether with a gentle heat.

ERGOTA. See *Ergot.*

ERGOTÆTIA ABORTIFACIENS. (*Oidium Abortifaciens.*) Titles proposed for the parasitic fungus which, with rye, produces ergot. It is said to have an existence independent of rye.

ERGOTATE OF SECALIN. The form in which Secalia or Secalin, a volatile alkaloid, is said to exist in ergot, being combined with ergotin, which possesses acid properties.

ERGOTIC ACID. A name proposed for ergotin, on account of its possessing acid properties.

ERGOTIN. A slightly acrid substance, said to be the active principle of ergot.

ERGOTINA. A new fixed alkaloid, said to have been discovered in ergot.

ERICACEÆ. A family of plants, which includes among its genera or members, the *Vaccinium*, *Arbutus*, *Arctostaphylos*, *Gaultheria*, *Rhododendron*, *Ledum*, *Pyrola*, and *Chimaphila.*

ERICOLIN. A brown-yellow extractive, intensely bitter, composed of $C_{68}H_{55}O_{41}$, obtained from the leaves of Erica, Ledum, Arbutus, Rhododendron, &c.

ERIGERON. A genus of plants including the flea-bane.

ERIGERON ANNUUM,
ERIGERON HETEROPHYLLUM.
ERIGERON PHILADELPHICUM,
ERIGERON STRIGOSUM.

Two species of Erigeron, biennial, herbaceous plants, growing together in this country, and possessing identical medical properties. They are diuretic, and are known by the common name of Scabious.

ERIGERON CANADENSE. (*Canada Fleabane.*) A species of Erigeron growing in this country, having an agreeable odor, and possessing diuretic, tonic, and astringent properties The oil has been employed in arresting hemorrhages.

ERIGERON PUSILUM. A variety of Erigeron Canadense.

ERODIUM CICUTARIUM. (*Storksbill.*) An annual hairy plant with spreading stems, highly recommended in the treatment of dropsy.

ERRHINE. A medicine designed to be snuffed up the nose to promote discharges of mucus.

ERUCIC ACID. A peculiar acid resulting from the saponification of the fixed oil of mustard.

ERUGINOUS. Partaking of the substance or nature of copper.

ERUNDA. A name in the East for the castor oil plant.

ERYNGO WATER. }
ERYNGIUM AQUATICUM. }
See *Button Snakeroot.*

ERYSIMUM ALLIARIA. See *Alliaria Officinalis.*

Erysimum Officinale. (*Sisymbrium Officinale*, *Hedge Mustard.*) A small, annual plant growing in this country and Europe, the seeds of which have considerable pungency, and the herb is said to be diuretic and expectorant.

ERYTHRÆA ACAULIS. A species of Erythræa growing in the territory of French Algiers, the root of which, under the name of *Rejagnou*, is employed for dyeing yellow.

Erythræa Centaurium. See *Centaury*, *European.*

Erythræa Chilensis A species of Erythræa growing in Chili, where it is used as a mild tonic.

ERYTHRIC ACID. A peculiar acid obtained from the *Roccella tinctoria* and other lichens. It is the principle upon which their coloring property depends, and is composed of $C_{40}H_{22}O_{20}$.

ERYTHRIN. A chromogene obtained from *Roccella ruciformis.*

ERYTHROCENTAURIN. A crystallizable, colorless, non-nitrogenous substance, obtained from European centaury.

ERYTHROLEIN. A semi-liquid, dark-red coloring principle, composed of $C_{36}H_{22}O_4$. easily soluble in alcohol and ether, derived from orcine.

ERYTHROLITMIN. A light-red coloring principle, composed of $C_{26}H_{22}O_{12}$, easily soluble in alcohol, derived from orcine.

ERYTHROMANINTE. A product of the decomposition of Erythrin, composed of $C_{12}H_{15}O_{12}$, and supposed to be identical with phycite.

ERYTHRONIUM AMERICANUM. (*Erythronium Lanceolatum.*) An indigenous, perennial, bulbous plant, sometimes called *dog's-tooth violet.* It is emetic.

Erythronium Lanceolatum. See *Erythronium Americanum.*

ERYTHROPHLEUM GUINEENSE. (*Erythrophleum Judiciale*, *Fillœa Suaveolens.*) The tree which produces the bark known as *sassy bark*, employed by the natives of Western Africa as an ordeal in their trial for witchcraft. It is astringent, narcotic, and a nauseating emetic.

Erythrophleum Judiciale. See *Erythrophleum Guineense.*

ERYTHROPHYLLIN. The substance to which the red color of autumn leaves is due.

ERYTHRORETIN. An uncrystallized red resin or coloring principle, discovered in rhubarb and probably in senna.

ERYTHROSE. A fine, yellow coloring matter produced by the action of nitric acid on rhubarb It produces magnificent purples with the alkalies.

ERYTHROXYLON COCA. See *Coca.*

ESCHAROTIC. A medicine which by application produces a scar; a caustic.

ESCULAPIUS. The god of the healing art, fabled to have been the son of Apollo and the nymph Coronis. He is usually represented as an old man with a flowing beard, accompanied by or grasping the head of a serpent, and sometimes holding a staff.

ESCULETIN. A peculiar substance obtained from esculin when that substance is treated with dilute sulphuric acid.

ESCULIN. The bitter principle of the fruit of the *Æsculus Hippocastanum* or *horse chestnut.*

ESENBECKIA FEBRIFUGA. A plant found on the coast of Brazil, belonging to the family of Diosmeæ. Its bark contains an alkaloid called Esenbeckina.

ESERIN, } (*Physostigmia.*) A name
ESERINA. } proposed for the pure alkaloid or active principle of the calabar bean. *Physostigmia* is more appropriate.

ESSENCE. The predominant qualities or virtues of a plant or drug, extracted and refined from grosser matter. The solution of volatile or essentials oils in alcohol.

Essence de Templine. A French name for a variety of oil of turpentine produced by distillation from the Strasburg species.

Essence of Ambergris An essence made by digesting one drachm of ambergris and eight grains of musk in a half-pint of alcohol.

Essence of Anise. (*Spiritus Anisi*, *Essentia Anisi*, *Spirit of Anise.*) Dissolve one ounce of oil of anise in fifteen ounces of strong alcohol.

Essence of Banana. An essence consisting of a mixture of amylo-acetic ether and butyric ether dissolved in alcohol.

Essence of Beef. (*Essence of Mutton.*) A highly nutritive and stimulating preparation, consisting of a saturated solution, at a boiling temperature, of the soluble principles of the meat employed in its own juice.

Essence of Bergamot. (*Oil of Bergamot.*) See *Citrus Limetta.*

Essence of Bergamot Pear. An essence consisting of a solution of five parts of amylo-acetic ether, one and a half parts of acetic ether, in from one hundred to one hundred and twenty parts of alcohol.

Essence of Geranium, Turkish. A volatile oil produced by certain grasses in the East Indies, belonging to the genus *Andropogon*, and used in Constantinople for adulterating oil of rose geranium.

Essence of Ginger. (*Strong Tincture of Ginger*, *Tinctura Zingiberis Fortior.*) Percolate two pints of tincture from ten ounces of moderately fine ginger with rectified spirit.

Essence of Jargonelle Pear. An alcoholic solution of amylo-acetic ether, in proportions indicated by convenience.

Essence of Lemon. (*Spiritus Limonis*, *Spirit of Lemon.*) Macerate for twenty-four hours an ounce of lemon-peel in an alcoholic solution of the oil of lemon, consisting of two ounces of the oil to two pints of alcohol, and filter.

Essence of Millefleurs. Take of bals. Peru, fʒiij; oil bergamot, fʒvi; oil cloves, fʒiij; oil neroli, fʒvi; extract musk, fʒiij; orange-flower water, Oiss.; alcohol (deodorized), Ovi. Mix.

Essence of Mutton. See *Essence of Beef.*

Essence of Patchouly. Take of oil of copaiva, gtt. xx; oil of orange, gtt. iij; oil of valerian, gtt. i; oil of rosemary, gtt. i; tinct. tolu, gtt. xx; alcohol, ginger, āā q. s. Mix.

Essence of Peppermint. (*Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ*, *Tinctura Olei Menthæ Piperitæ.*) Macerate for twenty-four hours two drachms of peppermint, in coarse powder, in a solution of one ounce of oil of peppermint in fifteen ounces of strong alcohol, and filter.

Essence of Pine Apple. An essence consisting of one part of butyric ether dissolved in eight or ten parts of alcohol.

Essence of Raspberries. An essence usually made by mixing acetic ether with an alcoholic essence of orris root.

Essence of Roses. (*Oil of Roses*, *Attar or Otto of Roses.*) A volatile oil obtained from the petals of Rosa centifolia by distillation with water. The oil concretes and floats on the surface of the water when it cools.

Essence of Spearmint. (*Tinctura Olei Menthæ Viridis*, *Spirit of Spearmint.*) Dissolve one ounce of oil of spearmint in fifteen ounces of strong alcohol, add two drachms of coarsely powdered spearmint, and macerate for twenty-four hours and filter.

Essence of Spruce. A preparation formed by boiling in water the young branches of the *Abies nigra*, *Pinus nigra*, or *Black Spruce*, and evaporating the decoction. It is used in the preparation of spruce beer. It can also be prepared by dissolving the oil in alcohol.

ESSENCES, ARTIFICIAL FRUIT. See *Artificial Fruit Essences.*

ESSENTIAL. Belonging to the essences.

Essential Oil. A volatile, highly inflammable oil, to which plants owe their characteristic odor; any volatile oil.

Essential Salt of Lemons. A popular name applied to the quadroxalate of potassa.

ETHAL. A peculiar principle obtained by the saponification of spermaceti. It is considered as bearing to a hypothetical carbohydrogen *cetyl* the same relation that alcohol bears to ethyl. It is therefore a hydrated oxide of cetyl, and may be termed *cetylic alcohol.*

ETHALIC ACID. A complex acid obtained by the saponification of spermaceti.

ETHER. (*Ethylic Ether*, *Æther Sulphuricus*, *Hydric Ether*, *Hydrate of Ethylen*, *Oxide of Ethyl*, *Sulphuric Ether.*) A powerful diffusible stimulant, possessing also expectorant, antispasmodic, and narcotic properties. It is obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol, by distillation and rectification. It is called *sulphuric* ether, because it was formerly supposed to contain sulphuric acid, which is not the case.

Ether, Acetic. See *Acetic Ether.*

Ether, Amylo-Nitrous. A compound $C_{10}H_{11}O,NO_3$, presenting a yellowish liquid, of specific gravity 0.877, boiling at 96° C., of a peculiar spicy odor, and having a fruity taste.

Ether, Butyric. See *Butyrate of Ethylic Ether.*

Ether Capsules. See *Capsules of Ether.*

Ether, Compound Spirit. See *Compound Spirit of Ether.*

Ether, Gelatinized. An opaline trembling jelly, used as a local anæsthetic, applied to the seat of pain, spread on linen and covered with a piece of cloth.

Ether, Hydric. See *Ether.*

Ether, Hydriodic. See *Æther Hydriodicus.*

Ether, Hydrocyanic. See *Æther Hydrocyanicus.*

Ether, Hyponitrous. (*Pure Nitrous Ether*, *Nitrate of Ether.*) A pale, yellow ether, having the smell of apples. It consists of one equivalent of nitrous acid and one of ether. Considered as a salt, its proper name would be nitrite of ether. It was formerly, though improperly, called nitric ether. It is the basis of sweet spirits of nitre.

Ether, Muriatic. See *Æther Muriaticus.*

Ether, Nitric. See *Ether*, *Hyponitrous.*

Ether, Nitrous. See *Ether*, *Hyponitrous.*

Ether, Œnanthic. (*Pelargonic Ether*, *Pelargonate of Ethylic Ether*, *Œnanthate of Oxide of Ethyl*) A peculiar ether discovered in wine. It is obtained toward the end of the distillation of wine, on the great scale, for making brandy.

Ether Pearls. See *Capsules of Ether.*

Ether, Pelargonic. See *Ether*, *Œnanthic.*

Ether, Pure. See *Æther Fortior.*

Ether, Pyroacetic. (*Acetone*, *Pyroacetic Spirit.*) A substance obtained by carefully distilling acetate of lime, and rectifying the product by repeated distillations.

Ether, Sulphuric. See *Ether.*

Ether Syrup. Take 440 parts of sugar, 490 parts of distilled water, 50 parts of alcohol, and 20 parts of pure ether; put into a bottle, shake, and preserve.

ETHEREAL EXTRACT OF MEZEREON. (*Extractum Mezerei Æthereum.*) An extract, in which ether forms part of the menstruum.

Ethereal Oil. (*Heavy Oil of Wine*, *Oleum Æthereum.*) An oil obtained from the distillation of alcohol with an excess of sulphuric acid. The product of the distillation is generally in two layers, consisting of water holding sulphurous acid in solution, and the other of ether containing the *heavy oil of wine;* this is exposed, that the ether may evaporate, and the remaining oil washed rapidly, to deprive it of all sulphurous acid. When heavy oil of wine is heated with four parts of water, sulphovinic acid is reproduced, and the separated ethylen floats on the surface as an oily substance, called *light oil of wine.*

Ethereal Tincture of Lobelia. (*Tinctura Lobeliæ Ætherea.*) Coarsely powdered lobelia, two ounces and a half;

spirit of ether, one pint; macerate for seven days, &c.

ETHERINE. See *Concrete Oil of Wine.*

ETHERIZATION. The effects produced by the inhalation of ether.

ETHEROLE. A pale yellow oily liquid, having an aromatic odor. The name is applied to the light oil of wine after it has deposited its concrete oil or stearoptene.

ETHERO-SULPHURIC ACID. See *Sulphovinic Acid.*

ETHERS. (*Ætherea.*) Peculiar, fragrant, sweetish, very volatile, and inflammable substances, generated for the most part by the action of acids on alcohol.

ETHIOPS MINERAL. See *Black Sulphuret of Mercury.*

ETHYL. A colorless inflammable gas, a constituent of ether, consisting of four equivalents of carbon and five of hydrogen. It can be isolated by the action of zinc on the iodide of ethyl.

Ethyl, Chloride See *Æther Muriaticus.*

Ethyl, Cyanide. See *Æther Hydrocyanicus.*

Ethyl, Iodide. See *Æther Hydriodicus.*

Ethyl, Nitrite. (*Nitrite of Oxide of Ethyl, Nitrous Ether.*) The chief ingredient of the spiritus ætheris nitrosi. It is very volatile and very dangerous when inhaled.

Ethyl, Oxide. See *Ether.*

ETHYLAMIN. A peculiar volatile alkaloid, obtained from Ethylic narcotina by distillation with potassa.

ETHYLATED BENZOLE. A compound having the composition $C_{12}H_5+C_4H_5$, obtained from monobromated benzole.

ETHYLEN. See *Concrete Oil of Wine.*

Ethylen, Bichloride. See *Bichloride of Ethylen.*

Ethylen, Hydrocyanate. See *Æther Hydrocyanicus.*

Ethylen, Muriate. See *Æther Muriaticus.*

ETHYLIC ETHER. See *Ether.*

Ethylic Narcotina. A homologous modification of narcotina.

ETHYLICONIA. A homologous base, consisting of twenty equivalents of carbon, nineteen of hydrogen, and one of nitrogen, which has been obtained from a specimen of conia containing no methyliconia.

ETIOLOGY. That branch of medical science which treats of the causes of disease.

EUCALYNE. An uncrystallizable principle, composed of $C_{12}H_{12}O_{12}+2HO$, contained in Australian manna, accompanying melitose.

EUCALYPTIN. A peculiar pectin-like substance, discovered in Botany Bay kino.

EUCALYPTUS. A genus of trees including many species, most of which are natives of Australia. The trees, which attain a very great size, have entire, leathery leaves, containing a considerable amount of volatile oil.

Eucalyptus Dumosa. A tree, growing in New Holland, the leaves of which produce a kind of manna, used by the natives for food.

Eucalyptus Globosus. A large tree, growing in Australia, the leaves of which, in infusion, have been successfully used in fevers.

Eucalyptus Mannifera. A tree, growing in New South Wales, which produces, by exudation, a substance closely resembling manna.

Eucalyptus Resinifera. A brown gum tree, growing in New Holland, which produces the concrete substance known as Botany Bay kino.

EUCHROITE. A mineral of a light emerald-green color, transparent and brittle; the arseniate of copper.

EUGENIA CARYOPHYLLATA. See *Caryophyllus.*

Eugenia Pimenta. (*Myrtus Pimenta.*) The tree which produces the well-known berries called allspice or Jamaica pepper. It grows in the West Indies, Mexico, South America, and Jamaica.

EUGENIC ACID. See *Caryophyllic Acid.*

EUGENIN. A crystallized principle which forms in the water distilled from cloves, and is gradually deposited.

EUONYMIN. A bitter principle, obtained from wahoo bark.

EUONYMITE. A saccharine, crystallizable substance, closely resembling mannite, but differing in form and melting-point, obtained from the fresh inner bark of *Euonymus Europæus.*

EUONYMUS. A genus of plants including the wahoo.

Euonymus Americanus,
Euonymus Europæus.
Species of Euonymus possessing properties similar to the officinal species, E. atropurpureus.

Euonymus Atropurpureus. A plant known by the several names of *Wahoo, Spindle Tree,* and *Burning Bush.* It grows in this country. The bark is used as a tonic, hydragogue cathartic, diuretic, and antiperiodic.

Euonymus Tingens. A species of Euonymus, the inner bark of which is beautifully yellow, and used in India for dyeing, and in diseases of the eye.

EUPATORIN. A name proposed for the active principle of boneset, when discovered.

EUPATORIUM. A genus of plants, including the boneset.

Eupatorium. (*Thoroughwort, Boneset.*) The tops and leaves of Eupatorium perfoliatum. They are tonic, diaphoretic, emetic, and aperient.

Eupatorium Aya-pana. A species growing in Brazil, the leaves of which were formerly much used as an aromatic bitter.

Eupatorium Cannabinum. A European species, formerly used as a purgative.

Eupatorium Incarnatum. A species of Eupatorium growing in Texas, which is supposed to furnish the herb called *Mata,* which is used in New Mexico as an addition to tobacco in smoking. It is said, when burning, to have an odor like that of the *tonka bean,* and, when smoked with tobacco, to correct its disagreeable smell.

Eupatorium Nervosum. A species of Eupatorium favorite with the medical profession in Jamaica, where it is known by the name of *Bitter Bush.*

Eupatorium Perfoliatum. The officinal thoroughwort or boneset plant, growing in all parts of this country.

Eupatorium Pilosum,
Eupatorium Teucrifolium,
Eupatorium Verbenæfolium.
A species of Eupatorium, called *Wild Hoarhound,* growing in the Southern States, possessing properties similar to the E. perfoliatum.

Eupatorium Purpureum. (*Gravel Root.*) A species of Eupatorium growing in this country, possessing diuretic properties.

Eupatorium Salvia. A species of Eupatorium growing on the hills of the central provinces of Quillota, Valparaiso, Rancagua, &c., Chili, and is employed medicinally as a nervine.

EUPHORBIA. A genus of plants of many species.

Euphorbia Antiquorum. A plant growing in Egypt, Arabia, and the East Indies, supposed to be one of the sources of the concrete resinous juice called Euphorbium.

Euphorbia Canariensis. A species of Euphorbia growing in the Canary Islands and Western Africa.

Euphorbia Chilensis. A species of Euphorbia growing in Chili, where its juice is used as a drastic purgative.

Euphorbia Corollata. (*Blooming Spurge, Large-flowering Spurge, Milkweed.*) An erect plant, growing in various parts of the United States, the root of which is said to be an active emetic.

Euphorbia Hypericifolia. An indigenous species of Euphorbia, highly recommended as a remedy in dysentery, diarrhœa, menorrhagia, &c.

Euphorbia Ipecacuanha. See *American Ipecacuanha.*

Euphorbia Lathyris. A biennial plant, growing wild in this country, said to have been introduced from Europe. Called also *Mole Plant* and *Caper Plant,* the former, under the impression that moles avoid it.

Euphorbia Maculata. A species of Euphorbia possessing properties similar to those of E. hypericifolia.

Euphorbia Officinarum. A species of Euphorbia growing in the north of Africa and at the Cape of Good Hope.

Euphorbia Oil. A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of Euphorbia lathyris. It is a powerful purgative.

Euphorbia Prostrata. (*Gollindrinera.*) A species of Euphorbia, abundant in the Southwestern States and in Mexico. Said to be an antidote to the poison of serpents.

EUPHORBIACEÆ. A family of plants including the genera Ricinus, Rottlera, Euphorbia, Croton, Petalostigma, Curcas, &c.

EUPHORBIUM. The concrete resinous juice of several species of Euphorbia. It is a violent emetic and cathartic, and capable of producing vesication when externally applied.

EUPHORBON. A substance analogous to lactucon, obtained from Euphorbium.

EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS. (*Eyebright.*) A small annual plant, common to Europe and this country. It is bitterish and astringent, and was formerly used in disorders of the eyes.

EUPION. An inodorous, insipid, limpid, and colorless liquid, obtained from animal tar, and Dippel's animal oil.

EUPURPURIN. An oleoresin, of a thick, pilular consistence, dark greenish-brown color, having a faint, peculiar smell, and a slightly nauseous taste, obtained from Eupatorium purpureum.

EUROPEAN RHUBARB. A variety of rhubarb growing in Europe, particularly in England, France, and Belgium.

EUXANTHIC ACID. (*Purree, Purreic Acid, Indian Yellow.*) A peculiar acid in small crystals of a light yellow color, obtained from Indian Yellow. It dissolves sparingly in water, abundantly in hot alcohol, and its composition is $CHO,C_{42}H_{16}O_{20}$.

EVACUANT. A medicine which promotes the natural secretions and excretions; a cathartic.

EVAPORATE. To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; to escape and be dissipated, either in visible vapor, or in particles too minute to be visible; to convert from a liquid or solid state into a gaseous, by the agency of heat, especially by the slow agency of natural heat.

EVAPOROMETER. An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time.

EVERITT'S SALT. An insoluble compound of two equivalents of cyanide of iron and one of cyanide of potassium, resulting from the decomposition of ferrocyanide of potassium by sulphuric acid.

EVERNIC ACID. An acid obtained from Evernia prunastri, and composed of $C_{34}H_{16}O_{14}$.

EXANTHALOSE. Native sulphate of soda.

EXCIPIENT. Any inert or slightly active substance used in preparing remedies, as a vehicle or medium of administration for the medicinal agents. Gum arabic, honey, simple syrup, bread, extract of dandelion, &c., are often used as excipients.

EXCITANT. A medicine which arouses the vital activity of the body; a stimulant.

EXHALATION. Evaporation.

EXHALENT. Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating.

EXHAUST. To draw out or drain off completely.

EXOGONIUM PURGA. The jalap plant, called also *Ipomæa jalapa* and *Ipomæa purga*. It is a native of Mexico.

EXOSTEMMA. A term applied to a new genus of Peruvian bark trees. They are characterized by the projection of the stamens beyond the corolla.

Exostemma Caribæa. A Caribean species of Exostemma.

Exostemma Floribunda. The species of Exostemma which produces the *St. Lucia bark* or *Quinquina pitou.*

EXOTIC. Not native; introduced

from a foreign country; foreign, as an exotic plant.

EXPECTORANT. A medicine which promotes discharges from the lungs or throat.

EXPLODE. To detonate; to burst with a loud report.

EXPLOSIVE. Capable of exploding.

EXPRESSED OIL OF NUTMEG. (*Oil of Mace.*) A concrete oil obtained by means of expression and heat from nutmegs.

EXPRESSED OILS. A term sometimes applied to fixed oils, from the mode in which they are procured.

EXPRESSION. The process of separating the last portions of tinctures and infusions from the dregs.

EXSICCANT. A medicine possessing the quality of drying.

EXTRACT. That which is extracted or drawn out. The active principle taken from any medicinal substance by heat, solution, distillation, evaporation, percolation, maceration, &c.

EXTRACTS, FLUID. The concentration of the active ingredients of medicinal substances into a smaller bulk in the liquid form.

EXTRACT OF ACONITE is obtained by evaporating the expressed juice of the leaves and flowering tops of aconite.

EXTRACT OF ACONITE, ALCOHOLIC, is obtained by exhausting aconite leaves with alcohol and evaporating.

EXTRACT OF BEEF, BORDEN'S. An extract of meat, prepared in Illinois, consisting exclusively of the solid ingredients of the flesh,-without addition even of common salt or other condiment. In the process of extraction it is exposed to sufficient heat to cook it thoroughly; and to fit it for use requires only hot water to dissolve it.

EXTRACT OF BEEF, LIEBIG'S. (*Extract of Flesh, Extract of Meat, Extractum Carnis.*) The process of this preparation consists in preparing a broth with equal parts of meat, cut fine, and of cold water; straining this through a linen cloth, evaporating it in a boiler over a naked fire till reduced to one-sixth of its volume, and then at a lower temperature, by means of a vacuum apparatus, bringing it to the consistence of an extract.

EXTRACT OF BELLADONNA. Bruise twelve ounces of belladonna-leaves in a stone mortar with a little water, and express the juice; then heat to the boiling-point; strain, and evaporate to the proper consistence.

EXTRACT OF BELLADONNA, ALCOHOLIC. Prepare six pints of tincture by percolating twenty-four ounces of belladonna-leaves with water and diluted alcohol; then evaporate to the consistence of an extract.

EXTRACT OF BITTERSWEET. (*Extractum Dulcamaræ.*) Exhaust twelve ounces of bittersweet with diluted alcohol by percolation; distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the proper consistence.

EXTRACT OF BUTTERNUT. (*Extractum Juglandis.*) Exhaust by percolation with water twelve ounces of butternut in moderately coarse powder. Boil the liquid to three-fourths of its bulk; strain, and evaporate to proper consistence.

EXTRACT OF CALABAR BEAN. (*Extractum Physostigmatis.*) Exhaust one pound of Calabar bean with four pints of rectified spirit by maceration and percolation; filter; distil off most of the spirit, and evaporate to the proper consistence.

EXTRACT OF ROSE-LEAF GERANIUM. A preparation formed by dissolving three ounces of oil of rose geranium in one gallon of alcohol.

EXTRACTIVE. A peculiar, immediate principle, which has been admitted in extracts. Thus, *bitter extractive* is the immediate principle of bitter vegetables.

EXUDATION. The act of flowing from a body through the pores, or by a natural discharge as juices.

EYEBRIGHT. See *Euphrasia Officinalis.*

EYESTONE. A small, calcareous stone, the operculum of a univalve shell, used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye, by being put into the inner corner of the eye under the lid, and allowed to work its way out at the outer corner, bringing with it any foreign substance.

Eye-Water. A medicated water or lotion for the eyes; a collyrium.

F.

FABA SANCTI IGNATII. See *Bean of St. Ignatius.*

FÆCES. Sediment, after infusion or distillation.

FAGARA OCTANDRA. See *Amyris Tomentosa.*

FAHAM. A kind of tea. See *Angræcum Fragrans.*

FAHLERZ. Gray copper ore. It contains copper, antimony, arsenic, and sulphur.

FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER. A thermometer universally employed in this country and Great Britain; its freezing-point of water is placed at 32°, and the boiling-point at 212°, and the number of intervening degrees is 180.

FALSE ANGUSTURA. See *Angustura.*

False Barks. A variety of barks, introduced into the market, and sold as closely resembling or identical with the febrifuge barks of Peru, which experience has proved to differ from them materially, both in chemical composition and medical virtues. They are generally procured from trees formerly ranked among the Cinchonas, but now arranged in other genera. They are distinguished from the true Peruvian bark by the absence of its peculiar alkaloids.

False Columbo. See *Columbo, False.*

False Mannas. Species of manna obtained by exudation from *Tamarix Gallica, Alhagi Maurorum, Eucalyptus mannifera, Eucalyptus dumosa, Larix Europæa* or *Pinus larix, Larix cedrus,* and *Pinus Lambertiana.* They differ principally from the true manna in containing no mannite.

False Sarsaparilla. See *Aralia Nudicaulis.*

False Sunflower. (*Sneezewort, Helenium Autumnale.*) An indigenous, perennial herb, growing in all parts of the United States. The leaves and flowers dried and powdered are used as an errhine. It has been recommended in intermittent fever.

False Tin-Foil. A foil made by coating lead with tin, and rolling it out into thin sheets.

False Tragacanth. See *Caramania Gum.*

False Unicorn Plant. (*Helonias Dioica, Starwort.*) A small, perennial, herbaceous plant, growing in this country, the bulbous root of which is used in colic and leucorrhœa.

FARINA. (*Wheat Flour, Farina Tritici.*) Flour made from the grain of *Triticum hibernum,* or *common winter wheat,* and other species.

Farina Tritici. See *Farina.*

FAT LUTE. A preparation made like putty, pipe-clay being substituted for whiting. It is applied to the joinings of apparatus, to prevent the escape of corrosive vapors.

Fat Manna. A variety of manna, collected in the latter part of October and November, when the juice is less disposed to concrete. It is in the form of a soft, viscous mass, containing few crystalline fragments, of a brown or yellowish-brown color, and full of impurities.

FEBRIFUGE. A medicine that reduces or mitigates fever; having the quality of subduing fever; an antifebrile.

FEBURE'S REMEDY FOR CANCER. A preparation, consisting of ten grains of arsenious acid, dissolved in a pint of distilled water, to which is added an ounce of extract of conium, three fluid ounces of solution of subacetate of lead, and a fluid drachm of tincture of opium. His formula for internal exhibition was: arsenious acid, two grains; rhubarb, half an ounce; syrup of chicory, q. s.; distilled water, a pint. Of this mixture a tablespoonful was given every night and morning, with half a fluid ounce of syrup of poppies. Increase the dose gradually to six tablespoonfuls.

FECAL. Pertaining to dregs.

FECULA. The nutritious part of wheat, starch, or farina; called also amylaceous fecula; the green matter of plants; chlorophyll.

FEL BOVINUM. (*Ox Gall.*) The bile of the ox; it is a viscid fluid, of a green or greenish-yellow color, a peculiar nauseous odor, and a bitter taste. It is said to contain *bilin*, *chol'pyrrhin*, mucus, extractive matters, a peculiar, fatty matter called *cholesterin*, oleate, margarate, and stearate of soda, sulphate, phosphate, and lactate of soda, chloride of sodium, and phosphate of lime.

Fel Bovinum Purificatum. (*Purified Ox Bile.*) The bile of the ox purified by mixing one pint of it with two pints of rectified spirit, agitating it in a bottle, setting it aside for twelve hours until the sediment subsides, decanting the clear solution, and evaporating in a porcelain dish by a water-bath to a suitable consistence.

Fel Tauri. Ox gall and alcohol, sp. gr. 0.83, equal parts. Mix; let stand, and filter. Distil the alcohol, and to the residue add purified animal charcoal, till a small portion, when filtered, has a light yellow color; then filter, and evaporate to dryness.

FELLINIC ACID. A resinous acid obtained by the action of acids on bilin.

FEMALE FERN. See *Aspidium Filix Fœmina.*

FENNEL. (*Fœniculum.*) The fruit or seeds of *Fœniculum vulgare* or *Anethum fœniculum*, which see.

Fennel Flower, Small. (*Nigella Sativa, Nutmeg Flower.*) A small, annual plant, growing wild in Syria and the south of Europe, and cultivated in various parts of the world. The seeds, *Semen Nigellæ*, are of a strong, agreeable, aromatic odor, like that of nutmegs, and a spicy, pungent taste. They contain a volatile and fixed oil, and a peculiar bitter principle, denominated *Nigellin.* They are considered as stimulant, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue.

Fennel Fruit. (*Fœniculi Fructus.*)

Fennel Water. See *Aqua Fœniculi.*

FENUGREEK. (*Trigonella Fœnum-græcum.*) An annual plant, growing spontaneously in Southern Europe, and cultivated in France and Germany, the seeds of which have an oily, bitterish, farinaceous taste, a peculiar odor, and contain fixed and volatile oil, mucilage, bitter extractive, and a yellow coloring substance. They are employed in the preparation of emollient cataplasms, enemata, and enter into some officinal ointments and plasters. They are used also in the preparation of horse or condition powders.

FERMENT. To undergo fermentation.

FERMENTATION. That change of organic substances by which their starch, sugar, gluten, &c., under the influence of water, air, and warmth, are decomposed, usually with evolution of gas and heat, and their elements are recombined in new compounds. The saccharine fermentation changes starch and gum into sugar; the *vinous* converts sugar into alcohol; the *acetous* changes alcohol and other substances into vinegar; the *viscous* converts sugar into a mucilaginous substance; the *putrefactive* attends the decomposition of substances containing nitrogen.

FERMENTUM. See *Cerevisiæ Fermentum.*

FERN. An order of cryptogamous plants, the *Filices*, which have their fructification on the back of the fronds or leaves.

Fern, Female. See *Aspidium Filix Fœmina.*

Fern, Male. See *Aspidium Filix Mas.*

FERNAMBUCO WOOD. See *Brazil-Wood.*

FERONIA ELEPHANTUM. A tree, growing in Hindostan, which produces a gum similar to gum arabic.

FERRATED ELIXIR OF CINCHONA. See *Elixir Cinchona Ferrated.*

FER REDUIT. (*Ferri Pulvis.*) A French name for reduced iron.

FERREIRA SPECTABILIS. A tree, growing in Brazil, from which a resin is collected, known in some parts of the country as *Sulphato*, in others as *Resina d'Angelim Pedra*.

FERRI ARSENIAS. See *Arseniate of Iron*.

Ferri Bromidum. See *Bromide of Iron*.

Ferri Carbonas Saccharata. See *Carbonate of Iron, Saccharine*.

Ferri Carburetum. See *Black Lead*.

Ferri Chloridi Tinctura. The muriated tincture of iron.

Ferri Chloridum. See *Chloride of Iron*.

Ferri Citras. See *Citrate of Iron*.

Ferri et Ammonia Citras. See *Citrate of Iron and Ammonia*.

Ferri et Ammoniæ Sulphas. Ammonia Ferric Alum.

Ferri et Ammoniæ Tartras. (*Tartrate of Iron and Ammonia.*) A salt prepared by dissolving six troy ounces of tartaric acid in two pints of distilled water, saturating the solution with carbonate of ammonia, then adding six ounces more of tartaric acid, dissolved in half a pint of distilled water, and mix the solutions. With two pints and a half of solution of tersulphate of iron, prepare the hydrated oxide of iron according to the formula for that preparation, and add it gradually to the solution of bitartrate of ammonia, kept at the temperature of 150°, until it is no longer dissolved. Then filter the solution, and evaporate to the consistence of syrup. Lastly, spread it on plates of glass, so that in drying it may crystallize in scales.

Ferri et Magnesiæ Citras. See *Citrate of Iron and Magnesia*.

Ferri et Potassa Tartras. (*Ferrum Tartaratum, Tartrate of Iron and Potassa, Tartarated Iron, Potassiotartrate of Iron.*) Prepare with a pint of solution of tersulphate of iron the hydrated oxide of iron, according to the formula for that preparation. Mix seven troy ounces of cream of tartar with four pints of distilled water; heat the mixture to 140°; keep it at that temperature, and gradually add the hydrated oxide; stir frequently until it ceases to be dissolved; then filter the solution, evaporate it, by means of a water-bath, to the consistence of syrup, and spread it upon plates of glass or porcelain, so that on drying the salt may be obtained in scales.

Ferri et Quiniæ Citras. See *Citrate of Iron and Quinia*.

Ferri Ferrocyanidum. (*Ferri Ferrocyanuretum, Ferrocyanide of Iron, Pure Prussian Blue, Ferrocyanuret of Iron.*) Dissolve nine troy ounces of ferrocyanide of potassium in two pints of water, and add the solution gradually to a pint of solution of tersulphate of iron, previously diluted with a pint of water; stir the mixture during the addition. Then filter the liquid, and wash the precipitate on the filter with boiling water, until the washings pass nearly tasteless. Lastly, dry it and rub it into powder. A tonic, febrifuge, and alterative.

Ferri Ferrocyanuretum. See *Ferri Ferrocyanidum*.

Ferri Filum. (*Ferri Ramenta, Limatura Ferri.*) Iron wire, iron filings.

Ferri Iodidi Syrupus. (*Liquor Ferri Iodidi, Syrup of Iodide of Iron, Solution of Iodide of Iron.*) Mix two troy ounces of iodine and three hundred grains of iron wire, cut in pieces, with three fluid ounces of distilled water, in a flask of thin glass; shake the mixture occasionally until the reaction ceases and the solution has acquired a green color and lost the smell of iodine. Now introduce a pint of simple syrup into a graduated bottle, heat it by a water-bath to 212°, and, through a small funnel inserted in the mouth of the bottle, filter into it the solution already prepared. When this has passed, close the bottle, shake it thoroughly, and when the liquid has cooled add sufficient syrup to make the whole measure twenty fluid ounces. Lastly, again shake and transfer its contents to two-ounce vials, which must be well stopped.

Ferri Iodidum. (*Iodide of Iron.*) Place in a flask three troy ounces of iodine, one ounce and a half of iron wire, and twelve fluid ounces of water, and, having heated the mixture gently for about ten minutes, raise the heat, and boil until the froth becomes white. Pass the solution as quickly as possible through a wetted calico filter into a dish of polished iron, wash the filter with three fluid ounces of water, and boil down until a drop of the solution, taken out on the end of an iron wire, solidifies on cooling. Then pour it out on a porcelain dish, and, as soon as it has solidified, break it into fragments, which should be kept in well-stopped bottles.

Ferri Lactas. (*Lactate of Iron.*) Mix a fluid ounce of lactic acid with a pint of distilled water in an iron vessel, add half a troy ounce of iron filings, and digest the mixture on a water-bath, supplying distilled water from time to time to preserve the measure. When the action has ceased, filter the solution, while hot, into a porcelain capsule, and set it aside to crystallize. At the end of forty-eight hours, decant the liquid, wash the crystals with a little alcohol, and dry them on bibulous paper. By evaporating the mother liquor, filtering while hot, and setting it aside, more crystals may be obtained.

Ferri Nitratis Liquor. (*Liquor Ferri Pernitratis, Solution of Nitrate of Iron, Solution of Pernitrate of Iron, Solution of Ternitrate of Sesquioxide of Iron.*) Mix two ounces and a half of finely-cut iron wire with twelve fluid ounces of distilled water, in a wide-mouthed bottle, and add to the mixture, in small portions at a time, with frequent agitation, three troy ounces of nitric acid (of the specific gravity 1.42), previously mixed with six fluid-ounces of distilled water, moderating the reaction by setting the vessel in cold water, in order to prevent the occurrence of red fumes. When the effervescence has nearly ceased, agitate the solution with the undissolved iron until a portion of the liquid, on being filtered, exhibits a pale green color. Then filter the liquid, and, having poured it into a capacious porcelain capsule, heat it to the temperature of 180°, and add the remainder of the nitric acid. When the effervescence has ceased, continue the heat until no more gas escapes; then add sufficient distilled water to bring the liquid to the measure of thirty-six fluid ounces.

Ferri Oxidum Hydratum. (*Ferri Peroxidum Humidum, Ferrugo, Hydrated Oxide of Iron, Hydrated Peroxide of Iron, Hydrated Sesquioxide of Iron, Moist Peroxide of Iron.*) To a pint of solution of tersulphate of iron, mixed with three pints of water, add water of ammonia, with constant stirring, until in slight excess. Then pour the whole on a wet muslin strainer, and wash the precipitate with water until the washings pass nearly tasteless. Lastly, mix the precipitate with sufficient water to make the mixture measure a pint and a half, and transfer it to a wide-mouthed bottle, which must be well stopped.

Ferri Oxidum Magneticum. (*Magnetic Oxide of Iron, Martial Ethiops.*) Dissolve two ounces of sulphate of iron in two pints of water, and add to it five and a half ounces of solution of persulphate of iron; then mix this with four pints of solution of soda and stir well together. Boil the mixture, let it stand for two hours, stirring it occasionally; then put it on a calico filter, and when the liquid has drained away wash the precipitate with distilled water until what passes through the filter ceases to give a precipitate with chloride of barium. Lastly, dry the precipitate at a temperature not exceeding 120°.

Ferri Perchloridi Liquor. (*Solution of Perchloride of Iron.*) Mix together five fluid ounces of strong solution of perchloride of iron and fifteen fluid ounces of distilled water.

Ferri Pernitratis Liquor. See *Ferri Nitratis Liquor.*

Ferri Peroxidum. (*Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum, Hydrated Peroxide of Iron, Peroxide of Iron, Sesquioxide of Iron.*) Dry one pound of moist peroxide of iron, at a temperature not exceeding 212°, until it ceases to lose weight; then reduce it to a fine powder.

Ferri Peroxidum Humidum. See *Ferri Oxidum Hydratum.*

Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum. See *Ferri Peroxidum.*

Ferri Phosphas. (*Phosphate of Iron.*) Dissolve five ounces of sulphate of iron and six ounces of phosphate of soda, each separately, in four pints of water; mix the solutions, and set the mixture aside that the precipitate may subside. Pour off the liquor, wash the precipitate with hot water, and dry.

Ferri Pulvis. (*Iron Reduced by Hydrogen, Ferrum Redactum, Reduced Iron, Quevenne's Iron, Powder of Iron.*)

Ferri Pyrophosphas. (*Pyrophosphate of Iron.*)

Ferri Ramenta. (*Iron Filings, Ferri Filum, Iron Wire, Limatura Ferri.*)

Ferri Squamæ. (*Scales of Iron.*) Scales of iron, formerly officinal with the Dublin College, under the name of the *Black Oxide.* They were prepared from the scales found at the blacksmith's anvil, by washing them with water, separating them from impurities by a magnet, and reducing to powder. See *Ferri Oxidum Magneticum.*

Ferri Subcarbonas. See *Carbonate of Iron, Precipitated.*

Ferri Sulphas. (*Sulphate of Iron, Green Vitriol.*)

Ferri Sulphas Exsiccata. (*Dried Sulphate of Iron.*) Sulphate of iron, dried by exposure to heat, and reduced to a fine powder.

Ferri Sulphas Granulata. (*Granulated Sulphate of Iron.*) Sulphate of iron, prepared in minute granular crystals.

Ferri Sulphas Venalis. See *Commercial Sulphate of Iron*

Ferri Sulphuretum. (*Sulphuret of Iron.*) Protosulphuret of iron, prepared by melting together iron in small pieces and sublimed sulphur. It is used considerably for the purpose of obtaining sulphuretted hydrogen, which is extensively used in processes for isolating the active principles of medicinal substances.

Ferri Tannas. (*Tannate of Iron.*) An astringent and tonic salt, a popular application to ringworm, prepared by dissolving 44 parts of precipitated subcarbonate of iron, moderately dried, in a boiling solution of 9 parts of pure tannic acid, evaporating the solution at the temperature of 176° in a porcelain vessel, until it becomes thick, pouring it out on a glass or porcelain plate, and drying it with a gentle heat.

Ferri Valerianas. (*Valerianate of Iron.*) A salt of iron employed in chlorosis and hysterical affections.

FERRIC ACID. (*Teroxide of Iron.*) An acid consisting of one equivalent of iron and three of oxygen. It may be obtained in union with potassa by passing chlorine through a very concentrated solution of that alkali, holding the hydrated sesquioxide of iron in suspension.

FERRIDCYANIDE OF POTASSIUM. (*Red Prussiate of Potassa.*) A preparation used in dyeing and calico printing, formed by passing a current of chlorine through a solution of ferrocyanide of potassium until the liquid ceases to form a precipitate with a solution of sesquichloride of iron, and evaporating.

FERRO. (*Ferrum, Iron.*) Prefixed to compound names, denotes that iron enters into the composition of the substance.

FERROCYANATE OF POTASSA. (*Ferrocyanuret of Potassium, Ferroprussiate of Potassa, Prussiate of Potassa, Ferrocyanide of Potassium, Potassæ Prussias Flava, Yellow Prussiate of Potassa.*) A salt obtained by fusing animal substances, such as horns, hoofs, skins, woollen rags, old leather, and all substances rich in nitrogen, with carbonate of potash in an iron pot, lixiviating the crude product with water, and purifying the salt by crystallization. It is used chiefly for dyeing.

Ferrocyanate of Quinia. A salt prepared by boiling together two parts of sulphate of quinia, and three of ferrocyanide of potassium, in a very little water, pouring off the liquor from a greenish-yellow substance of an oily consistence which is precipitated, washing the latter with distilled water, then dissolving it in strong alcohol at 100° F., filtering it immediately, and afterwards evaporating the solution.

FERROCYANIC. Pertaining to, or derived from iron and cyanogen. *Ferrocyanic acid;* protocyanide of iron.

FERROCYANIDE. A compound of the protocyanide of iron with some other cyanide.

Ferrocyanide of Cadmium and Potassium. A yellowish-white precipitate, produced in solution of sulphate of cadmium on addition of ferrocyanide of potassium.

Ferrocyanide of Iron. See *Ferri Ferrocyanidum.*

Ferrocyanide of Potassium. See *Ferrocyanate of Potassa.*

Ferrocyanide of Zinc. (*Ferrocyanuret of Zinc.*) A salt prepared by double decomposition between hot solutions of ferrocyanide of potassium and sulphate of zinc. It is used for the same purposes as the cyanide.

FERROCYANOGEN. (*Tercyanide of Iron.*) A compound radical formed of three equivalents of cyanogen and one of iron united with two equivalents of potassium.

FERROCYANURET OF POTASSIUM. See *Ferrocyanate of Potassa.*

Ferrocyanuret of Zinc. See *Ferrocyanide of Zinc.*

FERROPRUSSIATE OF POTASSA. See *Ferrocyanate of Potassa.*

FERRUGO. See *Ferri Oxidum Hydratum.*

FERRUM. (*Iron.*) Wrought iron in the form of wire or nails, free from oxide. It is pre-eminently a tonic, and peculiarly well fitted to improve the quality of the blood when impoverished from any cause.

Ferrum Aceticum Solutum. Solution of sesquiacetate of iron, specific gravity, 1.184; 100 parts contain 8 parts of iron.

Ferrum Ammoniatum. See *Ammoniated Iron.*

Ferrum Sesquichloratum Solutum. Solution of sesquichloride of iron prepared by passing chlorine through a solution of the protochloride till entirely oxidized.

Ferrum Redactum. See *Ferri Pulvis.*

Ferrum Tartaratum. See *Ferri et Potassæ Tartras.*

FERULA. A genus of plants which includes the asafœtida plant.

Ferula Ammonifera. A name formerly applied to the Dorema ammoniacum or Ammoniæ plant.

Ferula Asafœtida. A former name for the asafœtida.

Ferula Erubescens. A plant growing near the south coast of the Caspian, from which Galbanum is obtained.

Ferula Ferulago. (*Ferula Galbanifera.*) A plant, growing on the coasts of the Mediterranean, which has been supposed to produce the Galbanum.

Ferula Galbanifera. A plant identical with *Ferula ferulago*, which see.

Ferula Persica. A plant, growing in Persia, which is considered as one of the sources of asafœtida. It is supposed also by some to be the source of sagapenum, a moderate stimulant, resembling asafœtida, but much inferior.

Ferula Tingitana. A species of Ferula, from which is obtained the gum ammoniac of the ancients.

FERULYLE. A carbohydrogen, $C_{12}H_{12}$, homologous with *Allyle.*

FETID. Having an offensive smell.

Fetid Aloes. See *Aloes, Fetid.*

Fetid Spirit of Ammonia. See *Ammonia, Fetid Spirit of.*

FEVER BUSH. See *Benzoin Odoriferum.*

Fever Root. (*Fever Wort, Triosteum, Wild Ipecac.*) The root of Triosteum perfoliatum, a plant growing in most parts of the United States, the whole of which is bitter; the root is cathartic and emetic.

Fever Wort. See *Fever Root.*

FEVERFEW. See *Chrysanthemum Parthenium.*

FIAT. Let it be done; a command to do something.

FIBRE, FIBER. One of the delicate, thread-like or string-like portions of which the tissues of plants and animals are in part constituted.

FIBRIN. A peculiar organic compound, found in animals and vegetables, and also contained in coagulated blood. Pure fibrin is of a whitish color, inodorous, and insoluble in cold water, tough, elastic, and composed of thready fibres.

FIBROIN. An animal principle found in the interior of the fibres of silk.

FIBROUS. Containing or consisting of fibres.

FIBROUS CARTHAGENA BARKS. A variety of Peruvian barks.

FICOIDEÆ. A family of plants to which the genus *Mesembryanthemum* belongs.

FICUS. (*Fig.*) The dried fruit of the *Ficus carica* or Fig tree, growing in Europe. They are nutritious, laxative, and demulcent.

FICUS CARICA. See *Ficus.*

FICUS INDICA, FICUS RELIGIOSA. } Two species of Ficus, growing in the East Indies, which furnish the resinous substance known as *Shellac.*

FIG. See *Ficus.*

FIGWORT. (*Scrophularia Nodosa, Knotty-rooted Figwort.*) A plant, growing in Europe, the leaves of which are said to be anodyne and diuretic.

FILICES. A family of ferns, to which belong the genera Aspidium, Adiantum, Pellæa, Polypodium, Nephrodium, &c.

FILICIC ACID. A peculiar acid obtained from the oil of male fern root.

FILIX MAS. (*Male Fern.*) The rhizoma of *Aspidium filix mas*, which see.

FILLÆA SUAVEOLENS. See *Erythrophleum Guineense.*

FILM. A thin skin; a pellicle; a membranous covering.

FILTER. A strainer made of unsized paper, muslin, linen, or woollen cloth, charcoal, glass, sand, or other substance, through which liquors are passed for defecation.

FILTRATE. The liquid which has been filtrated or passed through a filter.

FILTRATION. By displacement. See *Percolation.*

FINE-LEAVED WATER HEMLOCK. See *Œnanthe Phellandrium.*

FIREWEED. See *Erechthites Hieracifolia.*

FIR WOOL. A fibrous substance prepared from the leaves of Pinus sylvestris and other species of Pinus and Abies, which is made into wadding and clothing, and used in the treatment of rheumatism, chronic skin affections, &c.

FIR WOOL EXTRACT. An extract of the leaves of the Pinus sylvestris, used for similar purposes as the fir wool.

FIR WOOL OIL. A volatile oil, distilled from the leaves of the Pinus sylvestris, and other species, and used internally and externally as a remedy for rheumatism, palsy, chronic skin affections, &c., &c.

FISETIC ACID. (*Fisetine*) A yellow coloring substance, in long, crystalline needles, obtained from the fustic of Rhus cotinus or Hungarian fustic.

FISETINE. See *Fisetic Acid.*

FISH GLUE See *Isinglass.*

FISHERY SALT. A variety of common salt.

FITZROYA PATAGONIA. A gigantic tree, abounding on the Cordilleras in the neighborhood of Chiloe. The bark and resin are in use in Chili. The fibres of the bark are used for various technical purposes; the resin yields a good varnish.

FIXED. Settled; established; firm.

FIXED AIR. An invisible fluid, heavier than common air, and fatal to animal life; called also carbonic acid.

FIXED BODIES. Those bodies which cannot be volatilized or separated by a common menstruum without difficulty.

FIXED OILS. (*Olea Fixa, Expressed Oils.*) Oils which are not operated on, or but slightly, by the vaporizing influence of caloric.

FLAG, BLUE. See *Iris Versicolor.*

FLAG, SWEET. See *Calamus.*

FLAKE. A loose, filmy, or scale-like mass of anything; a film, fleck, lamina, layer; as, a flake of manna.

FLAKE MANNA. (*Manna Cannulata.*) The purest quality of manna, which exudes spontaneously or by incisions from the Fraxinus ornus, and of F. rotundifolia, during the hottest and driest weather in July and August.

Flake White. The purest white lead, in flakes or scales. A subnitrate of bismuth or pearl white.

FLAMMULA JOVIS. An old name for the plant *Clematis erecta.*

FLASK. A narrow-necked vessel for holding fluids of various capacities.

FLAVESCENT. Yellowish.

FLAVINE. A vegetable extract, in the form of a light-brown or greenish-yellow powder, and containing a large proportion of tannin and coloring matter.

FLAX. (*Linum Usitatissimum.*) The common flax, an annual plant, almost everywhere cultivated, the seeds of which are demulcent and emollient.

Flax, Purging. (*Linum Catharticum.*) An annual plant, growing in Europe. It is very bitter and somewhat acrid. It was formerly used as a gentle cathartic, but now as a remedy in muscular rheumatism and dropsy with disease of the liver.

FLAXSEED. (*Linum.*) The seed of Linum usitatissimum. See *Flax.*

Flaxseed Cataplasm. See *Cataplasma Lini.*

Flaxseed Meal. (*Linseed Meal, Lini Farina.*) Ground flaxseed.

Flaxseed Oil. (*Oleum Lini.*) The oil obtained by expression from flaxseed. It is a laxative in the dose of a fluid ounce.

FLEABANE. See *Erigeron.*

FLEAWORT. (*Plantago Psyllium.*) A species of plantago, growing in the south of Europe, the seeds of which, called *Semen Psyllii,* closely resemble flaxseed in medical properties.

FLESH-COLORED ASCLEPIAS. See *Asclepias Incarnata.*

FLEXIBLE COLLODION. See *Collodion, Flexible.*

FLIES. See *Cantharis* and *C. Vittata.*

FLINT GLASS. A pure and beautiful glass, of great density and high refractive power, in which oxide of lead is a distinguishing ingredient. It was originally made of flints, hence the name.

FLIXWEED. (*Sisymbrium Sophia.*) A plant of the genus Sisymbrium, formerly officinal. It has been used externally in indolent ulcers, and the seeds internally in worms.

FLOCCULENT. Coalescing and adhering in flocks or flakes.

FLORENCE RECEIVER. A conical glass vessel, broad at the bottom and narrow towards the top, and very near its base furnished with a tubulure or opening, to which is adapted, by means of a pierced cork, a bent tube, so shaped as to rise perpendicularly to seven-eighths of the height of the receiver, then to pass off from it at right angles, and near the end to bear downwards.

FLORENTINE ORRIS. (*Iris Florentina.*) The rhizoma of Iris Florentina, a plant, native of Italy. It is cathartic and emetic. It enters largely into tooth-powders.

FLORES MARTIALES. See *Ammoniated Iron.*

FLORIDA ANISE TREE. (*Illicium Floridanum.*) An evergreen shrub or small tree, growing in Florida, along the coast which bounds the Gulf of Mexico. It possesses properties similar to those of anise, and may be substituted for that aromatic.

Florida Arrowroot. See *Zamia Arrowroot*

FLOTOVIA DIACANTHOIDES. A plant, commonly called *Palomao* and *Fullu* by the Chilians, abounding in the southern provinces of Rutuco and Rauco. A decoction of the bark is employed and praised for the treatment of convulsions.

FLOUR OF MEAT. A preparation of meat formed by drying it at a temperature generally below that necessary for coagulating albumen, so as to deprive it of all its water, and then by grinding it to a very fine powder.

Flour of Mustard. Ground mustard.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE. A plant of several species, of the genus Iris.

FLOWERING ASH. The Fraxinus ornus or Ornus Europæa, from which manna is obtained.

FLOWERS. A name applied to those products of sublimation which slightly cohere.

Flowers of Benzoin. See *Acid, Benzoic.*

Flowers of Sulphur. See *Sublimed Sulphur.*

Flowers of Zinc. (*Pompholix, Nihil Album, Lana Philosophica.*) A name formerly applied to the oxide of zinc when prepared by combustion.

FLUATE. A salt once supposed to be formed by fluoric acid, combined with a base, as fluate of alumina or of soda. These are properly fluorides.

FLUID. A body having particles which easily change their relative position, and move without a separation of the mass, and which easily yield to pressure; capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous; a body whose particles move easily among themselves and yield to the least force impressed, and which, when that force is removed, recovers its previous form.

Fluid Extracts. The active ingredients of medicinal substances concentrated into a small bulk in the liquid form.

FLUOBORATE. A compound of fluoboric acid with a base.

FLUOBORIC ACID. An acid consisting of fluorine and boron.

FLUOMANGANIC ACID. An acid prepared by adding hydrofluoric acid to an ethereal solution of perchloride of manganese.

FLUOMANGANOUS ACID. A compound prepared by adding hydrofluoric acid to an ethereal solution of perchloride of manganese. Its reactions are similar to those of the perchlorides; it forms unstable compounds with bases.

FLUOPHOSPHATE. A compound formed by the union of fluoric and phosphoric acids with a base.

FLUORIC. Pertaining to or obtained from fluorspar, as fluoric acid.

FLUORIDE. A compound of fluorine with a metallic or combustible base.

Fluoride of Ammonium. A compound which, when in solution, is used successfully for etching or writing on glass with an ordinary quill. It leaves distinctly the characters traced.

Fluoride of Sodium. A compound prepared from fluoride of calcium, carbonate of lime, sulphate of soda, and an excess of carbon.

FLUORINE. An element related to both chlorine and oxygen, but not known in the separate state. Combined with calcium, it forms fluoride of calcium or fluorspar; with hydrogen, it forms a gas called fluorhydric acid, which is a very powerful agent in corroding glass. It has been discovered in coal tar.

FLUOSILICATE. A compound of fluosilicic acid with a base.

Fluosilicate of Barium. A compound obtained by first treating fluosilicic acid with a little sulphate of baryta and filtering the acid, when it will yield the fluosilicate pure on treating it with pure hydrate of baryta.

FLUOSILICIC ACID. An acid composed of fluorine and silicon.

FLUX. A term used in the process of the reduction of metallic compounds. When some third substance interferes with the process, a substance capable of combining with it is added, called a *flux.*

Flux, Deflagrating. See *Deflagrating Flux.*

FLYCATCHER. (*Trumpet Plant, Huntsman's Cup.*) A yellow-flowered plant of Florida, the roots of which are said to possess extraordinary powers in the cure of diarrhœa.

Fly Powder. An imperfect oxide of arsenic, which, mixed with sugar and water, is used to kill flies; cobalt.

Fly Trap. (*Sarracenia, Side-saddle Plant.*) Sarracenia flava and S. variolaris are two Southern species of Sarracenia, the roots of which have been used in dyspepsia, sick headache, water-brash, gastralgia, &c.

FŒNICULI FRUCTUS. (*Fennel Fruit, Fennel, Fœniculum.*) The fruit of Fœniculum vulgare.

FŒNICULUM. See *Fœniculi Fructus.*

Fœniculum Dulce, } See *Anethum*
Fœniculum Vulgare. } *Fœniculum.*

Fœniculum Officinale. (*Sweet Fennel.*) A species of Fœniculum growing in the south of Europe. It is a variety of F. vulgare.

FOLIA MALABATHRI. See *Malabathri Folia.*

FOLIATED EARTH OF TARTAR. A name formerly applied to the acetate of potassa.

FOLIATION. The act of forming into leaves.

FOLLICLE. A simple pod, opening down the inner suture; a univalvular pericarp.

FOMENT. To apply warm lotions to; to bathe with warm water or medicated liquors.

FORENSIC. Belonging to courts of judicature; used in courts or in legal proceedings, as *Forensic Medicine.*

FORMAMIDE. A compound, prepared from the formiates of ammonia, lime, or soda, or from oxalate of ammonia, by dry distillation.

FORMIATE. A salt composed of formic acid and a base.

Formiate of Ammonia. A chemical homologue of acetate of ammonia. Its acid is a derivative of methyl, as acetic acid is of ethyl. It is employed in epilepsy and paralysis. It is analogous in its effects to the carbonate.

FORMIC ACID. An acid obtained originally from red ants, but now formed by artificial distillation. It is derived from methyl, and composed of $C_2H_2O_4HO$, CH_2O_2.

FORMULA. A prescription or recipe; an expression, by means of symbols and letters, of the constituents of a compound. A *rational formula* gives the exact proportion and grouping of the elements; an irrational or empirical formula does not.

FORMYL. The hypothetical base of formic acid.

Formyl Terchloride. See *Chloroform.*

Formyl Teriodide. See *Iodoform.*

FOSSIL. Dug out of the earth, as fossil salt, fossil coal, &c., &c.

Fossil Salt. (*Rock Salt, Sal Gemmæ.*) Common salt, in the solid and natural state.

FOTHERGILL'S PILLS. Pills composed of aloes, scammony, colocynth, and oxide of antimony.

FOUNTAIN TREE. A tree in the Canary Isles which distils water from its leaves.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION. See *Arsenical Solution.*

FOXGLOVE. See *Digitalis.*

FRACTIONAL DISTILLATION. A process of distillation by which the operator has complete and easy control of the temperature of the vapors given off, and can consequently readily separate volatile liquids of different specific gravity and different boiling-points.

FRANGIPANNI. A perfume derived from or imitating the odor of a flower produced by a West India tree, of the genus Plumiera.

FRANGULÆ CORTEX. See *Cortex Frangulæ.*

FRANGULIN. A peculiar principle, obtained from the bark of *Rhamnus frangula* by means of ammoniated water. The decoction is precipitated by hydrochloric acid and the precipitate boiled with alcohol. The alcoholic solution is then precipitated with basic acetate of lead, the precipitate decomposed by sulphhydric acid, and the frangulin extracted by boiling alcohol.

FRANKINCENSE. The concrete juice of Thus Americanum, Pinus tæda, common frankincense, and other species of pine. Olibanum constituted the frankincense of the ancients.

Frankincense of Sierra Leone. See *Daniella thurifera.*

FRASERA,
FRASERA CAROLINENSIS,
FRASERI WALTERI.
See *American Columbo.*

FRASERIN. A peculiar, resinous principle, obtained from the root of American Columbo.

FRAXIN. A peculiar principle of the bark of the Fraxinus excelsior. It has been detected also in the bark of the horse-chestnut.

FRAXINEÆ. A family of plants, including the genus *Fraxinus.*

FRAXINELLA, WHITE. See *Bastard Dittany.*

FRAXININ. A crystallizable, bitter principle obtained from the bark of the Fraxinus excelsior.

FRAXINUS. A genus of plants of several species, including the common ash tree.

Fraxinus Chinensis. The tree which produces the *China wax*, which see.

Fraxinus Excelsior. See *Ash, Common European.*

Fraxinus Ornus. See *Flowering Ash.*

Fraxinus Parviflora. A species of Fraxinus, from which a variety of manna is obtained.

FREEZING MIXTURE. A mixture of salt and snow, or of chemical salts, for producing intense cold.

Freezing-Point. That degree of a thermometer at which a fluid begins to freeze, applied particularly to water, whose *freezing-point* is at 32° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and zero on the Centigrade.

FRENCH BERRIES. The dried fruit of Rhamnus infectorius, a species of buckthorn.

French Boles. See *Bole.*

French Cement. A cement made by gradually adding finely-powdered slaked lime to caoutchouc, perfectly melted over a fire in a covered iron pot, stirring constantly until the mixture is so thick that, when removed from the fire, well beaten in a mortar, and moulded in the hands, it shall have the consistence of putty. It answers well for cementing glass.

French Chalk. A variety of indurated talc. It is used chiefly for marking cloth and for extracting grease spots.

French Ochre. A native, yellow, argillaceous or calcareous earth, generally mixed with oxide of iron, and employed in painting.

French Polish. A varnish for furniture invented in France, giving a brilliancy superior to that of any other polish, with less liability to injury. It is composed of shellac, gum copal, and gum arabic, dissolved in alcohol.

French Rhubarb. (*Rhapontic Rhubarb, Krimea Rhubarb.*) Rhubarb produced in France, and obtained chiefly from the Rheum rhaponticum, R. undulatum, and R. compactum. It bears considerable resemblance to Chinese rhubarb, but has a more disagreeable odor and astringent, mucilaginous taste. It has been employed to adulterate the finer kinds.

French Vinegar. (*Wine Vinegar, Acetum Gallicum.*) French vinegar is nearly one-sixth stronger than pure malt vinegar. It is prepared from white or red wine; the former is considered the best for the purpose.

French White. Pulverized talc.

FRÈRE CÔME'S ARSENICAL PASTE. A paste used in ulcerated surfaces. It is prepared by mixing water with a powder, consisting of ten grains of arsenious acid, two scruples of red sulphuret of mercury, and *ten grains of powdered animal charcoal, friable, easily crumbled or pulverized.*

FRIAR'S BALSAM. A name for a simplified form of the compound tincture of benzoin.

FRICTION. The act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition, abrasion.

Friction Powder. A composition of chlorate of potash and antimony which readily ignites by friction.

FRIT. The material of which glass is made after it has been calcined or baked in a furnace, but before fusion. It is a composition of silex and alkali, occasionally with other ingredients.

FRONDESCENCE. The time at which each species of plants unfolds its leaves; the act of bursting into leaf.

FRONTIGNAC. A species of French wine.

FROSTWEED, } See *Cistus Canadensis.*
FROSTWORT. }

FRUCTESCENCE. The time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity, and its seeds are dispersed; the fruiting season.

FRUCTIFICATION. The act of forming or producing fruit.

FRUCTOSE. A kind of sugar occurring, already formed, in honey and some fruits. It is a syrup-like liquid, incapable of crystallization, and changed to grape sugar by the action of dilute acids.

FRUIT SUGAR. See *Chulariose.*

FUCHSIN. (*Magenta.*) A beautiful purple, resulting from the reaction between anilin and chloride of tin.

FUCUS. A genus of seaweeds.

Fucus Crispus. See *Chondrus.*

Fucus Digitatus. A species of fucus or seaweed containing considerable iodine. See *Bladder-Wrack.*

Fucus Helminthocorton. (*Gigartina Helminthocorton.*) A species of fucus having some reputation in Europe as an anthelmintic, and is said to be febrifuge.

Fucus Vesiculosus. See *Bladder-Wrack.*

FULIGOKALI. A preparation formed by boiling, for an hour, twenty parts of caustic potassa and one hundred of shining soot, in powder, in a sufficient quantity of water. The solution, when cold, is diluted, filtered, and evaporated to dryness. It is used in the same affections as the anthrakokali.

FULIGO LIGNI. (*Soot.*) This well-known substance has a bitter empyreumatic and disagreeable taste. It consists of a pyrogenous resin united with acetic acid, potassa, lime, magnesia, acetate of ammonia, traces of nitric acid and creasote; to the presence of the latter it is supposed to owe its medicinal virtues as an antiseptic.

FULLER'S EARTH. A variety of clay, compact, but friable, unctuous to the touch, and of various colors, usually with a shade of green. It is used in scouring and cleansing cloth, as it imbibes the grease and oil used in preparing wool.

FULMAR OIL. A name of an oil obtained on the island of St. Kilda, of the northern part of Great Britain, from a sea-bird, a species of petrel, the Fulmar glacialis. It is said to possess properties similar to those of cod-liver oil.

FULMINATE. To detonate; to explode with a violent report; as *fulminating* mercury. A compound of fulminic acid with a base, as fulminate of mercury, silver, gold, &c.: these compounds detonate or explode by percussion, friction, or heat.

FUMARATE A salt formed by the combination of fumaric acid with a base.

FUMARIA. A genus of plants including the Fumitory.

Fumaria Officinalis. (*Fumitory.*) A small European plant, growing in this country, the leaves of which have been used in diseases of the liver, in scorbutic affections, and in eruptive diseases.

FUMARIACEÆ. A family of plants, to which the genus *Dicentra* belongs.

FUMARIC ACID. A peculiar acid, identical with fungic acid, obtained from several species of mushrooms, and composed of $2HO,C_8H_2O_6$.

FUMARIN,
FUMARINA. } The active principle of Fumaria officinalis.

FUMIGATING PASTILES. Pastiles prepared for fumigation, from 16 parts of benzoin, 4 of balsam of tolu, 4 of yellow saunders, 1 of labdanum, 48 of charcoal, 2 of nitre, 1 of tragacanth, 2 of gum arabic, and 12 of cinnamon-water, by reducing the solid ingredients to powder, and mixing the whole into a plastic mass, which is to be formed into cones, flattened at the base, and dried first in the air and then in a stove. They are used to perfume apartments.

FUMIGATION. The act of applying smoke to; to expose to smoke or gas.

FUMINELLA. A Brazilian plant, the flowers of which have been used to adulterate saffron.

FUMING. There are certain liquids which, by exposure to the air, fume or emit a visible smoke. Spirit of salt or muriatic acid does this. This liquid is a solution of hydrochloric acid gas in water, which absorbs it greedily, water at 40° F.

absorbing 480 times its own bulk of the gas. But water absorbs ammoniacal gas still more greedily; for at 32° F. it will take up 1050 times its volume of the gas, and yet the solution known as *liquor* or *aquæ ammoniæ*, does not fume on being exposed to the air. Why is this? It is said in answer to this question, that if the alkaline solution be heated, the whole of the gas can be driven out of the water at about 160° F.; but on heating the acid solution, it will part with gas until it has a density of 1.10 (at 60°), when it will have a boiling-point of 233° F., and will distil unchanged. Moreover, the alkaline solution is lighter than its own bulk of water; the acid solution is heavier. The presence of the ammonia lowers the boiling-point of water; the presence of hydrochloric acid gas has a contrary effect. Hence, the mode of combination between ammonia and water must be different from that between hydrochloric acid and water. The one must be a case of simple adhesion, the other of true chemical combination as well as adhesion. Ammonia let out into moist air, simply adheres to the moisture, and increases its volume. Vapor of alcohol, ether, &c., does the same. Now any amount of aqueous vapor that the air can maintain in an invisible elastic state at a given temperature, it can maintain with increased effect in the case of ammonia vapor, alcohol vapor, &c. Hence, the combination of these vapors with the moisture of the air is necessarily an invisible compound. Muriatic acid gas, on the other hand, let out into the air, combines chemically with the moisture, producing condensation or diminution in bulk. Hence the compound is visible, just as the condensation of pure steam in air produces visible vapor. Fuming nitric acid and Nordhausen sulphuric acid are also cases in point.

FUMING SULPHURIC ACID OF NORDHAUSEN. A kind of sulphuric acid obtained by distilling dried sulphate of iron in large stoneware retorts, heated to redness, and connected with receivers of glass or stoneware. The fuming acid distils over, and sesquioxide of iron is left in the form of *colcothar* or *polishing rouge*, called also *crocus*.

FUMITORY. See *Fumaria Officinalis*.

FUNGI. (*Mushrooms*.) An extensive family of cryptogamous plants, some of which are largely consumed as food, while others are poisonous. Those should be rejected for food which have a narcotic or fetid odor, or an acrid bitter taste, which grow in very moist places, and upon putrid substances, and which exude a milky, acrid, and styptic juice.

FUNGIC ACID. A peculiar acid obtained from several species of mushrooms. See *Fumaric Acid*.

FUNGIN. A peculiar principle obtained from several species of fungi. It is found in ergot, agaric, and several varieties of mushrooms.

FUNGOUS. Excrescent, spongy, soft; growing suddenly but not durable or substantial.

FUNGUS ROSARUM. See *Bedeguar*.

FUSAGASUGA BARK. See *Bogota Bark*.

FUSCINE. A brownish or dark-colored substance obtained from empyreumatic animal oils.

FUSE. To liquefy by heat; to render fluid; to dissolve; to melt; to be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

FUSED NITRATE OF SILVER. See *Argenti Nitras Fusa*.

FUSEL OIL. (*Grain Oil*.) See *Alcohol, Amylic*.

FUSIBLE. Capable of being melted or liquefied.

FUSIFORM JALAP. See *Convolvulus Orizabensis*.

FUSION. The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat alone without the aid of a solvent. *Watery fusion*, is the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization.

FUSTIC. A yellow dyewood obtained from Morus tinctoria (*Broussonetia tinctoria*), a tree growing in the West Indies. It is used chiefly for coloring.

G.

GADIC ACID. An acid obtained from turbid cod-liver oil, or from the clear oil by saponification.

GADUIN. A peculiar substance obtained by saponifying cod-liver oil with soda, and decomposing the soap by acetate of lead, and treating the resulting lead soap with ether. It is of a dark brown color, brittle, pulverizable when dry, without odor or taste, insoluble in water, soluble to some extent in ether and alcohol.

GADUS ÆGLIFINUS. (*Haddock Fish.*)

Gadus Callarias. (*Dorsch, Morrhua Americana.*)

Gadus Carbonarius. (*Coal Fish.*)
Gadus Merluccius. (*Hake Fish.*)
Gadus Molva. (*Sing Fish.*)
Gadus Pollachius. (*Pollock Fish.*)
Varieties of fish which contribute to the supply of the cod-liver oil of commerce.

Gadus Morrhua. (*Morrhua Vulgaris.*) The common codfish, from the livers of which cod-liver oil of commerce is obtained.

GAIARETINE. A peculiar principle obtained by heating guaiacin with diluted sulphuric acid.

GALACTIC. Of or pertaining to milk.

GALACTIN. A milky or waxy substance, obtained from the juice of the Galactodendron utile.

GALACTODENDRON. A genus of plants.

GALACTOMETER. An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk by indicating its specific gravity; a lactometer.

GALAM GUM. (*Hard Gum Galam.*) A name given to the product of two species of acacia; the *Acacia vereck* and the *A. nebued.*

GALANGA,
GALANGAL. } See *Alpinia Galanga.*

GALBANUM. The concrete juice of an undetermined plant. (See *Ferula Ferulago.*) It is a gum-resin, and enters into quite a number of plasters.

Galbanum Officinale. A title given to a new genus of umbelliferous plants, from which it is supposed the gum galbanum is obtained.

Galbanum Plaster. See *Emplastrum.*

GALEGA OFFICINALIS. (*Goat's Rue.*) A perennial European herb, formerly used in malignant fevers, worms, &c., now fallen into neglect. The roots of Galega Virginiana of this country are said to be diaphoretic and powerfully anthelmintic.

Galega Tinctoria. A plant which is said to afford indigo.

GALENA. Native sulphuret of lead; the principal ore from which the metal lead is extracted. It is said to contain minute quantities of silver and gold.

GALIPEA CUSPARIA. See *Angustura.*

GALIPOT. A white, resinous juice, which flows from pine or fir trees, and becomes hardened by spontaneous evaporation. When purified it is Burgundy pitch.

GALIUM APARINE. See *Cleavers.*

Galium Palustre. A species of Galium growing in France, used in epilepsy with advantage.

Galium Tinctorium. An American species of Galium, closely allied to the G. verum.

Galium Verum. See *Cheese Rennet.*

GALLA. (*Nutgalls, Galls.*) A morbid excrescence upon Quercus infectoria, caused by the punctures and deposited ova of certain insects, particularly those of the genus Cynips. They are powerfully astringent.

GALLATE. A salt formed by gallic acid combined with a base.

Gallate of Quinia. A salt obtained by double decomposition between a hot solution of sulphate of quinia and gallate of potassa. It is in crystalline granules or a white powder, almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and dilute acids.

Gallate of Silver. A salt formed by the addition of nitrate of silver to a concentrated, cold, aqueous solution of gallic acid, or by double decomposition between the gallate of an alkali and nitrate of silver. The solution of the gallate must contain an excess of gallic acid.

GALL-BLADDER. A small, membranous sac, shaped like a pear, seated on the under side of the liver, and containing gall.

Gall-Fly. See *Cynips*.

Gall-Nut. See *Galla*

GALLEY. An oblong, reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts, whose necks protrude through lateral openings.

GALLIC. Belonging to galls or oak-apples; derived from galls.

Gallic Acid. See *Acid*, *Gallic*.

Gallic Acid Fermentation. A term applied to a principle contained in galls, capable of fermenting and of converting tannic into gallic acid.

GALLINE. (*Pyrogallic Acid*, *Pyrogalline.*) An acid resulting from the igneous decomposition of gallic acid, and may be obtained by submitting extract of galls to the same treatment as that used for preparing benzoic acid from benzoin.

GALLIPOLI OIL. An inferior kind of olive oil, brought from Gallipoli, in the kingdom of Naples.

GALLIPOT. A glazed earthen pot of different sizes used to contain and preserve medicine.

GALLITANNIC ACID. A variety of tannic acid discovered in Galium aparine or Goose-grass.

GALLON. A measure of capacity for liquids, containing four quarts. The standard gallon of the United States contains 231 cubic inches, or 58,372.1754 grains, or 8.3389 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at its maximum density, and with the barometer at 30 inches. This is almost exactly equivalent to a cylinder of 7 inches in diameter and 6 inches in height, and is the same as the old English wine gallon. The beer gallon contains 282 inches. The English imperial gallon contains ten pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° Fahrenheit, and barometer at 30 inches, equal to 277.274 cubic inches. The old wine gallon of 231 inches and the ale gallon of 282 inches are still in use.

GALLOTANNIC ACID. (*Quercitannic Acid.*) A name given to the tannic acid procured from galls, in order to distinguish it from other varieties.

GALLS. See *Galla*.

Galls, Chinese. See *Chinese Galls*.

GALLUS BANKIVA. (*Gallus Domesticus*, *Phasianus Gallus.*) The common dunghill fowl.

GALVANISM. Electricity developed by chemical action between different substances without the aid of friction, as by connecting dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, with an intervening oxidizing fluid; called also *current electricity*, *galvanic electricity*, *voltaic electricity*, and *dynamic electricity*. The electricity thus produced is of the same nature as that given by the common machine, the only difference being that the mode of producing galvanism is continuous.

GALVANIZED IRON. Iron covered with zinc.

GALVANO-CAUSTIC. Relating to the use of galvanic heat as a caustic, especially in medicine.

GAMBEER, } An astringent extract,
GAMBIR. } prepared from a species of pale catechu called Nauclea gambir or Uncaria gambir.

GAMBOGE. (*Gambogia.*) The concrete juice of an undetermined tree. It is a powerful drastic hydragogue cathartic. See *Cambogia*.

GAMBOGIA. See *Gamboge*.

GAMBOGIC ACID. A name applied to the resinous principle of gamboge, on account of its neutralizing properties. It is composed of $C_{40}H_{18}O_{21}$.

GARANCINE. An extract of madder by means of sulphuric acid.

GARBLING OF DRUGS. The separation of drugs from all foreign substances and adulterations.

GARCINIA CAMBOGIA. A tree of Ceylon, once supposed to be the source of gamboge.

Garcinia Elliptica. A species of

Garcinia differing but slightly from Garcinia morella.

Garcinia Morella. (*Garcinia Pedicillata.*) The plant recognized by the British Pharmacopœia as the source of gamboge.

Garcinia Pedicillata. See *Garcinia Morella.*

GARDEN ENDIVE. See *Chicory.*

Garden Purslane. (*Portulaca Oleracea.*) An annual succulent plant growing in Europe and this country. It is said to be a cooling diuretic, and is used in scurvy and affections of the urinary passages. They have been used as greens boiled with meat.

GARDENIA CAMPANULATA. A tree growing in India, the fruit of which is used by the natives as a cathartic and anthelmintic.

Gardenia Grandiflora. A Chinese tree, the fruit of which is used in dyeing the yellow robes of the mandarins. It contains a coloring substance identical with that of saffron, called *Crocin*, which, by treatment with muriatic acid, yields another coloring substance called *Crocetin*, which is a true dyestuff.

GARGARISM. A gargle.

GARGLE. To wash or rinse the mouth or throat, preventing the liquid from being swallowed by an expulsion of air against it.

GARLIC. A plant of the genus Allium —Allium sativum—having a bulbous root, a very strong smell, and an acrid pungent taste. It is a general stimulant.

Garlic, Essential Oil of. A very volatile oil obtained from garlic, upon which its peculiar taste and smell depend.

GARRYACEÆ. An order of plants of which the *Garrya* is a genus.

GAS. An aeriform fluid; a term used at first by chemists as synonymous with *air*, but since restricted to fluids supposed to be permanently elastic, as oxygen, hydrogen, &c., &c., in distinction from vapors, as steam, which become liquid on a reduction of temperature. In present usage, since Faraday succeeded in liquefying many of the supposed gases, the term has resumed nearly its original signification, and is applied to any substance when in the elastic or aeriform state.

Gas Liquor. The ammoniacal liquor found in the condensing vessels of coal-gas works, from which large quantities of muriate of ammonia are obtained.

GASOGENE. A French apparatus for the preparation of carbonic acid water, suitable for pharmacists, who do not desire to dispense it as a beverage, but need to keep it on hand for prescription purposes.

GASOSCOPE. An instrument employed for the purpose of detecting bicarburetted hydrogen gas in any place.

GASTRIC JUICE. A liquid secretion of the mucous membrane of the stomach, whereby nitrogenous food is rendered soluble and capable of being absorbed, and other changes are effected essential to healthful digestion. The gastric juice of the inferior animals as a remedy has been used in the form of the liquid taken fresh from the stomach in the form of rennet or an infusion of the dried stomach, and in the form of pepsin, the distinct organic principle of the gastric juice.

GASTROLOBIUM BILOBIUM. A shrub, growing on meadows in Western Australia, supposed to be poisonous to cattle feeding on it. Fraas examined the leaves, but was unable to discover a poisonous principle.

GATHAGIN. A peculiar principle, identical with saponin, obtained from Agrostemma githago.

GAUCINA. See *Glaucina.*

GAULTHERIA. (*Partridge-Berry, Deerberry, Teaberry, Winter-Green, Mountain Tea.*) The leaves of Gaultheria procumbens, a small, indigenous, shrubby, evergreen plant, the leaves of which have the usual stimulant operation of the aromatics united with astringency.

Gaultheria Hispidula. A species of Gaultheria having properties allied to the Gaultheria procumbens.

Gaultheria Procumbens. See *Gaultheria.*

GAULTHERILEN. A peculiar carbohydrogen contained in the oil of wintergreen.

GAULTHERIN. A neuter principle, analogous to amygdalin, contained in the bark of the Betula lenta.

GAYACOL. (*Hydruret of Gayacyl, Pyrogayic Acid.*) A volatile oil obtained by the destructive distillation of guaiac. It is heavier than water.

GAYACYL HYDRURET. A name given to gayacol, from its resemblance to creasote.

GAY FEATHER. (*Liatris Spicata, Button Snakeroot.*) An indigenous perennial plant, growing in this country, the root of which has the odor of turpentine, a similar taste, and is used to cure the bite of snakes.

GAYOL. A volatile oil, obtained by the destructive distillation of guaiac, having an odor similar to the oil of bitter almonds.

GEADIC ACID. An acid composed of $C_{32}H_{30}O_4$, obtained by the decomposition of the oil of Arachis hypogeæ and the liquid fat of the Cetaceæ.

GEIN. An organic matter often contained in common waters, called also humus, humine, ulmine, &c.

GELATIN. An animal substance found in the skin, the cellular membranes and membranes generally, whose distinguishing character is that of dissolving in hot water, and forming a jelly on cooling. When pure, it is colorless, transparent, and insipid. It has been used as an article of diet, but is now regarded as destitute of nutritious qualities. Its purest form is isinglass, made from the air-bladder of fishes; glue and size are impure forms of it.

Gelatin Capsules. See *Capsules.*

GELATINIZED CHLOROFORM. Chloroform agitated in the cold with an equal weight of the white of an egg. A convenient mode of applying it to the skin by friction.

Gelatinized Ether. A preparation formed in the same manner as gelatinized chloroform, using four parts of ether to one part of the white of an egg.

GELIDIUM CORNEUM. A species of seaweed, from which Japan isinglass is obtained.

GELOSE. A peculiar principle resembling gelatin, though chemically different, obtained from Japan isinglass.

GELSEMINIA. (*Gelsemin.*) A peculiar alkaloid obtained from the root of the Gelseminum sempervirens

GELSEMINUM NITIDUM,
GELSEMINUM SEMPERVIRENS,
GELSEMIUM,
GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS.
See *Bignonia Sempervirens.*

GENERA, } Pertaining to a genus
GENERIC. } or kind.

GENISTA TINCTORIA. (*Dyer's Broom, Dyer's Weed, Green Weed.*) A low shrub, growing in Europe and this country, the flowering tops of which are used to dye yellow, and have with the seeds been used in medicine as a purgative and emetic.

GENTIAN. (*Gentiana.*) The root of *Gentiana lutea* or *Yellow gentian*, and other species. It is a splendid tonic.

Gentian, Blue. See *Gentiana Catesbæi.*

Gentian Mixture. (*Misturæ Gentianæ, Infusum Gentianæ Compositum.*) Macerate two drachms of sliced gentian root and thirty grains each of bruised coriander and orange-peel, cut small, in two ounces of proof spirit for two hours; then add eight ounces of water; macerate again for two hours, and strain through calico.

GENTIANA, } See *Gen-*
GENTIANA LUTEA. } *tian.*

Gentiana Catesbæi. (*Blue Gentian.*) A species of Gentiana growing in North and South Carolina, closely allied to the G. lutea and G. saponaria, to which it is little inferior.

Gentiana Chirayta. See *Agathotes Chirayta.*

Gentiana Macrophylla,
Gentiana Pannonica,
Gentiana Punctata,
Gentiana Purpurea,
Gentiana Quinqueflora,
Gentiana Saponaria.
} Species of Gentiana possessing virtues analo-

gous to those of the G. lutea, and used for similar purposes.

GENTIANACEÆ. A family of plants, which includes among its members the genera Ophelia, Erythrœa, Sabbatia, and Menyanthes.

GENTIANIN. (*Gentiopicrin.*) The crystallizable bitter principle of Gentian. It is soluble in water and alcohol, but not in ether, neutral, and ranks with the glucosides.

GENTIOGENIN. An amorphous substance resulting from the action of acids on Gentianin.

GENTIOPICRIN. See *Gentianin.*

GENTISIC ACID. (*Gentisin.*) A name given to a crystallizable substance, at one time supposed to be the active principle of gentian. It is composed of $C_{28}H_{10}O_{10}$.

GENTISIN. See *Gentisic Acid.*

GENUS. An assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others; a family. A single species, having distinctive characters that seem of more than specific value, may constitute a genus.

GEOCRONITE. A lead-gray or grayish-blue mineral, composed of sulphur, antimony, and lead, with a small proportion of arsenic.

GEOFFROYA INERMIS. See *Andira Inermis.*

Geoffroya Surinamensis. See *Andira Retusa.*

GERANIACEÆ. An order of plants, of which the genera Geranium, Erodium, and Pelargonium are members.

GERANIIN, } A principle obtained
GERANIN. } from the root of Geranium maculatum by evaporating an aqueous decoction of the root to dryness.

GERANIUM, }
GERANIUM MACULATUM. }
See *Cranesbill.*

Geranium Robertianum. (*Herb Robert.*) A species of Geranium growing wild in Europe and this country. It has been used in sore throat, jaundice, nephritic complaints, hemorrhages, consumption, fevers, &c., &c.

Geranium, Rose. (*Pelargonium Odoratissimum*) A well-known plant, much used for its odor. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, but grows in France and Turkey. Its perfume depends on its volatile oil, which is much used to adulterate oil of roses.

GERHARD'S TONIC TEA. Take of gentian, half a troy ounce; rhubarb, one drachm; ginger, two drachms. Bruise them thoroughly; mix them, and add bicarbonate of soda, one drachm. Infuse in a pint of boiling water, and give a wineglassful three times a day.

GERMAN CHAMOMILE. See *Chamomile.*

German Paste. A food for cage birds, made of pea meal, hemp-seed, raw meat, lard, and honey or molasses.

GERMANDER. See *Chamædrys.*

GETTYSBURG MINERAL SPRING. A spring situated near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. A gallon of its water contains bicarbonate of soda and bicarbonate of lithia, jointly, 46.05 grains; bicarbonate of potassa, a trace; 76.05 grains bicarbonate of magnesia; 81.00 grains bicarbonate of lime; a trace of bicarbonate of iron; 58.20 grains sulphate of lime; 10.00 grains of silica, and traces of chlorides and phosphates.

GEUM, }
GEUM RIVALE, } See *Avens, Water.*
GEUM URBANUM. }

GHEE. Butter clarified by boiling, and thus converted into an oil.

GHEIIVE or GEVE OPIUM. An opium occurring in the form of small, flat cakes with rounded edges, weighing from two to three ounces, and wrapped in poppy-leaves, with the smooth surface on the outside and the midrib in the centre, thus dividing the cakes into two portions. It is collected from red flowering poppies, and may be regarded as the finest opium.

GIGARTINA HELMINTHOCORTON. See *Fucus Helminthocorton.*

Gigartina Lichenoides. See *Ceylon Moss.*

GILLENIA. (*American Ipecacuanha, Indian Physic.*) A genus of plants, including two species of G. trifoliata and G. stipulacea; herbaceous and perennial plants growing in this country, the roots of which are emetic and tonic, and has been used as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

Gillenia Stipulacea, } See *Gillenia.*
Gillenia Trifoliata. }

GILLENIN. The active property of Gillenia.

GIN. A distilled spirit or alcoholic liquor, manufactured in Holland from rye and barley, and flavored with juniper berries and sometimes with hops.

GINGER. The rhizoma of Zingiber officinale or Amomum zingiber, a Hindostan plant, cultivated in the West Indies and in Africa. It is a well-known stimulant carminative.

Ginger Syrup. (*Syrupus Zingiberis.*) Evaporate six fluid ounces of tincture of ginger to three, with a gentle heat; then rub it first with a half ounce of carbonate of magnesia, and then with two ounces of sugar, and afterwards with four pints of water, gradually added; then filter. To the filtered liquor add one hundred and six ounces of sugar, dissolve with gentle heat, and strain.

GINSENG. (*Panax.*) The root of Panax quinquefolium, an indigenous plant, growing in this country. It is little more than a demulcent.

GIRASOL. The heliotrope plant.

GITHAGIN. A peculiar principle, allied to saponin, obtained from *Agrostemma Githago.*

GLACIAL. Having a glassy appearance, as crystals, as water acidulated by glacial acetic acid.

Glacial Acetic Acid. (*Radical Vinegar.*) See *Acetic Acid, Glacial.*

Glacial Phosphoric Acid. See *Acid, Glacial Phosphoric.*

GLAIRINE. A glassy substance which forms on the surface of some thermal waters.

GLANDERS. A contagious and very destructive disease of the mucous membrane in horses, characterized by a constant discharge from the nose.

GLASS. A substance or mixture, earthy, saline, or metallic, brought by fusion to the state of a hard, brittle, transparent mass, whose fracture is conchoidal.

Glass of Antimony. (*Vitrum Antimonii.*) An active antimonial, but, owing to its variable composition and unequal operation, is but seldom used. It is prepared from the tersulphuret of antimony by a partial roasting and subsequent fusion.

Glass of Borax. A transparent, solid mass, resulting from heating borax above a red heat, or until it melts into a limpid liquid, and afterwards cooling it. It is much used as a flux in assays with the blowpipe.

Glass of Lead. A preparation formed by a process similar to that for glass of antimony.

GLAUBER'S SALT. (*Sulphate of Soda, Vitriolated Soda.*) A salt existing extensively in nature, and artificially prepared by decomposing common salt by sulphuric acid in the manufacture of carbonate of soda. It is cathartic and diuretic.

GLAUCINA. (*Gaucina.*) An alkaloid obtained from the *Glaucium luteum.*

GLAUCIUM. A genus of glaucous evergreen plants, the juice of which is acrid and said to be poisonous; horn poppy.

GLECHOMA HEDERACEA. (*Nepeta Glechoma, Ground Ivy*) A small perennial herb, growing in Europe and this country. It is said to be gently stimulant and tonic, with a peculiar direction to the kidneys and lungs.

GLIADIN. That portion of gluten soluble in boiling alcohol and precipitated by water. It causes the formation of dough on kneading flour with water.

GLOBULAR. Spherical or nearly so.

GLOBULARIA ALYPUM. (*Globularia Turbith, Wild Senna of Europe.*) A small European shrub, the leaves of which are a mild and efficient cathartic, without the griping properties of senna. It resembles rhubarb in tonic power.

GLOBULE. A small particle of matter, of a spherical form. Small pills are sometimes called globules.

GLOBULIN. A substance closely allied to albumen.

GLONOIN. See *Nitroglycerin*.

GLU. A proximate principle identical with that which exudes from certain plants; it is contained in birdlime.

GLUCIC ACID. A colorless and very soluble acid, generated by the boiling of cane sugar for a long time with watery solutions of potassa, lime, or baryta, until the liquor becomes brown.

GLUCIN, } GLUCINA. } The only oxide of the metal glucinum; a white powder, without taste or odor, and insoluble in water. Its salts have a sweet taste, and hence its name.

GLUCINIUM, } GLUCINUM. } A metal which appears in the form of a grayish-black powder, and acquires a dark metallic lustre by burnishing. It occurs in nature only in combination with silicic acid, as in the emerald, the beryl, and a few other minerals, and is also called beryllium.

GLUCOSE. (*Grape Sugar, Starch Sugar.*) A sugar less soluble and less sweet than cane sugar, occurring in the juice of many fruits, but best obtained from dried grapes, honey, and starch. It also occurs in the urine of those affected with diabetes.

GLUCOSIDES. Substances which contain glucose

GLUTEN. (*Vegetable Fibrin.*) A pale yellow, adhesive, elastic substance, insoluble in water, nearly so in ether, and in both the fixed and volatile oils. It is dissolved in alcohol more readily when the latter is hot. It exists in most farinaceous grains, and in the seeds of some leguminous plants. It is the property which gives adhesiveness to dough.

GLYCAMYL SINAPIS. A preparation designed as an extemporaneous sinapism, composed of glycerin, thirteen drachms; starch, two drachms; oil of mustard, eighty drops. Mixed by the aid of heat.

GLYCELÆUM. A basis for ointments, prepared by triturating together half an ounce oil of almond meal, one ounce glycerin, and three ounces olive oil.

GLYCERATES. (*Glyceroles, Glycerines, Glycerata.*) Solutions of medicinal substances in glycerin.

GLYCERATE OF ALOES. (*Glycerole of Aloes.*) Macerate half an ounce of aloes in four ounces of alcohol until dissolved, filter through paper, evaporate to the consistence of molasses, and while still warm add enough glycerin to make four ounces. An external remedy in eczema.

GLYCERATE OF BORAX. (*Glyceratum Boracis, Glycerin of Borax, Glycerinum Boracis.*) A splendid application to infantile sore mouths, prepared by dissolving one ounce of powdered borax in four ounces of glycerin.

GLYCERATE OF CARBOLIC ACID. (*Glyceratum Acidi Carbolici, Glycerin of Carbolic Acid, Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici.*) Dissolve one ounce of carbolic acid in four ounces of glycerin.

GLYCERATE OF GALLIC ACID. (*Glyceratum Acidi Gallici, Glycerinum Acidi Gallici, Glycerin of Gallic Acid.*) Rub together in a mortar one ounce of gallic acid and four ounces of glycerin; then transfer the mixture to a porcelain dish, and apply a gentle heat until the acid is completely dissolved.

GLYCERATE OF IODIDE OF IRON. (*Glyceratum Ferri Iodidi.*) Mix together 85 grains of iodine, 70 of powdered iron, and 400 of glycerin.

GLYCERATE OF STARCH. (*Glyceratum Amyli, Glycerin of Starch, Glycerinum Amyli.*) Rub together one ounce of starch and eight ounces of glycerin until they are intimately mixed, then transfer the mixture to a porcelain dish, and apply a heat gradually raised to 240°, stirring it constantly until the starch particles are completely broken and a translucent jelly is formed.

GLYCERATE OF TANNIC ACID. (*Glyceratum Acidi Tannici, Glycerin of Tannic

Acid.) Rub together one ounce of tannic acid and four ounces of glycerin, then apply a gentle heat until a complete solution is effected.

Glycerate of Tar. (*Glyceratum Picis Liquidæ*, *Glycerin of Tar.*) Mix together two ounces of alcohol, four of glycerin, and ten of water. Rub an ounce of strained tar, first with three ounces of carbonate of magnesia gradually added, then for fifteen or twenty minutes with six ounces of the liquid mixture, adding a small portion at a time, then strain with strong expression. This process of trituration is repeated twice with the residue and additional portions of the mixed liquids, after which the residuary matter is subjected to percolation with the expressed liquids previously mixed, the percolation being completed with water. The amount of the percolate is a pint.

GLYCERATED TAR. Mix two drachms of powdered starch with six ounces of glycerin previously warmed, then add six ounces of tar, heat quickly to 212°, strain if necessary, and stir the mixture while cooling.

GLYCERIDES. A term applied to oils having glycerin for their base.

GLYCERIN. (*Glycerina*, *Glycerinum.*) A sweet viscid liquid, the sweet principle of oils, formed during the saponification of fatty substances, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. It is employed for many purposes, and said to be an alterative, nutrient, and demulcent; externally an emollient.

Glycerin Ointment. Melt together half an ounce of spermaceti, a drachm of white wax, and two ounces of oil of almonds, by a moderate heat, then pour the liquid into a wedgewood mortar and add an ounce of glycerin, and rub until the ingredients are thoroughly mixed and cool.

GLYCERIZED COLLODIUM. See *Collodion*, *Glycerized.*

GLYCERYL. A hypothetical radical, one equivalent of which, with five of oxygen and one of water, constitutes glycerin.

GLYCINA. See *Glycocoll.*

GLYCION. (*Glycyrrhizin.*) A peculiar transparent yellow substance, of a sweet taste, obtained from licorice root.

GLYCOCHOLIC ACID. See *Cholic Acid.*

GLYCOCOLL, } (*Sugar of Gelatin.*)
GLYCOCINE. } A nitrogenous basic complex substance resulting from the decomposition of glycocholic acid. It is also called *Glycina.*

GLYCOL. An inodorous, sweetish liquid, soluble in water and in alcohol, and unaltered in air. It is the type of a class of compounds, intermediate in their chemical relations between glycerin and alcohol, or the bodies of which these are types; whence the name.

GLYCOLIC ACID. An acid composed of oxygen and acetic acid.

GLYCOLIGNOSE. The ligneous portion of the wood of Pinus abies, purified by boiling in dilute acetic acid and subsequent treatment with hot water, alcohol, and ether. Its composition corresponds to the formula $C_{30}H_{28}O_{21}$; it is insoluble in all ordinary solvents.

GLYCONINE. A term applied to an emulsion made of glycerin and the yolk of eggs. It may be preserved almost indefinitely.

GLYCYRRETIN. A product formed by the action of acids on glycyrrhizin.

GLYCYRRHIZA. (*Licorice Root.*) The root of Glycyrrhiza glabra, a plant, native of the south of Europe, Barbary, Syria, and Persia, and is cultivated in England, the north of France, and Germany. It is a demulcent.

Glycyrrhiza Echinata. A superior species of licorice growing in Calabria.

Glycyrrhiza Glabra. See *Glycyrrhiza.*

Glycyrrhiza Lepidota. A species of licorice growing in Missouri.

GLYCYRRHIZIN. See *Glycion.*

GNAPHALIUM MARGARITACEUM. See *Cudweed.*

Gnaphalium Polycephalum. (*Sweet-scented Life Everlasting.*) An indigenous perennial, sometimes used as a tea in local affections.

GNETACEÆ. A family of plants to which the genus *Ephedra* belongs.

GOAT'S RUE. See *Galega Officinalis.*

GODFREY'S CORDIAL. Laudanum, one pint and a half; molasses, sixteen pints; alcohol, two pints; water, twenty-six pints; carbonate of potassa, two ounces and a half; oil of sassafras, one-half ounce. Dissolve the potassa in the water, add the molasses and heat over a gentle fire till they simmer, skim it, and add the other ingredients.

GOEMINE. A term applied to a substance obtained by boiling Irish moss for several hours in distilled water, precipitating the mucilaginous liquid by alcohol, redissolving the precipitate, and evaporating.

GOLDEN ROD. (*Solidago, Sweet-scented Golden Rod.*) The leaves of *Solidago odora*, a plant growing in this country. They are said to be carminative, diaphoretic, aromatic, and moderately stimulant.

GOLDEN SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY. See *Antimonii Sulphuretum Aureum.*

GOLDTHREAD. See *Coptis.*

GOLLINDRINERA. A Mexican name for a species of Euphorbia. See Euphorbia prostrata.

GOMBO. See *Bendee.*

GOMME D'ACAJOU. The French name for the gum which exudes from the bark of the Cashew-nut tree.

GOMME DE CHAGUAL. A handsome transparent gum of Chilian pharmacy, derived from various species of *Puya*. In the species *P. coarctata* the stem is popularly called *chagual* or *maguey*, the leaves *cardon*, and the flowers *puya*. It differs from gum arabic by not giving a precipitate with silicate of potassa, in forming a precipitate with sugar of lead, and in not being thickened by solution of borax.

GOMME DU PAYS. The French name for the gums which exude from the cherry, apricot, peach, and plum trees.

GONAKIE GUM. A name applied to the gum derived from the Acacia Adansonii.

GONDRET'S VESICATING OINTMENT. (*Vesicating Ammoniacal Ointment.*) Melt together, by the gentle heat of a candle or lamp, thirty-two parts of lard and two parts of oil of sweet almonds, and pour the melted liquid into a wide-mouthed bottle. Then add seventeen parts of solution of ammonia of 25°, and mix with continued agitation until the whole is cold. It vesicates in ten minutes.

GOOSE-GRASS. See *Cleavers.*

GOSSYPII RADIX. See *Cotton Root.*

GOSSYPIUM. See *Cotton.*

GOSSYPIUM ALBUM. A species of Gossypium which is said to produce the *long-staple* or *sea-island* cotton.

GOSSYPIUM BARBADENSE. A species of Gossypium which, it is said, furnishes all the cotton of North America.

GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM. A biennial or triennial plant, native of Asia, but cultivated in most tropical countries. It is said to furnish the variety known as India cotton. Its roots are emmenagogue.

GOSSYPIUM NIGRUM. A species of Gossypium which furnishes a variety of cotton known as the *short-staple* or *upland.*

GOSSYPIUM PERUVIANUM. A species of Gossypium which produces all the cotton of Brazil, Peru, and other parts of South America.

GOULARD'S CERATE. See *Cerate of Subacetate of Lead.*

GOULARD'S EXTRACT. See *Lead, Solution of Subacetate.*

GOURD SEEDS. See *Cucurbita Lagenaria.*

GRAIN OIL. See *Alcohol, Amylic.*

GRAIN TIN. The purest kind of tin of commerce.

GRAINS OF PARADISE. See *Amomum Grana Paradisi.*

GRAM, GRAMME. } The French unit of weight, equivalent to the weight of one cubic centimetre of pure water at its maximum density; that is, at a temperature of 39.2° Fahrenheit, in a vacuum, in Paris. It is equal to 15.433 grains troy or avoirdupois.

GRAMINACEÆ. A family of grassy

plants, to which the genera Secale, Saccharum, Triticum, and Sorghum belong.

GRANA MOLUCCA, } Croton seeds.
GRANA TIGLIA. }

Grana Moschata. (*Semen Abelmoschi.*) See *Alceæ Ægyptiacæ.*

GRANATACEÆ, } The family of
GRANATEÆ. } Pomegranates.

GRANATI FRUCTUS CORTEX. (*Pomegranate Rind.*) The rind of the fruit of *Punica granatum.* It is astringent.

Granati Radicis Cortex. (*Bark of Pomegranate Root.*) The bark of the root of Punica granatum, a small shrubby tree, growing in all civilized countries where the climate is warm. It is considered an excellent anthelmintic.

GRANULAR. Consisting of or resembling grains, as a granular salt.

GRANULATE. To form into grains.

GRANULATED. Consisting of or resembling grains.

Granulated Powders. Powders converted into minute granules, such as those of which salt of tartar consists, for the purpose of obviating changes from atmospheric influence by diminishing their surface of exposure.

Granulated Sulphate of Iron. See *Ferri Sulphas Granulata.*

Granulated Zinc. (*Zincum Granulatum.*) Fuse one pound of commercial zinc in an earthen crucible, heat to a sufficient degree in a suitable fire, and pour the fluid metal in a thin stream into a vessel containing two gallons of cold water; remove the zinc, and dry.

GRANULES. Minute pills, scarcely larger than a pin's head. Used for the administration of very powerful medicines.

GRAPE SUGAR. See *Glucose.*

GRAPHITE. Carbon in one of its conditions, distinguished by its usually crystallizing in foliated six-sided prisms, though often massive, by its softness, its metallic lustre, and by its leaving a dark lead-colored trace on paper. It sometimes contains iron, but this is not essential. It is used for pencils, and is often plumbago or black lead.

GRASS OIL. An essential oil, obtained from certain scented grasses in India.

GRASS-TREE GUM. An Australian product, said to be obtained by exudation from different species of Xanthorrhœa, especially X. hastilis. It is of a resinous character, and has an odor like balsam of tolu. It was formerly used in diarrhœa.

GRATIOLACRIN, } Chemical con-
GRATIOLIN, } stituents of Gra-
GRATIOSOLIN. } tiola officinalis,
each of which is peculiar, and contain carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS. (*Hedge Hyssop.*) A perennial herb of the south of Europe. It is a drastic cathartic and emetic, and also a diuretic.

GRAVEL ROOT. See *Eupatorium Purpureum.*

GRAVIMETER. An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies. either solid or liquid.

GRAVITY. See *Specific Gravity.*

GRAY POWDER. See *Hydrargyrum cum Creta.*

GREAVES. The refuse of tallow-chandlers. Used in the manufacture of ferrocyanide of potassium.

GREEN BROOM. See *Genista Tinctoria.*

Green Hellebore Root. (*Veratri Viridis Radix.*)

Green Iodide of Mercury. See *Hydrargyri Iodidum.*

Green Vitriol. See *Ferri Sulphas.*

Green Weed. See *Genista Tinctoria.*

GREENHEART. A name applied to the wood of the Nectandra tree, which is used for shipbuilding.

GRIFFES DE GIROFLES. A French name for the peduncles of the flowers of the clove tree.

GRIFFITH'S ANTIHECTIC MYRRH MIXTURE. See *Compound Mixture of Iron.*

GRINDELIA HIRSUTULA. A California plant, said to be an antidote to the poison of the Rhus diversiloba. It is applied to the part, either simply bruised or in the form of strong decoction.

Grindelia Robusta. A species of Grindelia growing in California, said to be an extraordinary remedy in asthma.

GROATS. Oats deprived of their husks.

GROMWELL. (*Lithospermum Officinale*, *Milium Solis.*) A European plant now considered inert. It was formerly valued as a diuretic.

GROSSULACEÆ. A family of plants of which the genus *Ribes* is a member.

GROUND IVY. See *Glechoma Hederacea.*

Ground Laurel. See *Arbutus*, *Trailing.*

Ground Nuts. See *Arachis Hypogœa.*

Ground Pine. See *Ajuga Chamæpitys.*

GROUNDSEL, COMMON. See *Senecio Vulgaris.*

GRUEL. A light liquid food made by boiling meal in water.

Gruel, Oatmeal. A preparation formed by boiling an ounce of oatmeal with three pints of water to a quart, straining the decoction, allowing it to stand till it cools, and then pouring off the clear liquor from the sediment; sugar and lemon-juice added to taste.

GRUFFS. The useless residue which remains after the pulverization and sifting of roots and herbs.

GRUME. A thick, viscid consistence of a fluid.

GUACO. A name given in Central and South America, and the West Indies, to various plants having supposed alexipharmic properties, and belonging to the genera Mikania and Aristolochia. It is to the different species of the former genus that the name properly belongs, particularly to *Mikania guaco*, a native of intertropical America, the leaves of which are said to be an antidote to the poison of serpents.

GUAIAC. (*Guaiaci Resina*) The concrete juice of Guaiacum officinale, a large tree, growing in the West Indies, all parts of which possess medicinal properties. The wood and resin or gum are the only parts used. The latter is stimulant, alterative, purgative, emmenagogue, &c., &c.

Guaiac Mixture. (*Mistura Guaiaci.*) Triturate half an ounce of powdered guaiac resin with same amount of sugar, and two drachms of gum arabic, and gradually add one pint of cinnamon-water.

GUAIACI LIGNUM. (*Guaiacum Wood.*) The wood of Guaiacum officinale and other species. It is a stimulant diaphoretic.

Guaiaci Resina. See *Guaiac.*

GUAIACIC ACID. (*Acide Gayacique.*) A peculiar volatilizable acid, obtained from the extract of guaiac wood by treating it with ether, evaporating, and subliming the mixture. It is composed of $C_{12}H_8O_6$.

GUAIACIN. A name given to the pure resinoid principle of guaiac, obtained by forming a soap with potassa, dissolving it in hot solution of potassa, precipitating with muriatic acid, washing the precipitated resin, and then dissolving it in alcohol, which yields it crystallized by spontaneous evaporation. It is converted into oxalic acid by the action of nitric acid.

GUAIACUM ARBOREUM, }
GUAIACUM SANCTUM. } Species of Guaiacum which contribute to furnish the gum and wood of commerce.

Guaiacum Officinale. See *Guaiac.*

Guaiacum Wood. See *Guaiaci Lignum.*

GUANIN. A peculiar substance, analogous to uric (*Xanthic*) oxide, obtained from guano or bird manure.

GUANO. (*Bird Manure.*) A valuable manure, consisting of the decomposed excrement of countless aquatic birds, which has accumulated for ages on certain barren and uninhabited isles of the western coast of South America.

GUARANA. (*Paullinia.*) A new medicine, introduced into Europe from Brazil, said to contain a principle identical with caffein. It is prepared from the seeds of the Paullinia sorbilis, a climbing shrub, also Paullinia cupana, another species growing on the banks of the Orinoco River. It exerts an influence similar to tea and coffee.

GUARANIN. A crystallizable principle obtained from the seeds of the Paullinia sorbilis.

GUATEMALA SARSAPARILLA. (*Smilax Papyracea.*) A species of sarsaparilla collected in the province of Sacatapeques. It is one of the most efficient varieties.

GUAYAQUIL YELLOW BARK. A variety of Peruvian bark, occurring in very long rolls, of a color like that of the Chinese cinnamon. It is scarce in commerce.

GUIBOURTIA COPALLIFERA. A large tree, growing in Sierra Leone, in mountainous regions, from which a superior quality of copal is obtained.

GUILANDINA MORINGA. (*Moringa Aptera.*) A tree, growing in India, Arabia, and Syria, the seeds of which furnish the oil of ben.

GUINEA GRAINS. See *Amomum Grana Paradisi.*

Guinea Pepper. (*Pod Pepper.*) The dried fruit of Capsicum fastigiatum.

GUIRILA. (*Insect Powder, Persian or Caucasian Insect Powder.*) The powdered flowers of the Pyrethrum carneum or Pyrethrum roseum, growing upon the Caucasian Mountains. It produces a vesicular eruption like that of the Rhus toxicodendron.

GUM. A term employed to express various concrete vegetable juices.

Gum Anime. See *Anime.*

Gum Arabic. See *Acacia Gummi.*

Gum, Artificial. See *Dextrin.*

Gum, Australian,
Gum, Barbary,
Gum, India,
Gum, Senegal,
Gum, Turkey.
The most common varieties of gum arabic.

Gum, Bassora. See *Bassora Gum.*

Gum, Bondou. See *Bondou Gum.*

Gum, Cape. See *Cape Gum.*

Gum Caranna. See *Amyris Caranna.*

Gum Elastic. See *Caoutchouc.*

Gum Galam. See *Galam Gum.*

Gum Gedda. A variety of Turkey acacia, more or less colored.

Gum Gonakié. See *Gonakie Gum.*

Gum, Hogg. (*Hog Gum.*) A variety of Bassora gum, said to possess emetic properties. By some it is said to be the product of Rhus metopium, and by others to be derived from Moronobia coccinea by wounding the bark.

Gum, Mesquite. See *Algarobia Glandulosa.*

Gum, Pectoral. An excellent demulcent, made by dissolving equal parts of gum arabic and sugar in water, and evaporating by means of a water-bath.

Gum-Resins. See *Gummi-resinæ.*

Gum Turic. A variety of Turkey acacia, white or nearly so.

GUMMATE OF LIME. Pure gum or arabin.

GUMMI GUTTA. A name originally applied to gamboge.

Gummi Rubrum Astringens Gambinense. A name proposed for African kino.

GUMMIC ACID. See *Arabic Acid.*

GUMMI-RESINÆ. (*Gum-Resins.*) Concrete natural juices of plants, obtained by spontaneous exudation or incision, and consisting of gum and resin.

GUN COTTON. (*Pyroxylin.*) A highly-explosive substance, obtained by soaking cotton or any other vegetable fibre in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then leaving it to dry. By dissolving it in a mixture of rectified ether and alcohol, when thus obtained, an adhesive liquid called Collodion is obtained, which is much used as a coating for abrasions and burns.

Gun Cotton, Ethereal Solution of. See *Collodion.*

GUNJAH. A name given to the hemp plant, cut after flowering, and formed into bundles from two to four feet long by three inches in diameter. Hashish is the Arabian name.

GURJUN BALSAM. (*Wood Oil.*) A new variety of balsam of copaiba, derived from the East Indies. See *Dipterocarpus Turbinatus.*

GUTTA. A drop.

Gutta. A term applied to pure gutta percha as it issues from the tree, it then being a carbohydrogen, with the formula $C_{20}H_{16}$.

Gutta Percha. The concrete juice of Isonandra gutta, a large tree, growing in the southern extremity of the Malayan peninsula, the islands of Singapore, and Borneo.

Gutta Percha Cement. A cement formed by melting together in an iron pan two parts of common pitch and one of gutta percha, stirring them well together until thoroughly incorporated, and then pouring the liquid into cold water.

GUTTATED. Besprinkled with drops.

GUTTIFER. A plant that exudes gum or resin.

GUTTIFERÆ. A family of plants which exude gum or resin.

GYPSUM. (*Plaster of Paris.*) See *Calcis Sulphas.*

GYROMIA VIRGINICA. (*Medeola Virginica, Indian Cucumber.*) An indigenous perennial herb, growing in this country. The root bears a strong resemblance to a small cucumber, and is said to possess diuretic properties.

GYROPHORIC ACID. An acid composed of $C_{36}H_{18}O_{15}$, obtained from Gyrophora pustulata.

H.

HAARLEM OIL. Take ol. sulphurat., Oiij; petrol. barbadens., Oj; ol. succin. (crude), Oiss.; ol. terebinth., Oviij; ol. lini, Oiv. Mix.

HABZELIA. A genus of plants including the *Piper Æthiopicum.*

HADDOCK. See *Gadus Æglifinus.*

HÆMATIN, HÆMATOSIN. An azotized coloring principle, composed of $C_{44}H_{22}N_3O_6Fe$, contained in the blood of all vertebrate animals. It is brownish-red, inodorous, and tasteless, insoluble in alcohol, water, and ether, soluble in acidulated alcohol, alkalies, and aqueous solutions of the salts in blood. It occurs naturally, together with globulin, as hæmato-globulin, and the detection of blood in physiological and forensic analysis is based partly on the presence of the latter, partly on the separation of the former, or one of its modifications, or the recognition of the iron.

HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM. (*Logwood, Hæmatoxylon.*) The wood of Hæmatoxylon Campechianum, a middle-sized tree, native of Campeachy, in tropical America. It is a mild astringent, and is largely used in dyeing.

HÆMATOXYLIC ACID, HÆMATOXYLIN. A peculiar acid principle obtained from logwood, composed of $C_{32}H_{14}O_{12}$.

HÆMATOXYLON, HÆMATOXYLON CAMPECHIANA. See *Hæmatoxyli Lignum.*

HÆMOGLOBULIN. A protein compound known only in combination with *hæmatin*, which see.

HAGEMIA ABYSSINICA. See *Bancksia Abyssinica.*

HAIR-CAP MOSS. (*Robin's Rye, Polytrichum Juniperinum.*) A moss, native of the United States, and abounds in New England. It is said to possess diuretic properties, and is given in the form of tea.

HAIR DYE, TWIGGS'S. Triturate together in a mortar one drachm each of precipitated sulphur and acetate of lead, and four fluid ounces of rose-water. This is not an instantaneous dye, but should be applied twice a day, till it gradually restores the color to its natural shade. The addition of half an ounce of glycerin will take from it a drying property which is undesirable.

HAKE. See *Gadus Merluccius.*

HALECORE AUSTRALIS. A fish. See *Dugong Oil.*

Halecore Dugong. A fish. See *Dugong Oil.*

HALF AND HALF. A mixture of beer or porter and ale.

HALOGEN. A substance which, by combination with a metal, forms a haloid salt.

HALOID. Resembling a salt. Applied to binary compounds, such as chloride of sodium, or common salt, containing chlorine, iodine, and the allied elements.

HAMAMELACEÆ. A family of

plants to which the genus Liquidambar belongs.

HAMAMELIN. The name of a preparation from the root of witchhazel, Hamamelis Virginica. It is an astringent.

HAMBURG WHITE. A pigment composed of two parts of baryta and one of white lead.

HAPLOPAPPUS BAILAHUEN. A plant abounding on the Cordilleras in the province of Coquimbo, Chili, and is employed by the country people for the wounds of horses and other animals. An infusion of the bark of the branches, which contains an abundance of resin, is employed against colic.

HARD CARTHAGENA BARK. A variety of Peruvian bark.

Hard Soap. (*Sapo Durus.*) Soap made with olive oil and soda.

Hard Water. Water which contains calcareous or magnesian salts or other impurities, through which it curdles soap.

HARDHACK. (*Spiræa.*) The root of *Spiræa tomentosa*, a European plant introduced into this country, said to possess valuable diuretic properties, united with those of a moderate tonic and astringent. *Spiræa ulmaria*, queen of the meadow, or meadow sweet, is a closely-allied species, growing in Europe.

HARLE'S SOLUTION. A solution of arsenic very similar to Fowler's, the difference being the substitution of soda for potassa.

HARMALINE. An alkaloid found in the South Russian plant, Peganam harmala, and used for dyeing silk pink or red. Called also *Harmine* or *Harmalina.*

HARMEL. The wild African rue.

HARMINE. See *Harmaline.*

HARRIS'S PATENT SIEVE. A sieve adapted to the sifting of large quantities of drugs.

HARROGATE WATER. (*Harrogate Old Sulphur Well.*) The solid contents of an imperial gallon of this water are

0.181	grains	of sulphate of lime.
12.365	"	carbonate "
81.785	"	chloride of calcium.
55.698	"	" magnesium.
64 701	grains	of chloride of potassium.
866.180	"	" sodium.
15.479	"	sulphuret "
0.246	"	silica,

with traces of fluoride of calcium, bromide and iodide of sodium, ammonia, carbonate of iron, carbonate of manganese, and organic matter. Total, 1096.580 grains.

HARTSHORN. See *Cervus Elaphus.*

HARTSTONGUE. See *Asplenium Scolopendrium.*

HASHISH. See *Gunjah.*

HAWKWEED. A name generally applied to the plants belonging to the genus *Hieracium.*

HAY SAFFRON. See *Cake Saffron.*

HEAL-ALL. (*Prunella Vulgaris, Self-heal.*) A small perennial, labiate plant of Europe and this country, used in hemorrhages and diarrhœa. The name is applied also to Collinsonia Canadensis, which see.

HEAVY CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA. (*Magnesiæ Carbonas Ponderosa.*) A white granular powder which dissolves with effervescence in the dilute mineral acids. It is obtained by essentially the same process as that directed for carbonate of magnesia. Fifty grains calcined at a red heat are reduced to twenty-two.

HEAVY OIL OF TAR. A term applied to the second set of oils which come over from the distillation of coal-tar.

Heavy Oil of Wine. See *Ethereal Oil.*

Heavy Spar. See *Baryta.*

HEBRADENDRON CAMBOGIOIDES. A name given to a Ceylon tree supposed to produce the gum-resin gamboge.

HECTOGRAM, HECTOGRAMME. } A French measure of weight, containing a hundred grammes, or about 3.527 ounces avoirdupois.

HECTOLITRE. A French measure of capacity for liquids, containing a hundred *litres*, equal to a tenth of a cubic *metre*, nearly twenty-six and a half gallons of wine measure, or 22.0097 imperial gallons.

As a dry measure it is called a *setier*, and contains ten *decalitres*.

HEDEOMA. (*Mentha Pulegium*, *Pulegium*, *Pennyroyal*, *American Pennyroyal.*) The herb of Hedeoma pulegioides or Cunila pulegioides, a small, indigenous, annual plant, growing in all parts of this country. It possesses stimulant, aromatic, and emmenagogue properties.

Hedeoma Pulegioides. See *Hedeoma.*

HEDERA HELIX. (*Ivy.*) A well-known evergreen creeper, native of Europe. The leaves are used for dressing issues, and for cutaneous eruptions. The berries are said to be purgative and emetic.

HEDERIA,
HEDERIN. A peculiar alkaline principle obtained from ivy seeds. It is very bitter, and appears to resemble quinia in febrifuge qualities.

HEDERIC ACID. An acid obtained from ivy seeds, composed of $C_{15}H_{13}O_4$.

HEDGE GARLIC. See *Alliaria Officinalis.*

Hedge Hyssop. See *Gratiola Officinalis.*

Hedge Mustard. See *Erysimum Officinale.*

HEDYSARUM ALHAGI. See *Alhagi Maurorum.*

HELENIN. A white concrete substance, intermediate in its properties between the essential oils and camphor. Obtained from elecampane.

HELENIUM AUTUMNALE. See *False Sunflower.*

HELIANTHEMUM,
HELIANTHEMUM CANADENSE.
See *Cistus Canadensis*

Helianthemum Corymbosum. A species of Helianthemum, possessing properties similar to Helianthemum Canadense, and is indiscriminately employed.

HELIANTHUS ANNUUS. The common sunflower, the pith of which has been proposed for the preparation of moxa, being adapted to that purpose by the nitre which it contains.

Helianthus Tuberosus. A species of Helianthus, from the juice of the tubers of which—those gathered in March or April—considerable quantities of cane sugar have been obtained.

HELICIN. A glucoside of the composition $C_{26}H_{16}O_{14}$, convertible into salicylous acid by the action of acids.

HELICOIDIN. A derivative of salicin, composed of $C_{52}H_{34}O_{28}$

HELIOTROPE. A very fragrant plant of the genus Heliotropum, called also *turnsole* or *girasole.* The most frequent species is *Heliotropum Peruvianum.*

HELISCARPUS COPALIFERA. A species of Heliscarpus, abounding in some portions of Mexico, which yields a white copal resin, employed by the aborigines for fumigation. It is nearly colorless, and possesses an aromatic but unpleasant odor.

HELLEBORE, AMERICAN. See *Veratrum Viride.*

Hellebore, Black. (*Helleborus.*) The root of Helleborus niger, growing in Greece, Austria, Switzerland, France, Italy, and Spain. It is a drastic hydragogue cathartic and an emmenagogue, and in overdoses is poisonous.

Hellebore, Swamp. See *Veratrum Viride.*

Hellebore, White. See *Veratrum Album.*

HELLEBOREIN. A name given to a second glucoside, obtained from black hellebore root.

HELLEBORESIN. A compound of the formula $C_{60}H_{38}O_8$, formed by the action of dilute mineral acids on helleborin.

HELLEBORETIN. A peculiar principle, obtained from helleborin by boiling it with acid.

HELLEBORIN. A peculiar crystalline principle, obtained from black hellebore root. It is said to be a glucoside.

HELLEBORUS. See *Hellebore, Black.*

Helleborus Fœtidus. (*Bear's-foot.*) A perennial European plant of an offensive odor. The leaves, which are the part used, possess properties similar to those of the other species of Helleborus.

Helleborus Niger. See *Hellebore, Black.*

Helleborus Orientalis. A species

of Helleborus growing in Greece, similar to black hellebore, for which it is indiscriminately used.

Helleborus Viridis. A species of Helleborus, growing in the west of Europe. Said to be frequently substituted for black hellebore.

HELMINTHOCORTON. See *Corsican Moss.*

HELONIAS DIOICA. See *False Unicorn Plant.*

Helonias Officinalis. See *Asagræa Officinalis.*

HELONIN. A neutral principle, employed in eclectic practice as a uterine tonic. Derived from Helonias dioica.

HEMACHROME. The coloring matter of blood.

HEMANTHUS. A genus of plants having bulbous roots.

HEMASTATIC. A medicine or application which arrests the flow of blood; a styptic.

HEMATIN, }
HEMATOXYLIN. } A peculiar principle, obtained from logwood, upon which its coloring principle depends. It is obtained by digesting the aqueous extract in alcohol, evaporating till it thickens, then adding a little water, and submitting the liquid to a new but gentle evaporation. Upon allowing it to rest, hematin is deposited in crystals.

HEMATOSIN. A product of the decomposition of blood, of a dark-brown color, and forming red solutions with alkalies. It contains part of the iron of the blood.

HEMIDESMI RADIX. (*Hemidesmus Root, Indian Sarsaparilla.*) The root of Hemidesmus Indicus or Periploca Indica, a climbing plant, common in Hindostan. It is a tonic, diuretic, and alterative.

HEMIDESMIC ACID. A peculiar volatilizable acid principle, obtained from the root of Hemidesmus Indicus. It was formerly called *Smilasperic Acid,* under the erroneous impression that the root was derived from Smilax aspera.

HEMIDESMUS ROOT, }
HEMIDESMUS INDICUS. } See *Hemidesmi Radix.*

HEMIHEDRAL. Having half of the similar parts in a crystal, instead of all; consisting of half the planes which full symmetry would require, as when a cube has planes only on *half* of its eight solid angles, or one plane out of a pair on each of its edges; or, as in the case of a tetrahedron, which is hemihedral to an octahedron, it being contained under four of the planes of an octahedron.

HEMIHEDRON. See *Hemihedral.*

HEMIMORPHIC. Having the two ends of a crystal modified with unlike planes.

HEMINA. A measure equal to about ten fluid ounces.

HEMIOCTAHEDRON. A tetrahedron.

HEMIPRISM. A form in the monoclinic and triclinic systems of crystallization, that comprises but one face of a prism and its opposite.

HEMITROPE. Having a compound structure, which may be imitated by bisecting a crystal and revolving one-half 180° (or in some cases 120°), and then reuniting the halves. A twin crystal; a crystal having a hemitropal structure.

HEMITROPY. Twin composition in crystals.

HEMLOCK. See *Conii Folia.*

Hemlock Fruit. See *Conii Fructus.*

Hemlock Gum. An incorrect name by which Canada pitch is sometimes known.

Hemlock Parsley. See *Conioselenium Canadense.*

Hemlock Pitch Plaster. See *Emplastrum Picis Canadensis.*

Hemlock Poultice. See *Cataplasma Conii.*

Hemlock Spruce. See *Abies Canadensis.*

Hemlock Water-Dropwort. (*Œnanthe Crocata.*) A perennial aquatic European plant, exceedingly poisonous. It is said to be used locally in piles and leprosy.

HEMP, }
HEMP, INDIA. } See *Cannabis Indica.*

HENBANE LEAVES. The leaves of Hyoscyamus niger, which see.

Henbane Seed. The seed of Hyoscyamus niger.

HENNA. A dye stuff derived from the Henna plant or Lawsonia inermis, a shrub growing in Egypt, Persia, and India. It is used in skin affections, both internally and externally. A distilled water prepared from the leaves is used as a cosmetic. Henna is in the form of a powder which is strongly astringent. The fruit is said to possess emmenagogue properties.

HENNOTANNIC ACID. A brown substance of a resinoid fracture, having the chemical properties peculiar to the tannins, obtained from henna.

HENRY'S MAGNESIA. Magnesia having four times the density of that prepared in the usual way. It stands No. 1 in commerce.

HEPAR SULPHURIS. See *Liver of Sulphur.*

HEPATICA. (*Liverwort.*) The leaves of Hepatica Americana, Hepatica triloba, or Hepatica acutiloba, American plants, possessing mild demulcent, tonic, and astringent properties.

Hepatica Acutiloba,
Hepatica Americana,
Hepatica Triloba. } See *Hepatica.*

HEPATIC ALOES. See *Aloes, Hepatic.*

HEPATITE. The fetid sulphate of baryta. By friction or the application of heat, it exhales a fetid odor like that of sulphuretted hydrogen.

HEPTREE. See *Dog Rose.*

HERACLEUM. A genus of plants including the cow parsneps.

Heracleum Gummiferum. The plant which was at one time supposed to be the source of gum ammoniæ.

Heracleum Lanatum. (*Masterwort.*) See *Cow Parsnep.*

HERB. A plant, having a soft or succulent stalk or stem, that dies to the root every year, and is thus distinguished from a tree or shrub, which have ligneous, or hard, woody stems.

Herb Christopher. See *Actæa Spicata.*

Herb Paris. A poisonous plant, found in England; *Paris Quadrifolia.*

Herb Robert. See *Geranium Robertianum.*

HERBA BRITANNICA. An ancient plant, supposed to be a species of *Rumex,—Rumex aquaticus*, or *Rumex hydrolapathum.* It was celebrated for the cure of scurvy and diseases of the skin. They are the most astringent of the species.

HERBACEOUS. Pertaining to herbs; having the nature of herbs.

HERDERITE. A mineral consisting of an anhydrous phosphate of alumina and lime with fluorine.

HERMES. A name applied to mercury by the Greeks.

HERMETIC,
HERMETICALLY. } Perfectly close, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape; as an hermetic seal. The hermetic seal is formed in glass vessels, by heating the neck of the vessel till it is soft, and then twisting it till the aperture or passage is accurately closed. A vessel or tube is *hermetically* sealed when it is closed completely against the admission of air or other fluid by fusing the extremity.

HERMODACTYLS. (*Hermodactyli.*) A name given to the roots and bulbs of an uncertain plant sold in Europe. They are supposed by some to be derived from a species of colchicum, *Colchicum variegatum*, and by others to *Iris tuberosa.*

HESPERIDIN. A bitter crystallizable substance obtained from the white spongy portion of lemon-rinds by boiling it in water and evaporating the decoction.

HESPERIDINE SUGAR. A peculiar sugar isomeric with mannite, dulcite, &c.

HETEROLOGOUS. Consisting of different elements and in different proportions.

HETEROMEROUS. Unrelated as to chemical composition, as in cases of heteromerous isomorphism.

HETEROPATHIC. Allopathic.

HETEROSITE. A mineral consisting of silica, alumina, lime, and water.

HEUCHERA,
HEUCHERA AMERICANA,
HEUCHERA CAULESCENS,
HEUCHERA CORTUSA,
HEUCHERA PUBESCENS,
HEUCHERA VISCIDA.
See *Alum Root.*

HEUDELOTIA AFRICANA. See *Bdellium.*

HEVEA GUIANENSIS. See *Caoutchouc.*

HEXACROLIC ACID. A peculiar acid precipitated from a saturated solution of acrolein in aqueous or alcoholic solution of potassa by the addition of sulphuric acid; *Acrolic acid* remains in solution.

HEXAGONAL. Having six sides and six angles.

HEXAHEDRAL. Having six equal sides or faces; cubic.

HEXATOMIC. Having six atoms; composed of six atoms.

HIBISCUS ABELMOSCHUS. See *Abelmosk.*

Hibiscus Esculentus. See *Bendee.*

HICKORY. See *Carya.*

Hickory Ashes and Soot Infusion. A preparation used in dyspepsia, made by infusing a pint of clean hickory ashes and a gill of soot in half a gallon of boiling water, allowing the liquor to stand for twenty-four hours, and then decanting.

HIEDRA. A Spanish name for a species of rhus growing in California, called Rhus diversiloba.

HIERACIUM VENOSUM. (*Rattlesnake Weed.*) A plant common in America, supposed to be an antidote to the bite of a rattlesnake. The leaves and roots are said to be astringent.

HIERA PICRA. See *Pulvis Aloes et Canellæ.*

HIGH PROOF. Highly rectified; strongly alcoholic.

HIMALAYA RHUBARB. A species of rhubarb produced by Rheum Australe, growing on the Himalaya Mountains.

HIPPOCASTANEÆ. A family of plants to which the genus *Æsculus* belongs.

HIPPOCRAS. A cordial composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients.

HIPPURIC. Obtained from the urine of horses, &c., as hippuric acid, an acid allied to benzoic acid.

HIPS. See *Dog Rose.*

HIRCIC ACID. An acid obtained from hircin by saponification.

HIRCIN. A liquid like olein obtained from mutton suet.

HIRUDINES. A name proposed for *leeches* as a substitute for the officinal one.

HIRUDO. (*The Leech.*) The leech, it is well known, affords the least painful and, in many instances, the most effectual means for the local abstraction of blood.

Hirudo Decora. The medicinal leech of America. It is inferior to the European.

Hirudo Medicinalis. (*Sanguisuga Medicinalis, The Gray Leech, The Green Leech.*) Superior varieties of leeches collected in Spain, France, Italy, Germany, and Sweden.

HIVE SYRUP. The compound syrup of squills.

HOCK WINE. A light, yellowish, Rhenish wine, which is either sparkling or still, from Hockheim, in Germany.

HOFFMAN'S ANODYNE LIQUOR. The compound spirit of ether.

HOG-GUM. See *Gum, Hogg.*

HOGSHEAD. An English measure of capacity, containing 68 wine gallons, or about 58½ imperial gallons; a half pipe. The old ale hogshead contained 54 ale gallons, or nearly 55 imperial gallons. In the United States it is considered a large cask of indefinite capacity or contents, but usually containing from 100 to 140 gallons.

HOLCHUS SACCHARATUS. A species or variety of sorghum.

HOLLY. See *Ilex.*

HOLLYHOCK. See *Althea Rosea.*

HOMBERG'S PYROPHORUS. A spontaneously inflammable substance, consisting of sulphuret of potassium, alumina, and charcoal.

HOMŒOMORPHISM. A near similarity of crystalline form between unlike chemical compounds or inorganic species; isomorphism.

HOMŒOMORPHOUS. Approximately similar in crystalline form.

HOMŒOPATHY. The art of curing, founded on resemblances; the theory and its practice that disease is cured (*tuto cito, et jucunde*) by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the complaint under which the patient suffers, the remedies being usually administered in minute doses. This system was founded by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, and is opposed to allopathy.

HOMOGENEOUS Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature; homogeneous particles, elements, prescriptions, or principles.

HOMOLOGICAL. Pertaining to homology; having a structural affinity proceeding from, or based upon, that kind of relation termed homology.

HOMOLOGOUS. Being of the same chemical type or series; differing by a multiple or arithmetical ratio in certain constituents, while the physical qualities are wholly analogous, with small relative differences, as if corresponding to a series of parallels—as, the species in the group of alcohols are said to be *homologous*.

HOMOLOGY. The quality of being homologous. See *Homologous*.

HONEY. See *Mel*.

HONEY OF BORATE OF SODA. (*Honey of Borax, Mel Sodæ Boratis, Mel Boracis.*) Mix one drachm of powdered borax with an ounce of honey.

HONEY OF ROSES. (*Mel Rosæ.*) Moisten two ounces of powdered red rose with half an ounce of diluted alcohol, pack it firmly in a glass percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it until six fluid drachms of filtered liquor have passed. Set this aside, and continue the percolation until half a pint more of liquid is obtained. Evaporate this by means of a water-bath, to ten fluid drachms, add the reserved liquid, and mix the whole with twenty-five ounces of clarified honey.

HONEYSUCKLE. See *Lonicera Caprifolium*.

HOOPER'S PILLS. ℞. Aloes barb., eight ounces; ferri sulph., two ounces and one and a half drachms; ext. hellebore, two ounces; myrrhæ, two ounces; soap, two ounces; powd. canella, one ounce; powd. ginger, one ounce. Beat with water into a mass, and divide into two and a half grain pills.

HOPE'S MIXTURE. Acidi nitrosi, one fluid drachm; tinct. opii, forty drops; aqua camphora, eight fluid ounces. Mix. One-fourth every three or four hours in dysentery, diarrhœa, and cholera.

HOPS. See *Humulus*.

HOP TREE. See *Ptelea Trifoliata*.

HORDEIN. A principle closely allied to lignin, obtained from barley.

HORDEUM. (*Barley*) The decorticated seed of *Hordeum distichon*, a superior species or variety of barley.

HORDEUM DISTICHON, } See *Hordeum*.
HORDEUM DECORTICATUM. }

HORDEUM PERLATUM. (*Pearl Barley.*) Barley seed deprived of all of its investments and afterwards rounded and polished in a mill. Barley is one of the mildest and least irritating of farinaceous substances.

HORDEUM VULGARE. Common barley, growing wild in some parts of America, the seeds of which are used in various forms.

HOREHOUND. See *Marrubium*.

HORSE ALOES. See *Aloes, Horse*.

HORSE BALM. See *Collinsonia Canadensis*.

HORSE BRIMSTONE. (*Sulphur Vivum.*) An impure sulphur of a gray color, which constitutes the dregs of the process for extracting sulphur from the sulphur earths.

HORSE CHESTNUT. See *Æsculus Hippocastanum*.

HORSE RADISH. See *Armoracia*.

HORSE RADISH TREE. See *Moringa Pterygosperma*.

HORSEMINT. See *Monarda.*

HORSETAIL. See *Equisetum Hyemale.*

HORSEWEED. See *Collinsonia Canadensis.*

HOT BATH. A highly stimulant bath.

HOUND'S TONGUE. See *Cynoglossum Officinale.*

HOUSELEEK, COMMON. See *Sempervivum Tectorum.*

Houseleek, Small. See *Biting Stonecrop.*

HOWARD'S HYDROSUBLIMATE OF MERCURY. (*Jewell's Hydrosublimate.*) A name given to calomel free from all suspicion of containing corrosive sublimate, obtained by a process, in which it is condensed from vapor by contact with steam, in a large receiver.

HUAMILIES BARK. A species of Cinchona scarcely known as a distinct variety.

HUANOCHINE. An alkaloid obtained from Huanuco bark derived from Cinchona nitida. It is thought to be a mixture of cinchonia with one or more of the other known cinchona alkaloids.

HUILE. The French name for oil.

Huile de Cade. See *Cade Oil.*

HUMIC ACID. An acid formed from mould by boiling it with alkalies, and adding acids to the solution. Called also *Ulmic Acid*, *Ulmine*, and *Geic Acid.*

HUMULIN. (*Lupulin*, *Lupulite.*) The bitter principle of hops. It may be obtained by treating with alcohol the aqueous extract of lupulin, previously mixed with a little lime, evaporating the tincture thus formed, treating the resulting extract with water, evaporating the solution, and washing the residue with ether.

HUMULUS. (*Hops.*) The strobiles of Humulus lupulus, a well-known climbing plant, native of North America and Europe. They are tonic, and moderately narcotic.

Humulus Lupulus. See *Humulus.*

HUMUS. A pulverulent brown substance formed by the action of air on solid animal or vegetable matter. It is a valuable constituent of soils.

HUNDRED-LEAVED ROSE. See *Cabbage Rose Petals.*

HUNGARIAN BALSAM. See *Balsam, Riga.*

Hungarian Fustic. (*Young Fustic.*) A yellow dyewood obtained from Rhus cotinus or Venice sumach.

HUNGARY WATER. A distilled water prepared from the tops of the flowers of rosemary.

HUNTSMAN'S CUP. See *Flycatcher.*

HURA BRASILIENSIS. See *Assacou.*

Hura Crepitans. A species of Hura growing in the West Indies, characterized by its fruit breaking when ripe, with violence, into several pieces. It is a violent, acrid, emeto-cathartic.

HUSBAND'S MAGNESIA. A preparation of magnesia holding a position in commerce next to Henry's, which see.

HUSO. A sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*) from which a fine isinglass is obtained.

HUXHAM'S TINCTURE OF BARK. The compound tincture of cinchona.

HYACINTH. A bulbous plant of the genus *Hyacinthus. H. Orientalis* is a common variety. The wild hyacinth, called also *Eastern quamash*, is a plant of the genus *Scilla.*

HYDRACID. An acid whose base is hydrogen.

HYDRAGOGUE. A cathartic capable of expelling serum.

HYDRAMIDE. Hydruret of amide; ammonia.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS. (*Common Hydrangea*, *Seven Barks.*) A shrub species of Hydrangea, growing in shady places in this country. It is from four to eight feet high, the root of which has been used in calculous complaints.

HYDRANT. A pipe or spout at which water may be drawn from an aqueduct or reservoir.

HYDRARGYRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDUM. See *Ammoniated Mercury.*

Hydrargyri Bichloridum,
Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum.
See *Bichloride of Mercury.*

Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite. See *Calomel.*

Hydrargyri Cyanidum,
Hydrargyri Cyanuretum.
See *Bicyanide of Mercury.*

Hydrargyri et Quiniæ Chloridum. See *Chloride of Mercury and Quinia.*

Hydrargyri Iodidum. (*Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride, Green Iodide of Mercury, Protiodide of Mercury, Iodide of Mercury.*) Mix one ounce of mercury with three hundred grains of iodine in a mortar, and having added half a fluid ounce of stronger alcohol, triturate the mixture until the ingredients are thoroughly incorporated. Stir the mixture occasionally, and at the end of two hours, triturate again with considerable pressure until it is nearly dry, then rub it with stronger alcohol, gradually added until it is reduced to a uniform thin paste; and, having transferred this to a filter, wash it with stronger alcohol until the washings cease to produce a permanent cloudiness, when dropped into a large quantity of water. Lastly, dry the iodide in the dark with a gentle heat, and keep it in a well-stopped bottle protected from the light.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum. See *Biniodide of Mercury.*

Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride. See *Hydrargyri Iodidum.*

Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxidum. See *Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum.*

Hydrargyri Oxidum Nigrum. See *Black Oxide of Mercury.*

Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum. (*Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxidum, Red Oxide of Mercury, Red Precipitate.*) Dissolve thirty-six troy ounces of mercury, with the aid of a gentle heat, in a mixture composed of twenty-four troy ounces of nitric acid and two pints of water, and evaporate to dryness. Rub the dry mass into powder and heat it in a shallow vessel until red vapors cease to rise. It is much employed externally. This was called by the older chemists Hydrargyrum præcipitatum per se or Precipitate per se.

Hydrargyri Perchloridum. See *Bichloride of Mercury.*

Hydrargyri Præcipitatum Album. See *Ammoniated Mercury.*

Hydrargyri Subchloridum. See *Calomel.*

Hydrargyri Sulphas. (*Sulphate of Mercury.*) Heat twenty ounces (av.) of mercury with twelve fluid ounces of sulphuric acid (imp. meas.) in a porcelain vessel, stirring constantly, until the metal disappears, then continue the heat until a dry white salt remains. It has no medical uses.

Hydrargyri Sulphas Flavus. (*Yellow Sulphate of Mercury, Turpeth Mineral.*) Mix in a glass vessel four troy ounces of mercury with six troy ounces of sulphuric acid, and boil by means of a sand-bath until a dry, white mass remains. Rub this into powder and throw it into boiling water. Pour off the supernatant liquor, wash the yellow precipitate repeatedly with hot water and dry it. It is an errhine, alterative, and powerfully emetic.

Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Nigrum. See *Black Sulphuret of Mercury.*

Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Rubrum. See *Bisulphuret of Mercury.*

HYDRARGYRIA. (*Eczema Mercuriale, Lepra Mercurialis.*) Names given to cutaneous complaints induced by the use of mercury.

HYDRARGYRUM. (*Mercury, Quicksilver, Mercurius.*) See *Mercury.*

Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum. See *Ammoniated Mercury.*

Hydrargyrum Corrosivum Sublimatum. See *Bichloride of Mercury.*

Hydrargyrum cum Creta. (*Mercury with Chalk, Gray Powder.*) Rub together until the globules cease to be visible, three troy ounces of mercury with five troy ounces of prepared chalk, and until the mixture acquires a uniform gray color. It is a very mild mercurial, similar in its properties to the blue pill.

Hydrargyrum Præcipitatum per se. See *Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum.*

HYDRASTIA,
HYDRASTIN. The characteristic alkaloid of the root of Hydrastis Canadensis. It may be ob-

tained by exhausting the powdered root as far as possible with water by percolation, adding muriatic acid to the infusion so as to precipitate the berberina in the form of a muriate, and treating the mother-liquor with solution of ammonia in slight excess, when it is precipitated in an impure state, but may be purified by repeated solution in boiling alcohol, which deposits the crystals on cooling.

HYDRASTIS. (*Yellow Root, Orange Root, Yellow Puccoon.*) The root of *Hydrastis Canadensis*, a small herbaceous, perennial plant growing in this country. It is considered a tonic, aperient, alterative, cholagogue, deobstruent, diuretic, and antiseptic.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS. See *Hydrastis.*

HYDRATE. A compound formed by the union of water with some other substance, generally forming a neutral salt. Slaked lime is a hydrate.

HYDRATE OF BISULPHIDE OF CARBON. A compound consisting of CS_2HO, formed when bisulphide of carbon is allowed to evaporate spontaneously on a thermometer bulb enveloped in fine cambric; snow-white crystals are formed when the thermometer is reduced to 0° C.

HYDRATE OF CHLORAL. See *Chloral.*

HYDRATE OF ETHYLEN. See *Ether.*

HYDRATE OF POTASSA. See *Caustic Potassa.*

HYDRATED OXIDE OF AMYL. See *Alcohol, Amylic.*

HYDRATED OXIDE OF IRON,
HYDRATED SESQUIOXIDE OF IRON. } See *Ferri Oxidum Hydratum.*

HYDRATION. The act or state of becoming a hydrate. *Water of hydration* is water chemically combined with some substance to form a hydrate; distinguished from water of crystallization.

HYDRIC ETHER. See *Ether.*

HYDRIDE OF AMYL. See *Amyl Hydride.*

HYDRIDE OF BUTYL. See *Butyl Hydride.*

HYDRIDE OF CAPROYL. See *Caproyl Hydride.*

HYDRIDE OF METHYL. The compound which constitutes the fire damp or marsh gas, which so frequently is the cause of accidents in mines and wells.

HYDRIDE OF ŒNANTHYL. One of the constituents of American petroleum. It is a carbohydrogen, consisting of twenty equivalents of carbon and twenty-two of hydrogen.

HYDRIDE OF PELARGONYL. A carbohydrogen; one of the constituents of American petroleum, consisting of eighteen equivalents of carbon and twenty of hydrogen.

HYDRIDE OF PHOSPHORUS. A compound deposited when a solution of biniodide of phosphorus is heated.

HYDRIDE OF RUTYL. A carbohydrogen; one of the constituents of American petroleum, consisting of twenty equivalents of carbon and twenty-two of hydrogen.

HYDRIODATE. A salt formed by the union of hydriodic acid with a base.

HYDRIODATE OF AMMONIA. See *Ammonia Hydriodate.*

HYDRIODATE OF ARSENIC AND MERCURY. See *Donovan's Solution.*

HYDRIODATE OF POTASSA. An incorrect name for iodide of potassium.

HYDRIODIC ACID. An acid formed by the combination of hydrogen and iodine. See *Acid, Hydriodic Diluted.*

HYDRIODIC ETHER. See *Æther Hydriodicus.*

HYDROBROMATE. A salt formed by the union of hydrobromic acid and a base.

HYDROBROMATE OF AMMONIA. See *Ammonia Hydrobromate.*

HYDROBROMIC ACID. An acid formed by the combination of hydrogen and bromine.

HYDROBRYORETIN. A peculiar substance, insoluble in ether, obtained by treating acids with bryonin.

HYDROCARBON. A compound of hydrogen and carbon.

HYDROCARBURET. A compound formed by the union of hydrogen and carbon; carburetted hydrogen.

HYDROCAROTIN. A peculiar substance, identical with cholesterin, obtained from carrot root.

HYDROCHINONE. A peculiar substance, prepared from kinic acid, and said to be identical with arctuvine.

HYDROCHLORATE. A compound of hydrochloric acid and a base; a muriate.

Hydrochlorate of Ammonia. See *Ammonia Hydrochlorate.*

Hydrochlorate of Lime. See *Calcii Chloridum.*

Hydrochlorate of Morphia. See *Morphiæ Murias.*

Hydrochlorate of Morphia Solution. See *Liquor Morphiæ Hydrochloratis.*

HYDROCHLORIC ACID. See *Acid, Chlorohydric.*

Hydrochloric Solution of Arsenic See *Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus.*

HYDROCHLORIDE. A compound consisting of hydrogen, chlorine, and carbon.

HYDROCOFFEIC ACID. A compound of the formula $C_{18}H_{10}O_8$, obtained from coffeic acid by heating it to moderate boiling with sodium amalgam, decomposing the sodium salt with sulphuric acid, and treating the acid solution with ether, which on spontaneous evaporation, yields the acid in crystals.

HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA. See *Bevilacqua.*

HYDROCYANATE. A compound of hydrocyanic acid with a base.

Hydrocyanate of Ethylen. See *Æther Hydrocyanicus.*

HYDROCYANIC ACID, ANHYDROUS. See *Acid, Hydrocyanic Anhydrous.*

Hydrocyanic Acid, Diluted. See *Acid, Cyanohydric.*

Hydrocyanic Ether. See *Æther Hydrocyanicus.*

HYDROFERROCYANATE OF QUINIA. A salt formed by adding to one part sulphate of quinia and one and a half parts of ferrocyanide of potassium seven parts of boiling water, which yields the salt on cooling.

HYDROFERROCYANIC. Pertaining to or obtained from ferrocyanide of barium, decomposed with sulphuric acid; as hydroferrocyanic acid.

HYDROFLUITE. A salt composed of hydrofluoric acid and a base.

HYDROFLUOBORACIC ACID. A compound of hydrofluoric acid and fluoride of boron.

HYDROFLUORIC ACID. An acid obtained by distilling fluoride of calcium with sulphuric acid. See *Fluorine.*

HYDROGEN. A gas which constitutes one of the elements of water, of which it forms one-ninth and oxygen eight-ninths. It is an inflammable, colorless gas, of extreme lightness. Its specific gravity being 0.0692; that of water being 1. It enters as an element into the composition of nearly all organic bodies. In consequence of its extreme lightness it is often employed for inflating air-balloons.

Hydrogen Peroxide. A preparation consisting of water in which, by the presenting to it of oxygen in a nascent state, an additional equivalent of this element has combined with the hydrogen, forming the deutoxide. It is thought to be an antidote to the narcotic poisons.

Hydrogen Persulphide. A compound having the formula H_2S_3.

Hydrogen, Phosphuretted. A compound eliminated by the admixture of phosphide of calcium with phosphate of lime.

HYDROGENATE. To combine with hydrogen.

HYDROGENOUS. Containing hydrogen.

HYDROKINONE. A product obtained by the action of acids on arbutin.

HYDROMEL. A liquor consisting of honey diluted with water. Before fermentation it is called *simple hydromel;* after, it is called *vinous hydromel* or *mead.*

HYDROMETER. An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids, and thence the strength of spirituous liquors, saline solutions, &c. It is usually made of glass, with a graduated stem, and indicates the specific gravity of a liquid by the depth to which it sinks in it, the zero of the scale marking the depth to which it sinks in pure water. Extra weights are sometimes used to adapt the scale to liquids of different densities.

HYDROPARACUMARIC ACID. An acid having the composition $C_{18}H_{10}O_6$, obtained from paracumaric acid by heating the latter to moderate boiling with sodium amalgam, decomposing the sodium salt SO_3, and treating the acid solution with ether, which, on evaporation, yields the acid in crystals.

HYDROPHYLLACEÆ. A family of plants of which the genus *Eriodyction* is a member.

HYDROSALT. A salt supposed to be formed by a hydracid and a base.

HYDROSCOPE. An instrument intended to mark the presence of water in air

HYDROSTATIC BALANCE. A balance for weighing substances in water for the purpose of ascertaining their specific gravities.

HYDROSTATICS. That branch of science which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of non-elastic fluids, as water, mercury, &c.

HYDROSUBLIMATE OF MERCURY. See *Howard's Hydrosublimate of Mercury.*

HYDROSULPHATE, }
HYDROSULPHURET. } A combination of sulphuretted hydrogen with an earth, alkali, or metallic oxide.

Hydrosulphate of Ammonia. See *Ammonia Hydrosulphate.*

Hydrosulphate of Lime. See *Calcii Sulphuretum.*

HYDROSULPHITE. A saline compound of hydrosulphurous acid and a base.

HYDROSULPHURET. See *Hydrosulphate.*

HYDROSULPHURIC ACID. (*Sulphohydric Acid, Sulphuretted Hydrogen.*) Called also *Hydrothianic Acid.* A colorless gas having a smell like that of putrid eggs. It saturates bases, with which it forms salts called *hydrosulphurets, hydrosulphates,* or *sulphohydrates.* It consists of one equivalent of sulphur and one of hydrogen.

HYDROTELLURATE. A salt formed by the union of telluric acid and a base.

HYDROTELLURIC ACID. An acid composed of hydrogen and tellurium.

HYDROUS. Containing water; watery.

HYDROXANTHATE. A compound of hydroxanthic acid with a base.

HYDROXANTHIC ACID. An acid formed by the action of alkalies on the deutosulphuret of carbon. Called also *Carbo-sulphuric acid.*

HYDROXIDE. A metallic oxide combined with water; a metallic hydrate.

HYDRURET. A compound of hydrogen destitute of acidity.

Hydruret of Amyl. See *Amyl Hydride.*

Hydruret of Benzyl. See *Benzyl.*

Hydruret of Cumyl. See *Cumyl.*

Hydruret of Phenyl. See *Benzene.*

Hydruret of Salicyl. A volatile oil—oil of Spiræa ulmaria—obtained from the salicin of the castor, which proceeds from the willow and the poplar, upon which the beaver feeds.

HYGIENE. That department of medical science which treats of the preservation of health; a system of rules or principles designed for the preservation of health.

HYGRINA. A volatile base obtained from coca leaves. It is not poisonous, resembles propylamina in odor, and is probably a product of decomposition.

HYMENÆA COURBARIL. See *Anime.*

Hymenæa Mozambicencis. One of the trees from which gum copal is procured.

Hymenæa Verrucosa. A tree growing in the isle of Bourbon which contributes to the supply of copal.

HYMENODICTYON. A genus of plants formerly considered as a cinchona, but no trace of any of the cinchona alkaloids has been found in it.

HYOCHOLIC ACID. An acid composed of $HO,C_{54}H_{42}NO_9$, found combined with soda, potassa, and ammonia, in the bile of the hog.

HYOSCYAMIA, } The active principle or alkaloid of henbane.
HYOSCYAMIN. }

HYOSCYAMUS ALBUS. A species of henbane producing white flowers. It is used in France indiscriminately with the other species, with which it is identical in medicinal qualities.

HYOSCYAMUS NIGER. A biennial plant with a root resembling parsley. It is found in the northern and eastern sections of the United States. It is a native of Europe, and ranks among the narcotic poisons.

HYPER. A prefix sometimes used in the composition of chemical terms, instead of *super*, to denote excess, or that the substance first mentioned in the name of the compound enters in a greater proportion than the other; as, *hyperoxide*, an oxide containing an excess of oxygen.

HYPERANTHERA MORINGA. A synonym of the Moringa pterygosperma, a tree growing in different parts of India, Arabia, and Syria, the seeds of which yield the fixed oil called *Oil of Ben.*

HYPERCARBURETTED. Supercarburetted; having the largest proportion of carbon.

HYPERCHLORIC. Containing a greater proportion of oxygen than chloric acid.

HYPERICACEÆ. An order of plants of which the genus *Hypericum* is a member.

HYPERICUM PERFORATUM. (*St. John's Wort.*) A perennial herb, abundant in Europe and this country. Its taste is bitter, resinous, and somewhat astringent. It is thought analogous to the turpentines in medical power.

HYPERIODIC ACID. An acid formed by the union of iodine with oxygen.

HYPERMANGANATE OF POTASSA. See *Potassæ Permanganas.*

HYPERMANGANIC ACID. An acid consisting of three and a half equivalents of oxygen and one of manganese.

HYPEROXYMURIATE. A compound formed by the union of hyperoxymuriatic acid and a base; now called chlorate.

HYPEROXYMURIATE OF POTASSA. See *Chlorate of Potassa.*

HYPEROXYMURIATIC ACID. A former name for chloric acid.

HYPNOTIC. A medicine that produces, or tends to produce, sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

HYPO. A prefix frequently used in composition to signify a less quantity or a low state or degree of that denoted by the word with which it is joined. *Hypo*, prefixed to the name of a compound containing oxygen, designates another compound containing less oxygen—as *hyponitrous* acid, which contains less oxygen than nitrous acid.

HYPOCHLORITE OF LIME. See *Calcis Chloridum.*

HYPOGÆIC ACID. One of the peculiar acids of the oil of *Arachis hypogœa*, composed of $C_{32}H_{30}O_4$.

HYPONITRIC ACID. A compound formed between nitrogen and oxygen, formerly called nitrous acid. It consists of one equivalent of nitrogen and four of oxygen.

HYPONITROUS ACID. A former name for nitrous acid, a compound formed between nitrogen and oxygen, consisting of one equivalent of nitrogen and three of oxygen.

HYPONITROUS ETHER. See *Ether, Hyponitrous.*

HYPOPHOSPHATE. A salt obtained by combining hypophosphoric acid with a base.

HYPOPHOSPHITE. A compound of hypophosphorous acid and a base.

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF AMMONIA. A salt obtained from hypophosphite of lime and sulphate or sesquicarbonate of ammonia, by mixing their several solutions.

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF IRON. A salt obtained from solution of hypophosphite of soda, or ammonia, with solution of sulphate of sesquioxide of iron.

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. A salt prepared by slaking four pounds of lime with a gallon of water and adding it, in a deep boiler, to four gallons of boiling water, and mixing thoroughly, adding a pound of phosphorus to the mixture, continuing the boiling, adding hot water from time to time to keep up the measure, until the combination is complete and phosphuretted hydrogen is no longer evolved.

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF POTASSA. This salt is prepared in the same manner as the hypophosphite of soda; 5.75 ounces of granulated carbonate of potassa, dissolved in half a pint of water, being substituted for the carbonate of soda.

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF QUINIA. A salt prepared by mixing, in a large porcelain capsule, fifty ounces of sulphate of quinia, two gallons of distilled water, and two ounces of hypophosphorous acid, and heating the mixture to 200°, then adding a solution of hypophosphite of baryta sufficient to produce complete decomposition. Filter the solution while hot, which, on cooling, deposits the salt in crystals.

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF SODA. A salt prepared by mixing solutions of hypophosphite of lime and crystallized carbonate of soda, in the proportion of six ounces of the former dissolved in four pints of water to ten ounces of the latter in one and a half pints. Filter and evaporate to a pellicle, continue the heat, and stir constantly till the salt granulates.

HYPOPHOSPHOROUS ACID. An acid prepared by decomposing hypophosphite of lime in solution by oxalic acid, which precipitates the lime, leaving the hypophosphorous acid in solution. It contains less oxygen than phosphorous acid.

HYPOPICROTOXIC ACID. A new acid found in the shell of the Cocculus Indicus or fish-berries.

HYPOSULPHATE. A compound of hyposulphuric acid and a base.

HYPOSULPHURIC ACID. An acid having less oxygen than the sulphuric acid, and found only in combination with water, as a heavy transparent inodorous fluid.

HYPOSULPHITE. A compound of hyposulphurous acid and a salifiable base.

HYPOSULPHITE OF GOLD AND SODA. A compound known in photography as *sel d'or*, and prepared as follows: One part of chloride of gold is dissolved in fifty parts of water, and to this is gradually added a solution of three parts hyposulphite of soda. The solution is colored red at first, but soon becomes colorless; it is then treated with alcohol as long as a precipitate is produced, and the precipitate purified by resolution in water and precipitation by alcohol.

HYPOSULPHITE OF LIME. See *Calcis Hyposulphis.*

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA. See *Sodæ Hyposulphis.*

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA AND PLATINUM. A compound obtained by double decomposition between aqueous solutions of chloride of platinum and ammonium, and hyposulphite of soda, and subsequent precipitation by alcohol. An oily liquid separates, which solidifies to a crystalline yellow mass. It is purified by resolution in water and precipitation by alcohol.

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA AND SILVER. See *Sodæ et Argenti Hyposulphis.*

HYRACEUM. A substance from the Cape of Good Hope, introduced as a substitute for castor. It is the product of *Hyrax Capensis*, an animal of South Africa, about the size of a rabbit.

HYRAX CAPENSIS. See *Hyraceum.*

HYSSOP,
HYSSOP OFFICINALIS. } A labiate plant, native of Europe, where, as well as in this country, it is cultivated in gardens. The flowering summits and leaves are regarded as a gently stimulant aromatic.

I.

IATRALIPTIC. A medicine that has the property of curing by anointing, or by external application.

IBERIS AMARA. See *Bitter Candytuft.*

ICE. A nearly solid, transparent, brittle substance, of a crystalline structure, having the specific gravity of 0.9184. It melts into water at the temperature of 32° Fahrenheit. It crystallizes into hexagonal prisms. Water in the solid state.

Ice Plant. See *Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum.*

ICELAND MOSS. See *Cetraria Islandica.*

Iceland Moss Paste. See *Jujube Paste.*

ICHTHIDIN,
ICHTHIN,
ICHTHULIN, } A crystalline, albuminous, granular substance, obtained from the eggs of fishes.

ICHTHYOCOLLA. See *Isinglass.*

ICICA ICICARIBA. (*Icicariba.*) A lofty tree growing in Brazil, which, it is believed, furnishes a variety of elemi.

ICTERIC. A remedy for the jaundice.

ICTODES FŒTIDUS. See *Dracontium.*

IDIOPATHIC. Individually affecting or indicating an individual affection; pertaining to or indicating a disease not preceded and occasioned by any other disease; opposed to symptomatic.

IDRIALIN. A carbohydrogen obtained from amber.

IGASURIA. A bitter principle found in the mother-waters from which strychnia and brucia have been precipitated by lime.

IGASURIC ACID. A peculiar acid, found in nux vomica in combination with strychnia and brucia.

IGNATIA,
IGNATIA AMARA. } See *Bean of St. Ignatius.*

ILEX. (*Holly.*) A genus of plants of several species, possessing febrifuge qualities.

Ilex Aquifolium. (*Common European Holly.*) A shrub or small tree, growing in Europe, the inner bark of which furnishes the viscid substance known as birdlime. The whole plant possesses febrifuge properties.

Ilex Cassina,
Ilex Dahoon,
Ilex Vomitoria. } See *Cassina.*

Ilex Mate,
Ilex Paraguaiensis. } A small tree or shrub growing wild along the streams in Paraguay, and also cultivated for the sake of its leaves, which constitute the celebrated *Paraguay tea*, so extensively consumed as a beverage in the interior of South America.

Ilex Opaca. (*American Holly.*) A middling-sized evergreen tree, growing throughout the Atlantic section of the United States, and especially abundant in New Jersey. It is so similar to the Ilex aquifolium that it is considered by some writers as the same species.

ILEXANTHIN. A crystallizable, yellow, coloring principle, contained in the leaves of Ilex aquifolium, or common holly, and probably identical with the *rutin* or *rutic acid* contained in the leaves of the common rue.

ILICIC ACID. A peculiar acid obtained from Ilex aquifolium.

ILICIN. The bitter principle of Ilex aquifolium, and upon which depends the febrifuge virtues of the plant.

ILIPICRIN. A name given to the crystalline bitter principle obtained from the fruit of the American holly.

ILIXANTHIC ACID. An acid contained in the leaves of Ilex aquifolium, composed of $C_{34}H_{22}O_{22}$.

ILLICIUM ANISATUM. The star aniseed, or badiane plant of the French writers. It is analogous to the common anise.

Illicium Floridanum. See *Florida Anise Tree.*

Illicium Parviflorum. A species of anise found in the hilly regions of Georgia and Carolina, having a flavor closely resembling that of sassafras root.

IMMISCIBLE. Not capable of being mixed.

IMPALPABLE POWDER. Not palpable; not coarse or gross; incapable of being perceived by touch.

IMPATIENS BALSAMINA. (*Balsam Weed, Touch-me-not.*) A plant growing in the gardens, resembling in effects *Balsam Weed*, which see.

Impatiens Fulva,
Impatiens Noli-me-tangere,
Impatiens Pallida.
See *Balsam Weed.*

IMPERATORIA OSTRUTHIUM. (*Masterwort*, *Divinum Remedium.*) An umbelliferous plant, indigenous in the south of Europe. The root is a stimulant aromatic, analogous, but inferior, to Angelica.

IMPERATORIN. A crystallizable, tasteless principle, extracted from the root of Imperatoria ostruthium.

IMPERIAL. (*Potus Imperialis.*) A beverage made by dissolving half an ounce of cream of tartar in three pints of boiling water, and adding to the solution four ounces of white sugar and half an ounce of fresh lemon-peel.

Imperial Measure.

Gallon.	Pints.	Fluid ounces.	Fluid drachms.	Min.
1 =	8 =	160 =	1280 =	76,800
	1 =	20 =	160 =	9,600
		1 =	8 =	480
			1 =	60

IMPHEE. See *African Sugar Cane.*

IMPURE CARBONATE OF POTASSA. See *Carbonate of Potassa, Impure.*

Impure Soda. See *Barilla.*

Impure Oxide of Zinc. (*Tutty*, *Tutia.*) An oxide of zinc formed during the smelting of lead ores containing zinc. It is used as an external application only.

INCENSE. A mixture of fragrant gums, spices, and the like, used for the purpose of producing a perfume when burned.

INCINERATE. To reduce to ashes by burning.

INCITANT. (*Arterial Stimulant.*) A remedy which raises the action of the system above the standard of health, and which exhibits its influence chiefly upon the heart and arteries.

INCOERCIBLE. Not capable of being reduced to the form of a liquid by pressure; said of certain gases.

INCOMBUSTIBLE. Not combustible; not capable of being burned, decomposed, or consumed by fire.

INCOMMISCIBLE. Not miscible.

INCOMPATIBLE. Not capable of being united in solution without liability to decomposition or other chemical change; not suitable to be prescribed together, because of opposing medicinal qualities.

INCONGRUOUS. Incompatible.

INCORPORATE. To form into a body; to combine, as different ingredients into one mass; to fix or place into a consistent mass.

INCORRODIBLE. Incapable of being corroded.

INCRASSATE. To make thicker by the mixture of other substances less fluid, or by evaporating the thinner parts.

INCRASSATIVE. That which has the power to thicken.

INDELIBLE. Not to be blotted out; incapable of being effaced.

Indelible Ink. An ink which may be prepared by dissolving eight parts of crystallized nitrate of silver, three parts of nitrate of copper, and four of carbonate of soda in one hundred parts of water of ammonia, and add to the solution a little gum arabic.

The marks produced by nitrate of silver on linen or muslin may be completely removed by moistening them with a solution of corrosive sublimate in thirty parts of distilled water and afterwards washing them with ordinary water.

INDIA ALOES. An inferior kind of aloes, produced in different parts of Hindostan.

India Gum. Gum imported from India, derived from Acacia Arabica and probably other species. It is usually much contaminated with portions of a different product, having the characteristic properties of Bassora gum.

India Myrrh. An inferior quality of myrrh, imported from the East Indies.

India Opium. An inferior quality of opium, of two varieties, viz., *Bengal* and *Malwa opium.* Little, if any, appears in our markets.

India Rhubarb. See *Chinese Rhubarb.*

India Senna. (*Mocha Senna*, *Senê de la Pique*, *Tinnevelly Senna.*) An inferior quality of senna, consisting of the leaflets of Cassia elongata. It is produced in Arabia, but takes its name from the route by which it reaches us.

INDIAN BAY. A plant of the genus Laurus,—L. indicus.

Indian Berry. The Cocculus Indicus.

Indian Corn. (*Zea Mays*, *Maize*) The meal of common Indian corn, in the form of mush, makes an excellent emollient poultice, much used in hospitals.

Indian Cress. Nasturtium.

Indian Cucumber. See *Gyromia Virginica.*

Indian Hemp. See *Cannabis Indica.*

Indian Ink,
India Ink. } A substance brought chiefly from China, used for water colors. It is in rolls or square cakes, and consists of lampblack and animal glue. It was formerly supposed to be made from the ink-bag of the *Sepia* or cuttle-fish.

Indian Physic. See *Gillenia.*

Indian Red. A purplish-red pigment brought from the island of Ormus, in the Persian Gulf. It is a *red ochre*, and owes its color to the red oxide of iron.

Indian Rubber,
India Rubber. } See *Caoutchouc.*

Indian Poke. See *Veratrum Viride.*

Indian Sarsaparilla. See *Hemidesmi Radix.*

Indian Tobacco. See *Lobelia.*

Indian Turnip. See *Arum.*

Indian Yellow. A pigment manufactured from a yellow substance from India, called *Purree*, which occurs in commerce in balls of from three to four ounces in weight, which are dark brown externally, and deep orange within. It has a smell like that of castor. It appears to consist of magnesia united with a peculiar acid called *Purreic* or *Euxanthic Acid.*

INDICAN. The principle existing in the several indigo plants upon which depends the formation of indigo by generation during fermentation.

INDIGENOUS. Native; produced naturally in a country or climate; not exotic.

INDIGO. A well-known dyestuff, obtained from various species of Indigofera, such as *I. tinctoria*, *I. anil*, and *I argentea.* It is said to be afforded also by other plants, such as *Wrightia tinctoria*, *Polygonum tinctorium*, *Galega tinctoria*, &c. It does not exist ready formed, but is generated during fermentation.

Indigo Sulphate. Indigo dissolved by sulphuric acid for the purpose of its solution in, and dilution by, water, for dyeing purposes.

Indigo, Wild. See *Baptisia Tinctoria.*

INDIGOFERA ANIL,
INDIGOFERA ARGENTEA,
INDIGOFERA TINCTORIA. }
See *Indigo.*

INDIGOTIN. The coloring principle of indigo.

INDISSOLUBLE. Not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied by heat or water. Few substances are indissoluble by heat, but many are indissoluble in water.

INDIUM. A metal very similar to cadmium in its relation to other substances. It is obtained from zinc residues remaining after extraction of zinc blended with sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid, by treatment with nitric acid, evaporating the solution with sulphuric acid, diluting, and precipitating with sulphuretted hydrogen. By repeated solutions and precipitations the indium is obtained, contaminated only with a little iron.

INERT. Inactive; motionless; incapable of producing any effect.

INEXHALABLE. Incapable of being exhaled or evaporated.

INFANTS' RELIEF. (*Soothing Syrup.*) A preparation similar to, if not identical with, the popular patent medicine known as Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, prepared by dissolving four grains of sulphate of morphia in a pint of simple syrup, triturating it in a mortar with two fluid drachms of oil of anise, and coloring the mixture with caramel.

INFILTRATE. To enter, by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.

INFINITESIMAL. Infinitely small.

INFLAMMABLE. Capable of being set on fire; easily enkindled; susceptible of combustion; as inflammable oils or spirits.

INFUSION. (*Infusum.*) The act or process of steeping any insoluble substance in water in order to extract its virtues, or the liquid obtained by this process. Aqueous solutions obtained by treating with water, without the aid of ebullition, vegetable products only partially soluble in that liquid. The water employed may be either hot or cold, according to the objects to be accomplished. They are generally prepared by pouring boiling water upon the vegetable substance, and macerating in a lightly-closed vessel till the liquid cools. Cold infusions are made with cold water, and require several hours to attain their full strength.

INFUSION OF ANGUSTURA. (*Infusum Angusturæ, Infusion of Cusparia.*) Macerate half a troy ounce of coarsely-powdered Angustura bark in a pint of boiling water, and strain.

INFUSION OF BEARBERRY. (*Infusum Uvæ Ursi.*) Infuse for two hours, and strain, half an ounce of bruised Uva ursi in ten fluid ounces of boiling distilled water.

INFUSION OF BUCHU. Macerate one ounce of buchu in one pint of boiling water for two hours, and strain.

INFUSION OF CALUMBA. (*Infusion of Columbo.*) Coarsely-powdered columbo, one half ounce; boiling water, one pint. Macerate for two hours, and strain.

INFUSION OF CAPSICUM. (*Infusion of Cayenne Pepper.*) Coarsely-powdered capsicum, one half ounce; boiling water, a pint.

INFUSION OF CASCARILLA. Coarsely-powdered cascarilla, one ounce; boiling water, one pint.

INFUSION OF CATECHU. See *Compound Infusion of Catechu.*

INFUSION OF CAYENNE PEPPER. See *Infusion of Capsicum.*

INFUSION OF CHAMOMILE. (*Infusum Anthemidis.*) Chamomile, half ounce; boiling water, one pint. Macerate ten minutes, and strain.

INFUSION OF CHIRETTA. (*Infusum Chiratæ.*) Chiretta cut small, two drachms; distilled water at 120°, ten fluid ounces. Infuse for half an hour, and strain.

INFUSION OF CLOVES. (*Infusum Caryophylli.*) Bruised cloves, two drachms; boiling water, one pint.

INFUSION OF COLUMBO. See *Infusion of Calumba.*

INFUSION OF DANDELION. (*Infusum Taraxaci.*) Bruised dandelion, two troy ounces; boiling water, a pint.

INFUSION OF DIGITALIS. One drachm of digitalis, one ounce essence of cinnamon, one half pint boiling water. Macerate the digitalis for two hours in the water, strain, and add essence.

INFUSION OF DULCAMARA. (*Infusion of Bittersweet.*) One ounce of bittersweet bruised to ten fluid ounces of boiling water. Macerate one hour, and strain.

INFUSION OF ERGOT. Two drachms of coarsely-powdered ergot to ten fluid ounces of boiling distilled water. Macerate half an hour, and strain.

INFUSION OF FLAXSEED, COMPOUND. See *Compound Infusion of Flaxseed.*

INFUSION OF GENTIAN, COMPOUND. See *Compound Infusion of Gentian.*

INFUSION OF GINGER. (*Infusum Zingiberis.*) Bruised ginger, one half troy ounce; boiling water, one pint. Macerate two hours, and strain.

INFUSION OF HICKORY ASHES AND SOOT. See *Hickory Ashes and Soot Infusion.*

INFUSION OF HOPS. (*Infusum Humuli, Infusum Lupuli.*) One half ounce of hops, one pint of boiling water. Macerate two hours, and strain.

INFUSION OF JUNIPER. (*Infusum Juniperi.*) One troy ounce of bruised juniper, one pint of boiling water. Macerate two hours, and strain.

INFUSION OF KOUSSO. (*Infusion of Cusso.*) Infuse in a covered vessel for fifteen minutes, without straining, half an ounce of coarsely-powdered kousso in eight fluid ounces of boiling distilled water.

INFUSION OF LINSEED. See *Compound Infusion of Flaxseed.*

INFUSION OF MATICO. (*Infusum Maticæ.*) One half ounce matico-leaves cut small in ten fluid ounces boiling distilled water. Macerate half an hour, and strain.

INFUSION OF ORANGE-PEEL. (*Infusum Aurantii.*) One half ounce bitter orange-peel in ten fluid ounces boiling distilled water. Infuse fifteen minutes, and strain.

INFUSION OF ORANGE-PEEL, COMPOUND. See *Compound Infusion of Orange-Peel.*

INFUSION OF PAREIRA BRAVA. (*Infusum Pareiræ.*) Pareira brava bruised, one ounce; boiling water, one pint. Macerate two hours, and strain.

INFUSION OF PERUVIAN BARK, COMPOUND. See *Compound Infusion of Peruvian Bark.*

INFUSION OF QUASSIA. (*Infusum Quassiæ.*) Quassia rasped, two drachms; cold water, one pint. Macerate twelve hours, and strain.

INFUSION OF RED BARK. See *Compound Infusion of Peruvian Bark.*

INFUSION OF RHATANY. (*Infusum Krameriæ.*) Rhatany root bruised, half an ounce; boiling distilled water, ten fluid ounces. Macerate one hour, and strain.

INFUSION OF RHUBARB. (*Infusum Rhei.*) Rhubarb bruised, two drachms; boiling water, half a pint. Macerate two hours, and strain.

INFUSION OF ROSES, ACID. See *Acid Infusion of Roses.*

INFUSION OF SAGE. (*Infusum Salviæ.*) Sage, half an ounce; boiling water, a pint. Macerate half an hour, and strain.

INFUSION OF SASSAFRAS PITH. (*Infusum Sassafras Medullæ, Mucilago Sassafras, Mucilage of Sassafras.*) Sassafras pith, two drachms; cold water, one pint. Macerate for three hours, and strain.

INFUSION OF SENEKA. (*Infusum Senegæ.*) Senega root bruised, half an ounce; boiling distilled water, ten fluid ounces. Macerate one hour, and strain.

INFUSION OF SENNA. (*Infusum Sennæ*) Senna, one ounce; coriander bruised, one drachm; boiling water, one pint. Macerate one hour, and strain.

INFUSION OF SERPENTARIA. Serpentaria in coarse powder, half an ounce; boiling water, one pint. Macerate two hours, and strain.

INFUSION OF SLIPPERY ELM BARK. (*Mucilago Ulmi, Infusum Ulmi.*) Slippery elm bark sliced and bruised, one ounce; boiling water, one pint. Macerate two hours, and strain.

INFUSION OF SPIGELIA. Spigelia, half a troy ounce; boiling water, one pint. Macerate two hours, and strain.

INFUSION OF TAR. See *Aqua Picis Liquidæ.*

INFUSION OF THOROUGHWORT. (*Infusum Eupatorii.*) Boneset (dried herb), a troy ounce; boiling water, one pint. Macerate for two hours, and strain.

INFUSION OF TOBACCO. (*Infusum Tabaci, Enema Tabaci.*) Tobacco, one drachm; boiling water, one pint. Macerate for one hour, and strain.

INFUSION OF VALERIAN. Coarsely-powdered valerian, half an ounce; boiling water, one pint. Macerate two hours, and strain.

INFUSION OF WILD CHERRY BARK. (*Infusum Pruni Virginianæ.*) Coarsely-powdered wild cherry bark, half an ounce; moisten, and percolate with cold water until a pint of infusion is obtained.

INFUSION OF YELLOW CINCHONA. (*Infusum Cinchonæ Flavæ.*) Coarsely-powdered yellow cinchona bark, half an ounce; boiling distilled water, ten fluid ounces. Infuse two hours, and strain.

INGREDIENT. That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of any compound or mixture.

INHALATION OF CHLORINE. See *Vapor Chlori.*

INHALATION OF CONIA. See *Vapor Coniæ.*

INHALATION OF CREASOTE. See *Vapor Creasoti.*

INHALATION OF HYDROCYANIC ACID. See *Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici.*

INHALATION OF IODINE. See *Vapor Iodi.*

INHALENTS. (*Vapores*, *Vapors.*) Medicines to be administered by inhalation.

INHUMATION. The act of burying vessels in warm earth in order that their contents may be exposed to a steady heat.

INJECTION. A liquid medicine which is administered by means of a syringe.

INK. An aqueous solution of the tannogallate of iron, and is a popular application to ringworm; a colored fluid, usually black, used in writing, printing, &c.

Printing Ink is made by boiling linseed oil, and burning it for a short time, and mixing it with lampblack, with an addition of soap and resin.

Anilin inks are prepared by dissolving 15 parts dry aniline—either red, blue, green, or yellow—in 150 parts strong alcohol, and 1000 parts distilled water, in a porcelain-lined vessel, by the aid of a gentle heat, until the odor of alcohol is dissipated, and adding a solution of 60 parts gum arabic in 250 parts water.

Blue Ink is prepared by dissolving in a matrass, in a large quantity of water, ten grammes of sulphate of protoxide of iron, boil, and then add sufficient nitric acid to sesquioxidize all the iron. Then add a solution of yellow prussiate of potash, containing ten grammes of this salt, and leave the precipitate to deposit. After decanting the supernatant liquid, throw the deposit on a filter, wash it with cold water, and leave it to drain until it can be easily raised from the filter with a knife. Then, without further drying, mix it in a porcelain mortar with two grammes of oxalic acid in crystals. Let the reaction continue for an hour, then gradually add 400 cubic centimetres of water. This produces a dark-blue solution, which, even after long standing, does not precipitate.

Marking Ink is prepared as follows: The tissue, linen or cotton, to be marked, is moistened with a solution of one part of hypophosphite of soda and two parts of gum arabic in sixteen parts of water. The marking is then done with a quill-pen and a solution of one part nitrate of silver, six parts gum arabic, and six parts of water.

Anilin Ink is prepared by rubbing up one drachm of anilin-black with sixty drops strong hydrochloric acid, and one and a half ounce alcohol. The resulting liquid is then to be diluted with a hot solution of one and a half drachms of gum arabic in six ounces water. This ink does not corrode metallic pens, is affected neither by concentrated mineral acids nor by strong lye. If the anilin-black solution be diluted with a solution of one and a half ounce shellac in six ounces of alcohol, instead of with gum-water, an ink is obtained, which, when applied to wood, brass, or leather, is remarkable for its extraordinary deep-black color.

Ink for writing on glass. A solution of fluoride of ammonium is recommended, as furnishing a ready means of writing with a pen of any kind upon glass, and is specially adapted for labelling bottles, &c.

INK-BAG. A bag or sac containing a deep-black liquid found in the cuttle-fish.

INKOMANKOMO. (*Uncomocomo.*) A name given to the root of a species of Aspidium (*A. athamanticum*) growing in South Africa.

INNOCUOUS. Harmless.

INOCARPUS EDULIS. The South Sea chestnut tree, called *If* by the natives. It abounds on Rotuma, one of the Polynesian Islands, bears a flat, kidney-shaped fruit, which, when roasted, tastes not unlike our chestnut, and is highly valued.

INODOROUS. Wanting scent; having no smell; scentless.

INORGANIC. Not organic.

INOSINIC ACID. An acid contained in the juice of the meat of most animals, composed of $HO,C_{10}H_6N_2O_{10}$.

INOSITE. Sugar of muscular flesh; a sugar found in the juice of flesh.

INSECT POWDER, PERSIAN. See *Caucasian Insect Powder*.

INSIPID. Destitute of taste; wanting in the qualities which affect the organs of taste; vapid.

INSOLATE. To dry in the sun's rays; to expose to the heat of the sun.

INSOLUBLE. Not soluble; incapable of being dissolved.

INSPISSATE. To thicken; to bring to a greater consistence—as fluids, by evaporation.

INSPISSATED INFUSIONS. A new set of preparations, the advantages of which are that the virtues of vegetable substances are extracted by cold water, are not injured by heat used in the evaporation, are in a concentrated state, and are not impaired by time.

INSTIL,
INSTILL. } To drop in; to pour in by drops; to infuse slowly or by degrees.

INTERMITTENT. Ceasing at intervals.

INTERMIX. To mix together.

INULA,
INULA HELENIUM. } See *Elecampane.*

INULIN. See *Alantin.*

INVERSE SUGAR. (*Sucre Interverti.*) A name given to an isomeric form of glucose, generated from cane sugar by solution in water or weak acids, and long boiling, which turns the plane of polarization to the left, and, like grape sugar, is susceptible of the vinous fermentation without an intermediate change.

INVOLUCRE,
INVOLUCRUM. } A sort of calyx, inclosing those aggregates of flowers constituting umbels, but occasionally inclosing flowers not umbellate. It is usually more or less distant from the flowers which it envelops.

IODAL. A new compound, not yet definitely determined.

IODATE. A compound of iodic acid with a base.

Iodate of Potassa. A salt proposed as a substitute for chlorate of potassa. It is prepared by mixing one part each of iodine and chlorate of potassa with five or six parts of water, previously acidulated with a few drops of nitric acid and heated to ebullition. As soon as the chlorine ceases to escape treat the liquid with a concentrated solution of chloride of barium. Wash with distilled water, decompose with dilute sulphuric acid the iodate of baryta precipitated, filter to separate the sulphate of baryta, and slowly evaporate the solution. Wash with distilled water the crystals of iodic acid that are formed, dissolve them in boiling distilled water, and saturate with bicarbonate of potassa. On cooling, the iodate is deposited in small crystals.

IODIC ACID. An acid formed by the union of oxygen with iodine.

Iodic Alimentation. A mode of safely bringing and maintaining the system under the influence of iodine, consisting in the mixing of the medicine with the food, as with bread and other farinaceous substances, so that the patient may take daily a due quantity.

IODIDE. A non-acid compound of iodine with a metal or other substance.

Iodide of Ammonium. See *Ammonia Hydriodate.*

Iodide of Arsenic and Mercury. See *Donovan's Solution.*

Iodide of Ethyl. See *Æther Hydriodicus.*

Iodide of Lead. (*Plumbi Iodidum.*) With the aid of heat, dissolve four ounces of nitrate of lead in a pint and a half of distilled water, and four ounces of iodide of potassium in half a pint of distilled water, and mix. Allow the precipitate formed to subside, and, having poured off the supernatant liquid, wash it with distilled water, and dry it at a gentle heat.

Iodide of Manganese. A salt formed by the double decomposition between equal weights of iodide of potassium and crystallized sulphate of manganese.

Iodide of Mercury. See *Hydrargyri Iodidum.*

Iodide of Nicotin. A salt deposited from a mixture of ethereal solutions of iodine and of nicotin, in ruby-colored needles of the composition $2C_{20}H_{14}N_2,3I_2$. When these crystals are dissolved in chlorohydric acid, the solution deposits on evaporation a compound consisting of $3H_{14}C_{20}N_2,3I,2HCl$.

Iodide of Potassium. (*Potassii Iodidi.*) Dissolve six troy ounces of potassa in three pints of distilled water, boiling hot, then gradually add one pound or a sufficient quantity of iodine in fine powder, stirring after each addition until the solution becomes colorless, and continue the additions until the liquid remains slightly colored from excess of iodine. Evaporate the solution to dryness, stirring in, toward the close of the operation, two troy ounces of finely-powdered charcoal, so that it may be intimately mixed with the dried salt. Rub this to powder and heat it to a dull redness in an iron crucible, maintaining that temperature for fifteen minutes; then, after it has cooled, dissolve out the saline matter with distilled water, filter the solution, and set aside to crystallize. It is a splendid alterative preparation.

Iodide of Silver. See *Argenti Iodidum.*

Iodide of Sodium. (*Sodii Iodidum.*) A salt prepared by saturating a solution of caustic soda with iodine, or by double decomposition between iodide of iron and carbonate of soda, precisely as iodide of potassium is obtained by the corresponding process for that salt. It has the same effect and is used in the same diseases as iodide of potassium.

Iodide of Starch. A compound said to be best suited for the administration of iodine in large doses without causing irritation of the stomach. It is prepared by triturating twenty-four grains of iodine with a little water, adding gradually an ounce of finely-powdered starch, and continuing the trituration until the compound assumes a uniform blue color. It is then dried by a gentle heat and kept in a well-stopped bottle.

Iodide of Sulphate of Quinia. A compound formed by adding tincture of iodine, by drops, to a mixture consisting of a solution of sulphate of quinia in a mixture of acetic acid and diluted alcohol, at 130° F., until perfect solution takes place. Upon the cooling of the liquid, crystals will gradually form, consisting of iodine, quinia, and sulphuric acid, combined in the state of *sulphate of iodo-quinia.*

Iodide of Sulphur. See *Bisulphuret of Iodine.*

Iodide of Titanium. A compound obtained by the action of hydriodic acid upon chloride of titanium, and may be purified by repeated sublimation in a current of hydrogen. It forms a brittle brown mass, fuses at 150° C., and crystallizes on cooling. It is soluble in water, but the solution soon decomposes, precipitating titanic acid.

Iodide of Zinc (*Zinci Iodidum.*) An iodide formed by digesting an excess of zinc, in small pieces, with iodine diffused in water, and evaporating. It is tonic, astringent, and antispasmodic.

IODIDES OF CALOMEL. See *Calomel Iodides.*

IODINE. (*Iodinium, Iodum, Iode.*) A grayish or bluish-black solid, of a metallic lustre, somewhat resembling plumbago, obtained from the ashes of sea-weeds and usually occurring in scales or crystals. It is soft and brittle, fuses at 225° of Fahrenheit, and at 347° becomes a beautiful violet vapor, whence its name. It has an acrid odor and taste, and is poisonous, though uncertain in its action. It is an element, its chemical equivalent being 127, and in a solid state its density is 4.948. In its free state the smallest quantity colors starch blue. It is used in medicine as a local irritant and to increase the secretive functions. Used in excess, it gives rise to iodism.

Iodine Bath. Iodine, grains eighteen; iodide of potassium, grains thirty-six; rain-water, six gallons. Dissolve the iodine and iodide first in a pint of water, then add to the rest.

Iodine Caustic. (*Lugol's Caustic Iodine Solution.*) A solution prepared by dissolving an ounce each of iodine and iodide of potassium in two fluid ounces of water. It is employed in lupus and like complaints.

Iodine, Colorless. See *Colorless Iodine.*

Iodine Inhalation. See *Vapor Iodi.*

Iodine Liniment. A liniment intermediate in strength between iodine paint and iodine caustic.

Iodine Lotion. (*Lugol's Iodine Lotion.*) A preparation consisting of from two to four grains of iodine and four to eight grains of iodide of potassium, dissolved in a pint of water. It is used as a wash or injection in scrofulous ophthalmia, ozæna, and fistulous ulcers.

Iodine, Oxide. A compound formed by the union of oxygen with iodine.

Iodine Paint. A name given to a tincture of iodine twice as strong as the officinal tincture, made by dissolving a drachm of iodine in an ounce of alcohol, and allowing it to stand in a glass-stoppered bottle for several months before it is used, when it will become thick and syrupy.

Iodine, Rubefacient Solution. A preparation formed by dissolving half an ounce of iodine and an ounce of iodide of potassium in six fluid ounces of water.

Iodine, Scarlet. See *Iodide of Mercury.*

Iodine Solution. See *Compound Solution of Iodine.*

Iodine Spring, Saratoga. The gaseous contents of a wine gallon are—

336 cubic inches of carbonic acid.
4 " " atmospheric air.
Total, 340 cubic inches.

The solid contents are—

187 grains of chloride of sodium.
75 " carbonate of magnesia.
26 " carbonate of lime.
2 " carbonate of soda.
1 grain of carbonate of iron.
3.5 grains iodine.
Total 294.5 grains.

Iodine Tincture. (*Tinctura Iodinii*) Iodine, one ounce; alcohol, one pint. Dissolve the iodine in the alcohol.

Iodine, Yellow. Iodide of lead.

IODINUM. See *Iodine.*

IODISM. A condition of the system produced by the effects of iodine, characterized by fever, restlessness, disturbed sleep, palpitations, excessive thirst, acute pain in the stomach, vomiting and purging, violent cramps, frequent pulse, and finally progressive emaciation.

IODIZED CAMPHOR. A preparation formed by putting powdered camphor in a snuff-box, with a hundredth part in bulk of iodine, contained in a muslin bag. In the course of a few hours, the substances, by occasional shaking, unite, forming a powder resembling iodine in color. It is to be taken in the same manner as snuff, for the purpose of the administration of iodine by inhalation.

Iodized Collodion. See *Collodion, Iodized.*

Iodized Glycerin. Glycerin holding in solution iodine and iodide of potassium in variable proportions.

Iodized Oil. Under the impression that cod-liver oil owed its chief virtue to the presence of iodine, an iodized oil was proposed, prepared as follows:

Five parts of iodine are mixed with a thousand of almond oil, and the mixture is subjected to a jet of steam until decolorized. The same operation is repeated with five additional parts of iodine. The oil is then washed with a weak alkaline solution, to remove the hydriodic acid developed in the process.

Iodized Opodeldoc. A compound prepared by Mr. W. C. Bakes, by mixing a solution of eight ounces iodide of potassa in two pints alcohol, 30° B., with a hot solution of fourteen ounces animal soap in two pints alcohol, 30° B., and adding two drachms oil of garden lavender to flavor.

IODO-CHLORIDES OF MERCURY. See *Calomel Iodides.*

Iodo-Ferrated Cod-Liver Oil. A combination prepared as follows: 30 gram. pure, light-colored, cod-liver oil are mixed with 12 gram. ether; one-third of this is added to 6.5 gram. pure protosulph. iron, 5.15 iodide of potassium, and a small quantity of reduced iron. It is then rubbed well together, one-third of 9.70 gram. pure cod-liver oil added, and the mixture introduced into a bottle, which it accurately fills, and well shaken. The precipitate is allowed to subside, the clear oil decanted, and then treated in the same manner with the second and third portions of oil and ether and of pure oil. The decanted oils are mixed, allowed to stand ten days, and filtered.

Iodo-Ferrophosphorated Elixir of

Horse-Radish. This is prepared, according to E. Fougera, by macerating 10 kilo. each of fresh scurvy grass and water cress, 0.5 kilo. orange-peel, 0.2 kilo. angelica root, 0.1 kilo. cinnamon buds, 0.1 kilo. cardamom, and 0.1 kilo. mace, in 40 litres white wine for twenty-four hours, and distilling 10 litres. 10 kilo. fresh horse-radish is pounded intimately with 20 kilo. sugar; sufficient water added to dissolve, and, after adding the above distillate, brought to 32 litres. 420 gram. iodine is now dissolved in 10 litres simple syrup by gentle heat, and occasional agitation until the syrup becomes colorless, and added to above syrup, to which is also added a solution of 8.40 gram. pyrophosphate of iron in 17 litres of water and 6 litres of 95 per cent. alcohol. The dose is a tablespoonful, containing 2 grains iodine and 4 grains pyroph. iron. It should be kept excluded from the light.

IODOFORM,
IODOFORMUM. } (*Teriodide of Formyl.*) A compound discovered in 1822, and introduced as a remedy in 1837. It may be obtained by adding to an alcoholic solution of iodide of potassium heated to 104° chlorinated lime in successive portions, stirring after each addition, until the liquid ceases to assume a dark-red color. On cooling, a confused mass of crystals is deposited, consisting of iodoform and iodate of lime. By treating these with boiling alcohol of 90 per cent., the iodoform alone is dissolved, and the alcoholic solution, as it cools, deposits the iodoform in crystals; used in goitre, rickets, scrofula, phthisis, amenorrhœa, and syphilis.

IODOHYDRARGYRATE OF POTASSIUM. It has been found that different iodides will unite together in different proportions, forming compounds called double iodides. These combinations are received by some as a peculiar kind of salts, in which one of the iodides performs the part of an acid, the other of a base. Iodohydrargyrate of potassium consists of biniodide of mercury, acting as an acid, and iodide of potassium as a base—one equivalent of the former and two of the latter. It has been used in bronchitis, hooping-cough, tonsillitis, dyspepsia, scrofula, and ascites.

IODOSULPHATE OF QUINIA. A preparation said to be valuable in the treatment of hæmoptysis, tuberculosis, scrofula, &c., &c., in doses of one-half to three grains, three or four times a day.

IODOTANNIN. A solution of iodine in water, made with the assistance of tannic acid.

IODOUS ACID. An acid resulting from the union of oxygen and iodine in certain proportions—four equivalents of the former to one of the latter.

IODUM. See *Iodine.*

IODURE,
IODURET. } An iodide.

IONIDIUM IPECACUANHA. A species of Ionidium, possessing emetic properties similar to the officinial ipecac.

Ionidium Marcucci,
Ionidium Microphyllum,
Ionidium Parviflorum. } A species of Ionidium growing in Quito, used under the South American name of *Cuichunchulli* as a remedy in elephantiasis. It possesses emeto-purgative properties.

IPECACUAN,
IPECACUANHA. } The dried root of *Cephaelis ipecacuanha* or *Callicocca ipecacuanha*, a small, shrubby plant, native of Brazil; it grows also in New Granada. It is emetic in large doses, and in small, diaphoretic and expectorant.

IPECACUANHA SPURGE. See *American Ipecacuanha.*

Ipecacuanha Lozenges. (*Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ*) Powdered ipecac, half an ounce; powdered arrowroot, four ounces; powdered sugar, fourteen ounces. Rub the powders together until they are thoroughly mixed, then with mucilage of tragacanth form a mass, to be divided into troches, each weighing ten grains.

Ipecacuanha, Peruvian,
Ipecacuanha, Striated. }
See *Black Ipecacuanha.*

Ipecacuanha, White,
Ipecacuanha, Undulated. }
See *Amylaceous Ipecacuanha.*

IPECACUANHIC ACID. A peculiar acid obtained from ipecac. See *Cephaëlic Acid.*

IPOMÆA JALAPA,
IPOMÆA MACRORRHIZA,
IPOMÆA PURGA.
See *Convolvulus Jalapa.*

Ipomæa Turpethum. See *Convolvulus Turpethum.*

Ipomæa Simulans. A new species of Ipomæa, affording Tampico jalap.

IRIDACEÆ,
IRIDEÆ.
A family of plants including the genera *Crocus* and *Iris.*

IRIDIUM. One of the metallic elements, having a density of from 19.8 to 21.12, and thus being the heaviest of known substances. It is found native as an alloy with osmium in lead-gray scales, rarely also with platinum. It is very hard and unmalleable, has not yet been fused—to the knowledge of the writer—and resists the action of acids except when alloyed. Its chemical equivalent is 99. It takes its name from the iridescence of some of its solutions.

IRIDIN,
IRISIN.
An oleoresin obtained from Blue Flag by precipitating a tincture of the root with water and mixing the precipitate with an equal weight of some absorbent powder.

IRIN. The crystallizable oil of Iris florentina.

IRIS. A genus of bulbous or tuberous rooted plants, including the Blue Flag.

Iris Florentina. (*Florentine Orris.*) A plant, native of Italy and other parts of the south of Europe, the root of which is cathartic and in large doses emetic. It is occasionally chewed to conceal an offensive breath, and enters into the composition of tooth powders.

Iris Fœtidissima,
Iris Germanica,
Iris Pseudo-acorus,
Iris Tuberosa.
Species of Iris, all more or less acrid, and possessed of cathartic and emetic properties.

Iris Versicolor. (*Blue Flag.*) A species of Iris growing in all parts of the United States, the root of which possesses cathartic, emetic, and diuretic properties.

IRISH MOSS. See *Chondrus.*

IRON. (*Ferrum.*) One of the metallic elements, having the chemical equivalent 28 and density of about 7.8. It is monometric in crystallization, and of a white color when pure. It is hard and very malleable when hot, welding easily at a high temperature, and oxidizes under moisture. It is very widely diffused, and the most useful of all the metals.

Iron, Alum. See *Ammonio-ferric Alum.*

Iron, Ammonio-Citrate. See *Citrate of Iron and Ammonia.*

Iron Ammonio-Tartrate. See *Ferri et Ammoniæ Tartras.*

Iron and Alumina Sulphate. A double salt prepared by dissolving alumina and carbonate of iron, both recently precipitated in sulphuric acid, and duly evaporating the solution. It is said to be styptic, astringent, and anthelmintic.

Iron and Potassa Sulphate. A salt prepared in the same manner as Ammonio-ferric alum, using sulphate of potassa instead of sulphate of ammonia.

Iron and Potassa Tartrate. See *Ferri et Potassæ Tartras*

Iron, Black Oxide. (*Ferri Iodidum Nigrum.*) A native iron consisting of one equivalent of protoxide and one of sesquioxide. The Ferri oxidum magneticum consists of this oxide with three equivalents of water.

Iron by Hydrogen. See *Ferri Pulvis.*

Iron Carburet. See *Black Lead.*

Iron Filings. See *Ferri Ramenta.*

Iron Oxalate. (*Protoxalate of Iron.*) A salt prepared by adding a solution of protosulphate of iron to an excess to a solution of oxalate of ammonia containing a little free oxalic acid. A yellow precipitate is formed, which constitutes the salt, and which should be well washed and dried.

Iron Perchloride. See *Chloride of Iron.*

Iron Plaster. See *Chalybeate Plaster.*

Iron, Preservation of Protiodide of. A method of preservation consisting in incorporating the salt with gum arabic in concentrated solution, evaporating with a gentle heat, and drying on porcelain plates, so as to obtain the salt in scales. These are to be kept in well-stopped bottles.

Iron, Preservation of Protosulphate. A method same as above.

Iron Protoxide. The base of sulphate of iron and of the green salts of iron generally. It is of a dark-blue color, attracted by the magnet, and spontaneously combustible in the air, being converted into the sesquioxide. It consists of one equivalent of iron and one of oxygen.

Iron, Quevenne's. See *Ferri Pulvis.*

Iron, Red Oxide. See *Carbonate of Iron, Precipitated.*

Iron, Reduced. See *Ferrum Redactum.*

Iron, Sesquichloride. See *Chloride of Iron.*

Iron, Sesquioxide. See *Ferri Peroxidum.*

Iron, Subcarbonate. See *Carbonate of Iron, Precipitated.*

Iron, Tartarated. See *Ferri et Potassa Tartras.*

Iron, Tartrate of Protoxide. A preparation formed by acting on clean iron filings, or bits of iron wire, with a solution of tartaric acid. It is a pulverulent salt, insoluble in water, and possessing a mild chalybeate taste.

Iron, Teroxide. See *Ferric Acid.*

Iron Wine. (*Vinum Ferri.*) Macerate for thirty days in a closed vessel one ounce of fine iron wire in one pint of sherry wine. Shake frequently, and filter.

ISATINE. A derivative of indigo blue.

ISATIS TINCTORIA. (*Woad, Pastel.*) A biennial plant growing in Europe The leaves have an acrid, very durable taste, and have been used in jaundice and scorbutic affections. The plant is valuable only as the source of a blue dyestuff called *Woad*, which, however, is nearly superseded by indigo.

ISA-TSIN. A Chinese remedy, which has found its way into European markets. It is a bitter, aromatic herb, obtained from a variety of Anthemis closely allied to *A. nobilis.*

ISINGLASS. (*Ichthyocolla.*) A semi-transparent, whitish form of gelatin, chiefly prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of various species of sturgeon found in the rivers of Western Russia, as the Beluga or Acipenser huso, the Acipenser stellatus, the A. guldenstadii, and others. Cheaper forms of gelatin are not unfrequently called isinglass.

ISIS NOBILIS See *Coral, Red.*

ISOCITRIC ACID. An acid formed when citric acid in aqueous solution is treated with sodium amalgam, care being taken to keep up an acid reaction of the liquid by the addition of dilute sulphuric acid.

ISODULCITE. The saccharine product obtained when quercitrin is acted upon by mineral acids.

ISODULCITIC ACID. An acid composed of $C_{12}H_{10}O_{18}$, prepared from *isodulcit* —the saccharine product obtained when quercitrin is acted upon by mineral acids —by oxidation with nitric acid, as long as nitrous fumes are evolved.

ISOLABLE. Capable of being obtained in a pure state; separated from all other substances.

ISOLATE. To separate from other substances; to obtain in a pure state.

ISOLOGOUS. Having similar proportions or relations; said of groups of homologous terms in which the radicals, by combining with a series of similar elements, give rise to a series of similar compounds; as, the hydrocarbon group, by its oxide, chloride, alcohol, &c., is isologous with the allyl group, which has also its oxide, chloride, alcohol, and the like.

ISOMALIC ACID. (*Pyro-isomalic Acid.*) An acid discovered in combination with silver in the silvering baths of a large photographic establishment. It is composed of $C_4H_4O_5$, and is supposed to exist ready formed in the citric acid of commerce.

ISOMERIC. See *Isomerism.*

ISOMERISM. An identity of elements and of atomic proportions, with a difference in the amount combined in the compound molecule and of its essential qualities; as in the case of the physically unlike compounds of carbon and hydrogen, consisting, one of one part of each, another of two parts of each, and a third of four parts of each.

ISOMORPHISM. A similarity of crystalline form; as, first, between substances of like composition or atomic proportions, as between arsenic acid and phosphorous acid, each containing five equivalents of oxygen; second, between compounds of unlike composition or atomic proportions, as between the metal arsenic and oxide of iron; the rhombohedral angle of the former being 85° 41′, of the latter, 86° 4′. The first of these are sometimes distinguished as *isomerous* or *isonomic isomorphism*, the second as *heteromerous* or *heteronomic isomorphism.*

ISONANDRA GUTTA. A gutta-percha tree.

ISSUE PEAS. Florentine orris root, in the form of round balls of the size of a pea, is used by the French for maintaining the discharge from issues, a purpose for which it is peculiarly adapted. Small unripe oranges are used for the same purpose.

IVAIN. A yellow substance, of the consistence of Venice turpentine, a persistent bitter taste, having the composition $C_{48}H_{42}O_{6}$, obtained from the *Achillea moschata.*

IVORY BLACK. A fine and intense black resulting from the carbonization of ivory. It is much more esteemed than the ordinary bone-black, but more expensive.

IVRAIE. See *Darnel.*

IVY. See *Hedera Helix.*

Ivy Gum. A resinous substance obtained from the trunks of old ivy plants growing in the south of Europe and north of Africa, formerly used as a stimulant and emmenagogue.

J.

JALAP. The root of a plant differently classified as *Convolvulus purga*, *Ipomœa purga*, and *Exogonium purga*, found in Mexico. It has been much used as a cathartic.

JALAPIC ACID. An acid formed by boiling the resin of Convolvulus orizabensis—incorrectly called jalapin—with baryta water. Both jalapin and jalapic acid are glucosides, being resolved by boiling dilute acid into glucose and a peculiar substance called *Jalapinol.*

JALAPIN,
JALAPINOL. } See *Jalapic Acid.*

JAMAICA DOGWOOD. (*Piscidia Erythrina.*) A powerful narcotic plant growing in the West Indies, capable of producing sleep and relieving pain in an extraordinary manner.

Jamaica Ginger. (*White Ginger.*) A variety of ginger prepared in Jamaica by selecting the best roots, depriving them of their epidermis, and drying them separately and carefully in the sun. It is believed that a portion of this ginger at least has been subjected to a bleaching process, by which both the internal and external parts are rendered whiter than the unprepared root.

Jamaica Kino. See *Coccoloba Uvifera.*

Jamaica Pepper. Allspice, Pimenta.

Jamaica Sarsaparilla. (*Red Sarsaparilla.*) A variety of sarsaparilla not materially differing from the Honduras. It is said to yield a larger proportion of extract and less starch.

JAMAICINA. A violent purgative, crystallizable vegetable alkaloid obtained from cabbage-tree bark.

JAMES'S POWDER. See *Antimonial Powder.*

JAMESTOWN WEED. See *Datura Stramonium.*

JANIPHA MANIHOT. The Cassava plant. See *Cassava.*

JAPAN. A peculiar varnish or lacquer, used in japanning metallic or other articles.

Japan Camphor. A variety of crude camphor; called also *Dutch* and *Tub* camphor. It was originally obtained from Japan, was introduced by the Dutch, and was usually contained in tubs.

Japan Lacquer. A hard, black varnish or lacquer used in japanning, obtained from the *Stagmaria verniciflua* of the East Indian Archipelago.

Japan Sago. The farinaceous product of different species of Cycas. It does not enter into general commerce.

Japan Varnish. A name applied through mistake to the *Ailanthus glandulosa*, on account of its close resemblance to a species of sumach which is the true Japan varnish tree.

Japan Wax. A substance imported into Europe in considerable quantities, either from Japan direct or through the Chinese ports. It is obtained from the berries of the *Rhus succedaneum*, and is said to consist of palmitic oil and glycerin. It resembles purified beeswax, though not so white.

JAPANESE ISINGLASS. An inappropriate name for a substance recently brought into the English market, prepared from sea-weeds in China and Japan. It resembles the carrageenin of Irish moss, but has a greater gelatinizing power, and is used for the same purposes as that of animal origin.

Japanese Pepper. The fruit of Xanthoxylum alatum, growing in Northern India and China. Used as a condiment in Japan and China.

JAPONIC ACID. (*Catechuinic Acid.*) A product of the decomposition of catechu, composed of $C_{12}H_4O_4$.

JARGONELLE PEAR ESSENCE. See *Acetate of Amylic Ether.*

JARGONIUM. A new metal, called also *Nigrium*, discovered associated with zirconium.

JASMINE, COMMON WHITE. (*Jasminum Officinale.*) A species of Jasmine, cultivated in gardens, possessing poisonous properties. An oil is obtained from the flowers which is used only as a perfume.

JASMINUM OFFICINALE. See *Jasmine, Common White.*

Jasminum Grandiflora,
Jasminum Sambac. } Species of Jasminum, possessing properties similar to those of the J. officinale.

JATAMANSI. (*Sumbul, Musk Root.*) A root long used in India, Persia, and other parts of the East as a perfume, an incense in religious ceremonies, and medicinally. It has an odor similar to musk. It is a nervous stimulant, and is the product of Sumbulus moschatus.

JATEORRHIZA CALUMBA,
JATEORRHIZA PALMATA. } See *Calumba.*

JATROPHA CURCAS. See *Barbadoes Nuts.*

Jatropha Elastica. See *Caoutchouc.*

Jatropha Manihot. See *Cassava.*

Jatropha Multifida. See *Curcas Multifidus.*

Jatropha Oil. The oil obtained from Barbadoes nuts.

JAVA CARDAMOM. See *Amomum Maximum.*

Java Coffee. A kind of coffee highly esteemed in this country. Our chief supplies are derived from the West Indies and South America.

JAVELLE'S WATER. See *Chloride of Potassa Solution.*

JEFFERSONIA DIPHYLLA. (*Twin-leaf.*) A small herbaceous, indigenous perennial plant, growing in the Middle and Western States. The root is emetic in large doses; tonic and expectorant in small.

JELLY. A viscous or glutinous substance; something gelatinous; a stiffened solution of gelatin, gum, or the like, translucent, and intermediate in condition between solid and fluid.

A vehicle for the administration of cod-liver and castor oils, prepared by taking one ounce of either, half an ounce each of syrup and honey, two drachms of gum arabic in powder, forty grains of Russian isinglass, and six fluid drachms of orange-flower water. Dissolve the isinglass, with the aid of heat, in half an ounce of the orange-flower water, replacing the water as it evaporates. Triturate the other ingredients, with the remainder of the orange-flower water, into a homogeneous mass in a warmed mortar; then add the hot solution of isinglass. Stir the mixture as it cools, and set it aside to gelatinize.

Jelly, Vegetable. (*Pectin.*) A peculiar principle, existing more or less in all vegetables, characterized by its property of gelatinizing.

JERUSALEM CHERRY. The fruit of the *Solanum pseudocapsicum*, possessing poisonous properties. It resembles the common cherry, and is therefore liable to be eaten by children.

Jerusalem Oak. See *Chenopodium Anthelminticum.*

JERVINA. (*Jervia.*) A name for a vegetable alkali—from the Spanish name for a poison—obtained from the root of the white hellebore. Composition $C_{60}H_{46}N_2O_6$.

JESSAMINE. See *Jasmine.*

JESUITS' BARK. Peruvian bark, or the bark of certain species of *Cinchona;* called so because its medicinal properties were first made known in Europe by Jesuit missionaries to South America.

Jesuits' Drops. The Compound Tincture of Benzoin.

Jesuits' Powder. A name once applied to powdered cinchona, from the fact that it was distributed and sold by the Jesuits, who are said to have obtained for it the price of its weight in silver.

JET. A variety of lignite, of a very compact texture and velvet-black color.

JEW BUSH. A dicotyledonous plant of the genus *Pedilanthus* (Pedilanthus tithymaloides), found in the West Indies, and possessing powerful emetic and drastic qualities.

JEWELL WEED. See *Balsam Weed.*

JEWELL'S HYDROSUBLIMATE OF MERCURY. See *Hydrosublimate of Mercury.*

JEW'S FRANKINCENSE. Gum styrax or benzoin.

Jew's Pitch. Asphaltum.

JIMSON. A corruption of Jamestown. A plant, the Datura stramonium.

JONQUIL, }
JONQUILLE. } A bulbous plant of the genus *Narcissus* (Narcissus jonquille), allied to the daffodil. It has long, lily-like leaves, and spikes of yellow or white fragrant flowers. The root has emetic properties. It is sometimes called the rush-leaved daffodil.

JORDEN. A pot or vessel formerly used by chemists, having a neck not much smaller than the body of the vessel.

JUGLANDACEÆ, }
JUGLANDEÆ. } A family of plants to which the genus Juglans belongs.

JUGLANS, }
JUGLANS CATHARTICA, }
JUGLANS CINEREA. } See *Butternut.*

Juglans Nigra. (*Black Walnut.*) A species of Juglans, the leaves of which possess properties similar to those of the J. cinerea.

Juglans Regia. (*European Walnut.*) A species of Juglans growing in Europe, the hull of the fruit of which has been employed as a vermifuge, and has been recommended in syphilis and old ulcers. The expressed oil of the fruit has been used for the expulsion of the tapeworm, and as a laxative injection. The leaves have been used in scrofula.

JUICE. (*Succus.*) The expressed liquors of fruits or plants.

Juice of Broom. (*Succus Scoparii.*) Bruise in a stone mortar seven pounds of fresh broom-tops, and press out the juice, and to every three measures of juice add one of rectified spirit. Set aside for seven days, and filter; keep in a cool place. It is diuretic.

Juice of Dandelion. (*Succus Taraxaci.*) Prepare dandelion root in the same manner directed for juice of broom.

Juice of Hemlock. (*Succus Conii.*) Prepare hemlock-leaves in the same manner directed for juice of broom.

JUJUBÆ. A name given to the stones of the fruit of Zizyphus vulgaris or Rhamnus zizyphus, a shrub or small tree growing on the shores of the Mediterranean, and cultivated in Italy, Spain, and the south of France. The fruit is nutritive and demulcent.

JUJUBE PASTE. This paste consists properly of gum arabic and sugar dissolved in a decoction of the fruit of Zizyphus vulgaris or Rhamnus zizyphus, and evaporated to the proper consistence; but it is also prepared under the names of *Iceland Moss Paste* and *Marshmallow Paste* by heating together eight pounds of gum arabic and five pints of water by means of steam to 220°, stirring till dissolved, then straining forcibly, stirring in twelve pounds of sugar quickly, and, when dissolved, adding the whites of two dozen eggs, previously well beaten, stirring constantly, and at the same time removing from the fire. Decoction of marshmallow or Iceland moss may be used instead of the water.

JULEP. A sweet drink, especially a demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous mixture.

JUNIPER. (*Juniper Berries, Juniperus.*) The fruit of Juniperus communis, an erect, evergreen shrub, from eight to fifteen feet high. It is a native of Europe, and is cultivated in this country. The tops and berries are stimulant and diuretic; the berries are largely consumed in the manufacture of gin.

JUNIPER CAMPHOR. A camphor formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on oil of juniper.

JUNIPERIN. A peculiar resin-like substance obtained from juniper berries.

JUNIPERUS, }
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS. } See *Juniper*.

JUNIPERUS DEPRESSA. A species of Juniperus formerly called J. communis. It is now considered distinct from that species, though differing but slightly in properties.

JUNIPERUS LYCIA. A species of Juniperus, to which was at one time ascribed the source of the olibanum or frankincense of the ancients.

JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS. A species of Juniperus growing in the south of France, the interior reddish wood of which furnishes by distillation the Oil of Cade.

JUNIPERUS SABINA. An evergreen shrub, from three to fifteen feet high, native of the south of Europe and the Levant, and growing wild in the neighborhood of our Northwestern lakes. The tops and leaves constitute the *savine* or *sabina* of commerce; they are highly stimulant, having a peculiar direction to the uterus. In overdoses they are dangerous.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA. See *Cedar, Red.*

JURUBEBA. A Brazilian name for a species of Solanum (*S. paniculatum*), largely used in South America in affections of the liver and spleen, catarrh of the bladder, anæmia, and amenorrhœa.

K.

KÆMPFERIA ROTUNDA. A plant formerly supposed to be the source of the round zedoary root.

KALI PURUM. See *Caustic Potassa.*

KALIUM. See *Potassium.*

KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA. (*Sheep Laurel.*) A species of Kalmia possessing properties similar to those of K. latifolia.

KALMIA GLAUCA. (*Swamp Laurel.*) A species of Kalmia possessing properties similar to those of K. latifolia.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA. See *Broad-leaved Laurel.*

KAMALA, }
KAMEELA. } (*Rottlera.*) The powder and hairs obtained from the capsules of *Rottlera tinctoria* or *Mallotus Philippinensis*, a small tree, from fifteen to twenty feet high, growing in Hindostan. Kameela is an active purgative in full doses, and has been long used in India in the treatment of tapeworm.

KAOLIN. A variety of clay, used for making porcelain, proceeding from the decomposition of the mineral feldspar. This in making porcelain is mingled with a fusible earthy matter called *Petunse.*

KARA HISSAR OPIUM. An opium occurring in ball-shaped cakes, flat at the bottom, weighing six to eight ounces, and covered with poppy-leaves and rumex seed. They are worked handsomely, but contain a poor percentage of morphia.

KARATAS. A West India plant; a species of pineapple.

KARPHOLITE. A mineral of a straw-yellow color, consisting of silica, alumina, and oxide of manganese, with 11 per cent. of water.

KARPHOSIDERITE. A yellow mineral, consisting chiefly of the hydrous phosphate of iron.

KARSTENITE. An anhydrous sulphate of lime; anhydrite.

KASSU. An India title of an inferior variety of Areca catechu. It is of a black color, very astringent, and obtained by evaporating the first decoction of the areca or betel nut.

KAVA, }
KAWA. } See *Ava.*

KAWINE. A name proposed for the acrid resin supposed to be the active principle of the kava.

KECKSY. The dry stalk of the hemlock and other umbelliferous plants.

KEKUNE OIL. See *Belgaum Walnut Oil.*

KELP. The ashes, or dark-colored fused mass, resulting from the burning of sea-weeds.

KEMPFERID. A peculiar, crystallizable substance obtained from galangal root.

KENTISH'S OINTMENT. See *Liniment of Turpentine.*

KERATIN. A name applied to those principles which form the chief part of the cell-walls of horn and epithelium. They contain $C_{50}N_{17}S_6$. By boiling with dilute sulphuric acid, leucina and tyrosina are formed.

KERMES MINERAL. See *Antimonii Oxysulphuretum.*

KERONA. A genus of infusoria found in vegetable infusions, or fresh stagnant water, which has contained vegetable matter for some time.

KEROSENE. A liquid hydrocarbon or oil extracted from bituminous coal, used for illumination and other purposes.

KESLOP. The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet.

KEYSER'S UNIVERSAL PLASTER. Take of red lead in fine powder, eight ounces; olive oil, sixteen ounces; boil them in a proper vessel, with constant agitation, until the whole has assumed a blackish-brown color; then add, yellow wax, four ounces; and after this has been melted and well mixed, camphor, two drachms, previously dissolved in a little olive oil. Pour it into suitable boxes, or into paper capsules, to be cut into square cakes when cold.

KHAYA. A genus of plants containing but a single species (*Khaya Senegalensis*), found in Western Africa. The bark is very bitter, and is used by the natives in cases of fever.

KHENNA. A Persian dye for hair used in the baths of Constantinople.

KIEW. The true Chinese name for *moxa*, which see.

KIKEKUMEMALO. An American resin resembling copal, but of very much greater purity, transparency, and whiteness. It forms the most beautiful of all varnishes.

KILDERKIN, } A small barrel; a
KINDERKIN. } liquid measure containing two firkins, or sixteen or eighteen gallons.

KILOGRAM } A French meas-
KILOGRAMME. } ure of weight, being a thousand grammes, equal to 2.67951 pounds troy, or 2 20485 pounds avoirdupois (15442.42 grains). It is by law equal to the weight of a cubic decimeter of distilled water at the temperature of maximum density, or 39° Fahrenheit.

KILOLITER, } A French measure
KILOLITRE. } of capacity, equal to a cubic metre, or a thousand litres. It is equivalent to 35.3166 English, or 35.3105 American cubic feet, and to 220.0967 imperial gallons, or 264.14 American gallons of 231 cubic inches.

KINATE. A salt formed by the union of kinic acid with a base.

KINATE OF CINCHONIA. See *Cinchonia Kinate.*

KINATE OF QUINIA. A combination said to exist in Peruvian bark, consisting of quinia combined with kinic acid. It is soluble in water.

KING'S YELLOW. (*Orpiment*) A native tersulphuret of arsenic, consisting of one equivalent of metal and three of sulphur. It is obtained chiefly from Persia and China. It is chiefly used for the manufacture of fireworks and as a pigment.

KINIC ACID. (*Cinchonic Acid, Quinic Acid.*) An acid of a salt of lime, obtained from Peruvian bark. It exists in combination with quinine and cinchonia.

KINO. (*Quino, East India Kino.*) The inspissated juice of the *Pterocarpus marsupium* and of other plants. It is powerfully astringent.

KINO, AFRICAN. A variety of kino, obtained from the *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, growing in Senegal and Western Africa. Its importation from Africa has long ceased.

KINO, EAST INDIA. See *Kino.*

KINO, JAMAICA. See *Coccoloba Uvifera.*

KINO, SOUTH AMERICA. See *Caraccas Kino.*

KINO, WEST INDIA. See *Coccoloba Uvifera.*

KINOIC ACID. A name given to the red coloring matter of kino, on account of its possessing acid properties. It is similar to, if not identical with, tannic acid.

KINOÏLE, KINONE. A neuter substance, obtained by the distillation of a mixture of kinic acid, sulphuric acid, and deutoxide of manganese. It crystallizes in needles, is of a golden yellow color, and of a high lustre.

KINO JUICE. The uninspissated juice of the kino tree, not yet concrete.

KINOL. A volatile principle, obtained from coal-tar, since found to be identical with anilin.

KINO-RED A deposit resulting from the combination of oxygen with kinotannic acid.

KINOTANNIC ACID. See *Coccotannic Acid.*

KINOVIC ACID, KINOVIN, KINOVIC BITTER. A substance found in the cinchona barks considered by some an acid and by others a glucoside. It is white, uncrystallizable, almost insoluble in water, but readily dissolved by alcohol and ether. Called also rufikinovic acid.

KINOVOTANNIC ACID. An acid contained in Quinia nova bark, composed of $C_{14}H_9O_8$.

KIRSCH. A name given in Paris to a cordial made with cherry-laurel water, in imitation of the genuine cherry cordial, which is also called Kirsch.

KNOT GRASS. (*Polygonum Aviculare.*) A mild astringent, formerly employed as a vulnerary and styptic. It is a perennial herbaceous plant, growing in Europe.

KNOT ROOT. See *Collinsonia Canadensis.*

KNOTTY-ROOTED FIGWORT. See *Figwort.*

KOMENIC ACID. $C_{12}H_4O_{10}=C_{14}H_4O_{14}-2CO_2$. An acid produced by heating meconic acid to 890°, or by boiling its solution with dilute muriatic acid.

KOOSINE. (*Koussin.*) A name proposed for the active principle of Brayera or Kooso, when that principle shall have been determined. The name of *Tæniine* has also been proposed for it, from its supposed relation to the tapeworm.

KOOSO. See *Bancksia Abyssinica.*

KRAMERIA. (*Rhatany, Krameria Radix.*) The root of Krameria triandra, a shrub, having a spreading root of a blackish-red color. The name *Rhatany*, in the language of the Peruvian Indians, is said to express the creeping character of the plant. It is a native of Peru, and is gently tonic and powerfully astringent.

KRAMERIA CISTOIDEA. A small shrub, abounding in the hills of Coquimbo; valued in Chili for its root, which is a substitute for the rhatany root of our materia medica

KRAMERIA IXINA. (*Savanilla Rhatany.*) A species of Krameria growing in the West Indies, affording a root closely analogous in appearance and properties to that of K. triandra.

KRAMERIA TRIANDRA. See *Krameria.*

KRAMERIACEÆ. A family of plants, to which the Rhatany belongs.

KRAMERIA-TANNIC ACID. (*Rhatania-tannic Acid.*) The tannic acid of rhatany, separated by treating the ethereal extract of the bark with alcohol, and evaporating the alcoholic solution.

KRAMERIC ACID. A peculiar acid, obtained from rhatany root.

KREATINE. (*Creatin.*) A crystallizable substance of organic origin, found in the muscular tissue of animals.

KREOSOTE. See *Creasote.*

KRIMEA RHUBARB. An inferior quality of rhubarb, imported from France. It is used chiefly to adulterate the better kinds.

KRYOLITE. See *Cryolite.*

KUKUI OIL. See *Belgaum Walnut Oil.*

KUTSCHINA AND SALONIC OPIUM. Opiums frequently sold for Gévé opium, which they resemble very closely in every respect. They are types of Anatolia and Macedonian opium.

L.

LABARRAQUE'S DISINFECTING LIQUID. See *Chloride of Soda Solution*

LABDANUM. (*Ladanum.*) A resinous substance, said to be a stimulant expectorant, formerly given in catarrhal and dysenteric affections, and was also used in fumigation. It is at present used only in plasters, and seldom for that purpose. It is obtained from Cistus creticus, which see.

LABIATÆ. An order of plants, which includes among its members the genera *Mentha*, *Lycopus*, *Salvia*, *Pogogyne*, *Pogostemon*, *Scutellaria*, *Audibertia*, *Marrubium*, *Stachys*, and *Micromeria.*

LABRADOR TEA. (*Ledum Latifolium.*) A species of Ledum, native of North America, growing in Canada and the northern parts of the United States. The leaves are said to be tonic and pectoral, and to have been used as a substitute for tea during the war of independence.

LABURNIC ACID. An acid obtained from laburnum.

LABURNIN. A neuter, bitter principle, obtained from laburnum.

LABURNUM. See *Cytisus Laburnum.*

LAC. A resinous substance obtained from several trees growing in the West Indies, particularly from *Croton lacciferum* and two species of Ficus, *F. religiosa* and *F. Indica.* It is the chief constituent of sealing-wax.

Lac Ammoniaci. (*Mixture of Ammoniac*, *Milk of Ammoniac*, *Mistura Ammoniaci.*) Rub two drachms of ammoniac with eight ounces of water gradually added until they are thoroughly mixed, and strain.

Lac Asafœtida. (*Milk of Asafœtida*, *Mistura Asafœtida.*) This is prepared precisely as the Lac ammoniaci.

Lac Sulphuris. See *Precipitated Sulphur.*

LACCA IN PLACENTIS. (*Cake Lac*, *Lump Lac.*) A rare variety of lac, in the form of cakes or lumps.

LACCIN. A peculiar principle, insoluble in water, ether, or alcohol, obtained from lac.

LACHRYMA SCAMMONII. A kind of scammony sold in London, consisting of the genuine juice mixed with a portion scraped from the cut surface of the root and calcareous earth.

LACMUS. (*Litmus*, *Turnsole*, *Tournesol*, *Orseille.*) A peculiar coloring matter, derived from Roccella tinctoria, and other lichens, prepared chiefly in Holland. Its chief use in medicine is as a test of acids and alkalies. It is reddened by acids, and restored to its original color by alkalies.

LACTATE. A salt formed by the union of lactic acid with a base.

Lactate of Iron. See *Ferri Lactas.*

Lactate of Lime. A salt formed in the process of the preparation of lactic acid.

Lactate of Manganese. A preparation recommended, in conjunction with lactate of iron, as a remedy in chlorosis.

Lactate of Quinia. A salt prepared by saturating a solution of lactic acid with quinine, and evaporating the solution.

Lactate of Zinc. (*Zinci Lactas.*) A salt prepared by first obtaining lactate of potassa by double decomposition between lactate of lime and carbonate of potassa, and then adding the solution of the alkaline lactate, filtered from the carbonate of lime to one of acetate of zinc. By a new double decomposition lactate of zinc is deposited in crystals, and acetate of potassa remains in solution. It is used as a remedy in epilepsy.

LACTIC ACID. A limpid, syrupy liquid, colorless, or of a pale wine color, of a slight, not unpleasant, odor, and a very sour taste. It is used in certain forms of dyspepsia, and for the removal of phosphatic deposits in the urine.

LACTIDE. A name proposed for concrete lactic acid, resulting from the exposure of lactic acid to a heat of 480°.

LACTIN, }
LACTOSE. } See *Saccharum Lactis.*

LACTUCA. (*Lettuce.*) The flowering herb of Lactuca virosa.

LACTUCA ALTISSIMA. A species of Lactuca possessing valuable narcotic properties.

LACTUCA ELONGATA. (*Wild Lettuce.*) A species of Lactuca, similar to L. altissima, said to act as an anodyne, and to promote the secretion from the skin and kidneys.

LACTUCA SATIVA. (*Garden Lettuce.*) An annual plant, cultivated in all parts of the world; the inspissated juice of which, exposed to the air, constitutes the Lactucarium of our Pharmacopœia.

LACTUCA SCARIOLA. A European species of Lactuca, possessing properties similar to those of L. virosa.

LACTUCA VIROSA. (*Acrid or Strong-scented Lettuce.*) The supposed parent of all the cultivated Lactucarium plants. It has a strong, disagreeable smell, like that of opium, and a bitterish, acrid taste.

LACTUCARIUM. The concrete juice of Lactuca sativa. In color, taste, and smell it bears considerable resemblance to opium, and is said to produce similar effects. It is regarded as a sedative narcotic, gently laxative, powerfully diuretic, and somewhat diaphoretic.

LACTUCERIN, } A peculiar prin-
LACTUCONE. } ciple obtained from lactucarium by exhausting it with water, then treating the insoluble residue several times with hot alcohol, allowing the alcoholic solution to evaporate slowly, washing the yellowish substance thus procured with water, and purifying it by re-solution in alcohol and crystallization.

LACTUCIC ACID. An acid of difficult crystallization, obtained from the *bitter extract* of lactucarium. It is strongly bitter, of an acid reaction, and readily soluble in water and alcohol.

LACTUCIN. The supposed active principle of lactucarium.

LACTUCOPICRIN. A brown, amorphous, very bitter principle, of the composition $C_{44}H_{32}O_8$, obtained from the juice of Lactuca sativa.

LADANUM. See *Labdanum.*

LADIES' MANTLE. See *Alchemilla Vulgaris.*

LADIES' SLIPPER. See *Cypripedium.*

LADY WEBSTER'S PILLS. See *Dinner Pills.*

LÆVO-TARTARIC ACID. An acid formed by the combination of racemic acid with certain organic alkalies. It forms a distinct salt with the alkali, and has the power of turning the plane of polarization to the left.

LAKE WATER. Water that cannot be characterized as having any invariable qualities. That of most of the lakes in this country is pure and wholesome.

LAKES. Compounds of vegetable or animal coloring principles with alumina or other metallic oxide; they are usually obtained by adding alum or bichloride of tin to the solution of the coloring matter in water, and precipitating by means of an alkali.

LAMELLAR. Composed of thin plates.

LAMINARIA BULBOSA. A sea-weed containing a considerable quantity of iodine.

LAMINARIA DIGITATA. (*Sea-girdles or Tangles.*) A deep-water sea-weed, rich in iodine. The stems are used for making bougies.

LAMINARIA SACCHARINUM. A deep-water sea-weed rich in iodine.

LAMPBLACK. A fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning resinous substances.

LANA PHILOSOPHICA. (*Pompholix, Nihil Album, Flowers of Zinc.*) Names formerly applied to oxide of zinc when prepared by combustion.

LANCASTER BLACK DROP. (*Quaker's Black Drop.*) An old preparation of opium, for which the present officinal vinegar of opium is a substitute.

LANCEOLATE. Oblong and gradually tapering toward the outer extremity, as a lanceolate leaf.

LANTHANUM. A dyad metal, whose atomic weight is 46, and that of its oxide 53.

LAPATHIN. A synonym of chrysophanic acid.

LAPILLA CANCRORUM. See *Crabs' Eyes.*

LAPIS BEZOAR OCCIDENTALIS. See *Bezoar.*

Lapis Calaminaris. See *Calamina.*

Lapis Divinus. See *Cuprum Aluminatum.*

Lapis Infernalis. See *Argenti Nitras Fusa.*

Lapis Lazuli. (*Lazulite.*) A mineral of Siberia, from which ultramarine blue was formerly obtained.

LAPPA,
LAPPA MAJOR, } See *Burdock.*
LAPPA MINOR.

LARCH BARK. The inner bark of the European larch. It possesses astringent and gently stimulant properties.

Larch, European. (*Abies Larix.*) A large tree of Siberia, Switzerland, Germany, and France.

LARD. See *Adeps.*

LARGE-FLOWERING SPURGE. See *Euphorbia Corollata.*

LARIX CEDRUS. A tree growing on Mount Lebanon, which yields a species of manna.

Larix Europæa. See *Larch, European.*

LARIXINE,
LARIXINIC ACID, } A peculiar volatile principle, possessing feeble acid properties, obtained from the bark of the European larch.

LARKSPUR. See *Delphinium.*

LARTIGUE'S GOUT PILLS. Ext. colocynth comp., ʒiss., gr vi; ext. colchici acet., gr. x; ext. digitalis, gr. v. Make twenty-four pills; two for a dose.

LATUA VENENOSA. A plant described as a questionable species of *Solanaceæ*, and as highly poisonous. It appears to contain a resin.

LAUDANUM. See *Tincture of Opium.*

Laudanum, Rousseau's. A tincture of opium made with very weak alcohol, and of about the strength of wine of opium.

Laudanum, Sydenham's. A preparation corresponding with wine of opium, from which it differs only in containing a drachm of saffron.

LAUGHING GAS. (*Nitrous Oxide.*) Nitrous oxide, or protoxide of nitrogen, called laughing gas, from the exhilaration and laughter which it ordinarily produces when inhaled. It consists of one equivalent each of nitrogen and oxygen. It is a general stimulant, with a special direction to the brain and nervous system.

LAURACEÆ. An order of plants to which the genus *Oreodaphne* belongs.

LAUREL. See *Broad-leaved Laurel.*

LAURIC ACID. An acid obtained by the saponification of the fatty part of croton oil.

LAURIN. An acrid bitter principle, of the composition $C_{32}H_{15}O_3$, soluble in hot alcohol and ether, and obtained from the leaves of Laurus nobilis.

LAURINEÆ. A family of plants including the genus Cinnamomum.

LAURINIC ACID. (*Laurostearic Acid.*) An acid contained in the fruit of Laurus nobilis, cocoanut oil, pichurim beans, and in spermaceti, composed of $C_{24}H_{24}O_4$.

LAUROCERASI FOLIA. See *Cerasus Laurocerasus.*

LAURUS BENZOIN. See *Benzoin Odoriferum.*

Laurus Camphora. See *Camphor.*

Laurus Cassia,
Laurus Cinnamomum } See *Cinnamomum.*

Laurus Culilawan. See *Cinnamomum Culilawan.*

Laurus Nobilis. The bay tree; it is a native of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. Its leaves, berries, and oil, expressed from the latter, are excitant and narcotic.

Laurus Pichurim. See *Aydendron Laurel.*

Laurus Sassafras. (*Sassafras Officinale.*) An indigenous tree of middling size, common throughout the United States, the bark of the root of which is stimulant, and perhaps diuretic.

LAVANDULA. (*Lavender.*) The flowers of *Lavandula vera, Common lavender* or *Narrow-leaved lavender*, a small shrub, two or three feet high, native of Southern Europe, and cultivated in our gardens.

Lavandula spica, Spike lavender, or *Broad-leaved lavender*, formerly included two distinct species, which were considered as varieties only of the same plant; this variety is scarcely cultivated in this country. Lavender is an aromatic stimulant and tonic, and the products obtained by its distillation are much used in perfumery.

Lavandula Spica,
Lavandula Vera, } See *Lavandula.*
Lavender.

LAVENDER WATER. (*Spiritus Lavandulæ, Spirit of Lavender.*) Mix twenty-four ounces of lavender flowers with eight pints of alcohol and two of water, and with a regulated heat distil eight pints.

LAWSONIA INERMIS. See *Henna.*

LAXATIVE. A medicine that relaxes the bowels; a gentle purgative.

LAZULITE. See *Lapis Lazuli.*

LEAD. (*Plumbum.*) A metal occurring in nature as an oxide, as a sulphuret called galena, and in saline combination, forming the native sulphate, phosphate, carbonate, chromate, molybdate, tungstate, and arseniate of lead. Galena is the ore from which nearly all the lead of commerce is extracted.

Lead, Dioxide. An oxide of lead, consisting of two equivalents of lead and one of oxygen.

Lead, Nitrate. (*Plumbi Nitras, Nitrate de Plomb, Plumbum Nitricum.*) A salt formed by the action of nitric acid on the protoxide of lead. It is used externally in the treatment of excoriated surfaces, and for the preparation of the iodide of lead.

Lead, Oxide. (*Plumbi Oxidum, Litharge, Plumbi Oxidum Semivitreum, Lithargyrum.*) Almost all the litharge of commerce is obtained as a secondary product in the process for extracting silver from argentiferous galenas. When protoxide of lead is rendered semi-crystalline by incomplete fusion, it becomes the semi-vitrified oxide of lead, or litharge. It is never used internally.

Lead Plant. A low, leguminous plant, of the genus Amorpha (*A. canescens*), found in the Northwestern States, where its presence is supposed to indicate *lead ore.*

Lead Plaster. See *Emplastrum Lithargyri.*

Lead, Protoxide. (*Massicot.*) An oxide of lead obtained on a large scale by exposing melted lead to the action of the air, from which it absorbs oxygen.

Lead, Red,
Lead, Red Oxide. } (*Minium, Plumbi Oxidum Rubrum.*) A preparation of lead used chiefly as a paint and in the manufacture of flint glass. When exposed to heat it gives off oxygen, and is reduced to the protoxide.

Lead, Saccharate. (*Plumbi Saccharas, Oxalhydrate of Lead.*) A salt composed of saccharic acid and protoxide of lead, formed by saturating a solution of the former in water by freshly-precipitated carbonate of lead, gradually added. The saccharate of lead falls, in the form of a white powder. It has been used as a solvent in urinary calculi.

Lead, Semivitrified Oxide. See *Lead, Oxide.*

Lead, Solution of Subacetate. (*Goulard's Extract, Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis.*) Boil one pound of acetate of lead and nine ounces and a half of powdered litharge, with four pints of distilled water, in a glass or porcelain vessel, for half an hour, occasionally adding distilled water to preserve the measure, and filter through paper. It is astringent and sedative, but employed only as an external application.

Lead, Sugar. See *Acetate of Lead.*

Lead, Tannate. See *Plumbi Tannas.*

Lead Water. See *Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead.*

Lead, White. See *Carbonate of Lead.*

LEADWORT. See *Dentelaire.*

LEATHER FLOWER. See *Clematis Viorna.*

LEATHERWOOD. See *Dirca Palustris.*

LECANORA. A genus of Lichens.

Lecanora Tartarea. (*Tartarean Moss.*) One of the species of Lichen from which litmus is obtained.

LECANORIC ACID. One of the principles upon which the valuable properties of those plants which furnish litmus depend.

LECCA GUM. A kind of gum obtained from the olive tree. So called from Lecca, in Calabria.

LECITHIN. A substance resolvable, under the influence of baryta water, into fatty acids and phosphoglyceric acid. It is obtained from ox-bile.

LEDITANNIC ACID. An acid composed of $C_{14}H_6O_6+8HO$, contained in Ledum palustre.

LEDOYEN'S DISINFECTING FLUID. A preparation formed by dissolving a drachm of nitrate of lead in an ounce of water.

LEDUM LATIFOLIUM. See *Labrador Tea.*

Ledum Palustre. (*Marsh Tea, Rosmarinus Sylvestris.*) A small evergreen shrub, growing in wet places in Europe, Asia, and America. The leaves have a balsamic odor, an aromatic taste, and are thought to possess narcotic properties.

LEGUMINE. A principle obtained from the seeds of papilionaceous plants; vegetable caseine.

LEGUMINOSÆ. A large family of plants, among the members of which are found the genera Acacia, Cassia, Copaifera, Prosopis, Ferreira, Senna, Physostigma, Periandra, Myroxylon, Vicia, Indigofera, Glycyrrhiza, Melilotus, Psoralea, Astragalus (twelve species), Cercis, and Pickeringia.

LEGUMINOUS. Bearing legumes, as seed-vessels; related to plants bearing legumes, as pease.

LEECH. See *Hirudo.*

LEEK. See *Allium Porrum.*

LEE'S NEW LONDON PILLS. Pills composed of aloes, scammony, gamboge, calomel, jalap, soap, and syrup of buckthorn.

Lee's Windham Pills. Pills composed of gamboge, aloes, soap, and nitrate of potassa.

LEMNIAN. Of or pertaining to the Isle of Lemnos.

Lemnian Bole. See *Bole.*

Lemnian Earth. (*Sphragide.*) An aluminous earth, of a grayish-yellow color. It was formerly made into cakes, stamped with a seal, and sold as a medicine having astringent properties.

LEMON-JUICE. (*Limonis Succus.*) The juice of the fruit of Citrus limonum.

Lemon Peel. (*Limonis Cortex.*) The rind of the fruit of Citrus limonum.

Lemon Syrup. (*Syrupus Limonis.*) Mix one pint of lemon-juice with one pint of water, add forty-eight ounces of coarsely-powdered sugar, and dissolve it with gentle heat, and strain while hot.

LEMONS. (*Limones.*) The fruit of Citrus limonum.

LENITIVE. A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain; that which softens or mitigates; a mild purgative; a laxative.

Lenitive Electuary. See *Confectio Sennæ.*

LENTISK. The Pistacia lentiscus or mastic tree.

LEONTICE THALICTROIDES. See *Caulophyllum Thalictroides.*

LEONTODON TARAXACUM. See *Dandelion.*

LEONURUS CARDIACA. (*Common Motherwort.*) A perennial, labiate herb, growing wild in this country, thought to have some influence over the uterine functions.

LEOPARD CROWN BARK. A name

given to a species of Peruvian bark, from its spotted appearance.

LEOPARD'S BANE. See *Arnica Flowers.*

LEPIDINA. A colorless oil, of the composition $C_{20}H_9N$, formed by the action of potassa on cinchonia.

LEPIDIUM. A genus of herbaceous plants, most of the species of which have a hot, biting taste.

LEPIDOLITE. A mineral, one of the sources from which carbonate of lithia is obtained.

LEPRA MERCURIALIS. A peculiar eruption of the skin produced by the use of mercury.

LEPTANDRA,
LEPTANDRA VIRGINICA. }
See *Culver's Root.*

Leptandra Purpurea. A variety of Leptandra, similar to the L. Virginica.

LEPTANDRIN. The active principle of Culver's root, which see.

LETTUCE. See *Lactuca.*

Lettuce, Acrid. See *Lactuca Virosa.*

Lettuce, Opium. A name sometimes applied to lettuce, from its resemblance to opium.

Lettuce, Strong-Scented. See *Lactuca Virosa.*

Lettuce, Wild. See *Lactuca Elongata.*

LEUCINE. (*Leucina.*) A peculiar, white, pulverulent substance, obtained from fibrin by the action of dilute sulphuric acid. See *Kreatine.*

LEUCOL. A volatile principle, said to be identical with cinchonin, obtained from coal tar.

LEVANT WORMSEED. See *Santonica.*

LEVIGATION. (*Porphyrization.*) The act or operation of levigating or rubbing a solid substance to a fine, impalpable powder.

LEVULOSE. See *Chulariose.*

LEYDEN JAR. A glass jar or bottle used to accumulate electricity. It is coated with tin foil, within and without, nearly to its top, and is surmounted by a brass knob for the purpose of charging it with electricity.

LIATRIS ODORATISSIMA. A plant growing in North Carolina, the leaves of which exude a crystalline substance identical with coumarin.

Liatris Scariosa,
Liatris Squarrosa. } Species of Liatris growing in Virginia, Kentucky, and the Carolinas, whose roots are known as *Rattlesnake's master,* being employed to cure the bite of that snake.

Liatris Spicata. See *Gay Feather.*

LIBERTIA IXIOIDES. A plant called in Chili *Calle-calle,* an infusion of the roots of which acts as a purgative and diuretic.

LICHEN. One of an order of cellular, flowerless plants, having no distinction of leaf and stem, usually of scaly, expanded, frond-like forms, but sometimes imitating the forms of branches of trees. They derive their nourishment from the air, and generate by means of spores. The species are very widely distributed, and form irregular spots or patches, usually of a greenish or yellowish color, upon rocks, trees, and various bodies, to which they adhere with great tenacity. They are often improperly called *Rock moss* or *Tree moss.*

Lichen Islandicus. See *Cetraria Islandica.*

LICHENES. An order of cryptogamic plants, of which the *Parmelia* or *Patellaria* is a genus.

LICHENIN. A principle resembling starch in some particulars, obtained from Irish moss.

LICHSTEARIC ACID. A substance resembling the fatty acids, obtained from cetrarin.

LICORICE. The extract of the root of Glycyrrhiza glabra. See *Glycyrrhiza.*

LIFE EVERLASTING. See *Antennaria Margaritacea.*

LIGHT CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA. (*Magnesia Carbonas Lævis.*) A light powder of magnesia, partly amorphous.

Light Jalap. See *Convolvulus Orizabensis.*

Light Magnesia. (*Magnesia Lævis.*) Carbonate of magnesia exposed to a red heat for two hours, or until the carbonic acid is entirely expelled.

Light Oil of Tar. A name given to the condensation of the more volatile principles, which first come over in the distillation of coal tar.

Light Oil of Wine. See *Ethereal Oil.*

LIGNEOUS. Made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood.

LIGNINE. An essential constituent of the ligneous fibre in plants. This fibre consists of lignine and cellulose, with various impurities, and is composed, like starch, of carbon and the constituents of water.

LIGNITE. Mineral coal, retaining the texture of the wood from which it was formed, and burning with an empyreumatic odor. It is of more recent origin than the anthracite bituminous coal of the proper coal series.

LIGNOSE. A name given to an insoluble matter, composed of $C_{18}H_{13}O_{11}$, formed as one of the products resulting from boiling pine wood with chlorohydric acid.

LIGNUM COLUBRINUM. A bitter wood used by the ancients in intermittent fever, now thought to be the wood of the strychnos nux vomica.

Lignum Vitæ. A common name for the wood of the Guaiacum officinale, on account of its long-supposed extraordinary remedial powers.

LIGULIN. The coloring principle of Lovage.

LIGUSTICUM LEVISTICUM. (*Lovage*) An umbelliferous plant, growing wild in the south of Europe, and cultivated in gardens. The medical properties of the leaves are closely analogous to those of Angelica. It is a stimulant aromatic, and has been used as a carminative, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue.

LIGUSTRIN. A peculiar substance found in the bark of Ligustrum vulgare.

LIGUSTROPICRIN. A neutral organic principle, obtained from the bark of Ligustrum vulgare, identical with Syringopicrin.

LIGUSTRUM VULGARE. (*Privet.*) A shrub, growing wild in Europe and this country. The leaves are astringent; the flowers have been used in sore throat; the berries are purgative, and have been used in dyeing. They are also said to be poisonous in large doses.

LILAC, COMMON. (*Syringa Vulgaris.*) A common garden plant, the leaves of which and fruit have been used as a tonic and febrifuge.

LILIACEÆ. A family of plants of which the genera Pharmimum, Trillium, Veratrum, Anticlea, Lilium, Erythronium, Smilacina, Camassia, Chlorogalum, and Allium, are members.

LILIACIN. The bitter principle of the common lilac.

LILIUM BULBIFERUM. (*Tiger Lily.*) A species of lily, the pollen of which is said to be poisonous.

Lilium Candidum. (*Common White Lily.*) A well-known plant, cultivated in gardens, the bulb of which contains much mucilage, and in its recent state has been employed with advantage in dropsy. It makes a good poultice.

LILY, COMMON WHITE. See *Lilium Candidum.*

Lily of the Valley. See *Convallaria Majalis.*

LIMA BARK. (*Huanuco Bark.*) A pale species of Peruvian bark, called Lima bark, because taken to that city for distribution, and Huanuco bark, from its place of collection.

LIMATURA FERRI. See *Iron Filings.*

LIME. See *Calx.*

Lime. A fruit allied to the lemon, but smaller, and more intensely sour. It is produced by the *Citrus limetta* or *C. aeris*, which see.

Lime, Chloride. See *Calcis Chloridum.*

Lime, Chlorinated. See *Calcis Chloridum.*

Lime, Hydrate. See *Calcis Hydras.*

Lime, Hydrochlorate. See *Calcii Chloridum.*

Lime, Hydrosulphate. See *Calcii Sulphuretum.*

Lime, Hypochlorite. See *Calcis Chloridum.*

Lime Liniment. (*Linimentum Calcis.*) Mix eight fluid ounces of solution of lime with seven troy ounces of flaxseed oil.

Lime, Muriate. See *Calcii Chloridum.*

Lime Ointment. An ointment made by incorporating four parts of washed slaked lime with one part of fresh lard, and three parts of olive oil, previously warmed, together

Lime, Phosphate. See *Calcis Phosphas Precipitata.*

Lime, Precipitated Carbonate. See *Calcis Carbonas Precipitata.*

Lime, Precipitated Phosphate. See *Calcis Phosphas Precipitata.*

Lime, Saccharate. (*Syrup of Lime.*) A preparation made by saturating pure syrup with lime and filtering. The sugar forms a soluble compound with the lime, large quantities of which are dissolved by the syrup. It has a decidedly alkaline and caustic taste, and should be largely diluted before administration.

Lime, Solution of Chlorinated. See *Liquor Calcis Chloratæ.*

Lime, Solution of Muriate. See *Liquor Calcii Chloridi.*

Lime, Sulphate. See *Calcis Sulphas.*

Lime Syrup. See *Lime, Saccharate.*

Lime, Syrup of Phosphate. Mix one ounce of the precipitated phosphate of lime with a fluid ounce of water, add a half fluid ounce of muriatic acid, filter the resulting solution, add to it six fluid ounces of water and enough sugar to make twelve ounces of syrup, and strain.

LIME-WATER. (*Aqua Calcis, Liquor Calcis, Solution of Lime.*) See *Aqua Calcis.*

LIMONIN. A neutral principle obtained from the seeds of *Citrus limonum* and *C. aurantium* by the action of alcohol. Its composition is $C_{42}H_{25}O_{13}$; it is crystalline and bitter.

LIMONIS CORTEX. Lemon-peel.

Limonis Oleum. Oil of lemon.

Limonis Succus. Lemon-juice.

LIMPID. Clear; transparent.

LINACEÆ. A family of which the genus *Linum* is a member.

LINARIA VULGARIS. See *Antirrhinum Linaria.*

LINCTUS, } Medicine taken by
LINCTURE. } licking with the tongue.

LING. See *Gadus Molva.*

LINI FARINA. See *Flaxseed Meal.*

Lini Oleum. See *Flaxseed Oil.*

Lini Semina. See *Flaxseed.*

LINIMENT. See *Embrocation.*

Liniment of Aconite. (*Linimentum Aconiti.*) Add one ounce of camphor to a pint of tincture of aconite, made from twenty ounces of coarsely-powdered aconite root by maceration and percolation with rectified spirit.

Liniment of Ammonia. (*Linimentum Ammoniæ, Volatile Liniment.*) Mix one ounce of water of ammonia with two ounces of olive oil.

Liniment of Belladonna. This is prepared from belladonna root precisely in the same manner as liniment of aconite is from aconite root.

Liniment of Camphor. Dissolve three ounces of camphor in twelve ounces of olive oil.

Liniment of Camphor, Compound. See *Camphor Liniment, Compound.*

Liniment of Cantharides. See *Blistering Liquid.*

Liniment of Chloroform. Mix three troy ounces of purified chloroform with four troy ounces of olive oil.

Liniment of Croton Oil. (*Linimentum Crotonis*) Mix together one fluid ounce of croton oil and three fluid ounces and a half each of oil of cajuput and rectified spirit.

Liniment of Iodide of Potassium and Soap. (*Linimentum Potassii Iodidi cum Sapone.*) Dissolve one ounce of hard soap, cut in pieces, in seven ounces of water, by the heat of a water-bath, dissolve one ounce each of iodide of potassium and glycerin in three ounces of water, and mix the two solutions. When the mixture is cold, add one drachm of oil of lemon, and mix the whole thoroughly.

Liniment of Iodine. (*Linimentum Iodi.*) Dissolve ten drachms of iodine, four of iodide of potassium, and two of camphor, in ten fluid ounces of rectified spirit.

LINIMENT OF MERCURY. (*Linimentum Hydrargyri, Mercurial Liniment.*) Liquefy one ounce of ointment of mercury in one ounce of liniment of camphor, with a gentle heat, then add one ounce of solution of ammonia, gradually, and mix with agitation.

LINIMENT OF OPIUM. See *Anodyne Liniment.*

LINIMENT OF SOAP, CAMPHORATED. (*Opodeldoc.*) Digest three ounces of sliced common soap with a pint of alcohol until dissolved (by means of a sand-bath); then add an ounce of camphor and a fluid drachm each of oils of rosemary and origanum, and, when dissolved, pour in a wide-mouthed bottle.

LINIMENT OF TURPENTINE. (*Kentish's Ointment, Linimentum Terebinthinæ.*) Melt twelve troy ounces of resin cerate, and add to it a half pint of oil of turpentine, and mix them.

LINIMENT OF TURPENTINE AND ACETIC ACID. (*Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum.*) Mix one fluid ounce each of oil of turpentine, acetic acid, and liniment of camphor together.

LINIMENT, VOLATILE. See *Liniment of Ammonia.*

LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS. (*Mel Ægyptiacum.*) An old preparation, made by dissolving an ounce of verdigris in seven fluid ounces of vinegar, and straining through linen; then gradually adding fourteen ounces of honey, and boiling down to a proper consistence. It is an external stimulant and escharotic.

LINIMENTUM ARCÆI. See *Ointment of Elemi.*

LINIMENTUM CALCIS. See *Lime Liniment.*

LININ. The peculiar drastic principle of Linum catharticum or Purging flax.

LINNÆAN, LINNEAN. } Pertaining to Linnæus, the celebrated botanist. *Linnæan system* is that system of botany in which the classes are founded upon the number of stamens, and the orders upon the pistils; the artificial or sexual system.

LINOLEUM. A product from the oxidation of linseed oil by the absorption of oxygen, in combination with resinous gums and other ingredients, to form a plastic mass. It is used for almost all the purposes as India rubber.

LINSEED. See *Flax.*

LINSEED CAKE. The solid mass or cake which remains when oil is expressed from flaxseed. It enters largely into the various horse-powders of commerce.

LINSEED MEAL. See *Flax.*

LINSEED OIL. See *Flaxseed Oil.*

LINSEED POULTICE. See *Cataplasma Lini.*

LINT. Linen made soft and fleecy by various mechanical processes, so as to render it suitable for the dressing of wounds.

LINUM. Flaxseed.

LINUM CATHARTICUM. See *Flax, Purging.*

LINUM USITATISSIMUM. See *Flax.*

LION'S FOOT. (*Prenanthes Serpentaria.*) A perennial, indigenous herb, growing in Virginia and North Carolina, said to be an efficient remedy for the bite of poisonous serpents. It is considered by some a variety of *Prenanthes alba.*

LIQUABLE. Capable of being melted.

LIQUATE. To separate, as a more fusible from a less fusible material, by so regulating the temperature that the former may be run off from the latter.

LIQUEFACIENT. A medicine which seems to have the power of liquefying solid depositions, as mercury, iodine, &c.

LIQUEUR. A delicate preparation of distilled spirits, usually flavored with fruits, spices, and various aromatic substances.

LIQUID. A substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and therefore retain no definite form; any substance in the state of liquidity; a fluid that is not aeriform.

Liquid and *fluid* are terms often used synonymously, but *fluid* has the broader signification. All *liquids* are *fluids*, but many fluids, as air and the gases, are not liquids.

LIQUIDAMBAR. See *Liquidambar Styraciflua.*

Liquidambar Altingia. A tree in India, said to exude a balsam resembling liquid storax.

Liquidambar Orientale. The *Oriental sweet gum tree;* it is a native of Asia Minor, from which a variety of the drug called Liquid Storax is obtained. It is from thirty to forty feet high, with palmate leaves.

Liquidambar Styraciflua. (*Sweet Gum*) A tree growing in different parts of this country, which sometimes attains a great magnitude. It exudes a balsamic juice from its trunk when wounded, called *Liquidambar* or *Copalm balsam*, and sometimes, though erroneously, *Liquid Storax.* It has been employed for the same purpose as storax.

LIQUID STORAX. (*Prepared Storax.*) A balsamic juice obtained from *Liquidambar Orientale* or *Oriental sweet gum.* It is a stimulating expectorant, and was formerly much used in asthma, catarrh, and like complaints.

LIQUOR. Any liquid or fluid substance.

Liquor Ammoniæ. See *Ammonia Solution.*

Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis. (*Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, Spiritus Mindereri, Spirit of Mindererus.*) Saturate a convenient quantity of dilute acetic acid with carbonate of ammonia.

Liquor Ammoniæ Citratis. (*Solution of Citrate of Ammonia.*) Dissolve three ounces of citric acid in a pint of distilled water, and add strong solution of ammonia, until the solution is neutral to test paper.

Liquor Ammoniæ Fortior. See *Ammonia, Stronger Water.*

Liquor Antimonii Chloridi. (*Liquor Antimonii Terchloridi, Solution of Chloride of Antimony, Solution of Terchloride of Antimony.*) Black antimony dissolved by the aid of heat in muriatic acid, filtered, and the solution boiled down one-half.

Liquor Antimonii Terchloridi. See *Liquor Antimonii Chloridi.*

Liquor Arsenicalis. See *Arsenical Solution.*

Liquor Arsenici Chloridi. See *Arsenical Solution, De Valangin's.*

Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Iodidi. See *Donovan's Solution.*

Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus. (*Hydrochloric Solution of Arsenic.*) Boil eighty grains of arsenious acid with two fluid drachms of muriatic acid and four fluid ounces of water until it is dissolved; then add distilled water to make the bulk up to one pint.

Liquor Atropiæ. (*Solution of Atropia.*) Dissolve four grains of atropia in one drachm of rectified spirit, and add the solution gradually to seven drachms of water, and shake together.

Liquor Atropiæ Sulphatis. (*Solution of Sulphate of Atropia.*) Dissolve four grains of sulphate of atropia in one fluid ounce of distilled water.

Liquor Barii Chloridi. See *Chloride of Barium Solution.*

Liquor Bismuthi. A preparation containing oxide of bismuth, ammonia, and citric acid, each fluid drachm containing one grain of the teroxide.

Liquor Bismuthi et Ammoniæ Citratis. (*Solution of Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia.*) Mix two fluid ounces of nitric acid with an ounce of distilled water, and add four hundred and thirty grains of purified bismuth in successive portions. When effervescence has ceased, apply for ten minutes a heat approaching the boiling-point, and decant the solution from any insoluble matter that may be present. Evaporate the solution until it is reduced to two fluid ounces, then add two ounces of citric acid previously dissolved in four fluid ounces of distilled water, and afterwards solution of ammonia, a little at a time, until the precipitate formed is redissolved and the solution is neutral or alkaline to test paper; dilute with distilled water to the volume of one pint.

Liquor Calcii Chloridi. See *Chloride of Calcium Solution.*

Liquor Calcis. See *Aqua Calcis.*

Liquor Calcis Chloratæ. (*Solution of Chlorinated Lime.*) Mix well in a large mortar, by trituration, one pound of chlorinated lime and one gallon of distilled water, transfer the mixture to a stoppered bottle, and let it be shaken several times for the space of three hours; then pour the contents of the bottle on a calico filter, and preserve the solution which passes through in a stoppered bottle.

Liquor Calcis Saccharatus. (*Saccharated Solution of Lime.*) Mix one ounce of slaked lime, two ounces of refined sugar, and one pint of distilled water, in a large mortar, and proceed in the manner directed for the preparation of Liquor Calcis Chloratæ.

Liquor Chlori. See *Aqua Chlorinii.*

Liquor Epispasticus. See *Blistering Liquid.*

Liquor Ferri Citratis. (*Solution of Citrate of Iron.*) Dilute a pint of solution of tersulphate of iron with two pints of distilled water, add a slight excess of water of ammonia with constant stirring, transfer the precipitate formed to a muslin strainer, and wash it with water until the washings are nearly tasteless. When the precipitate is drained, put half of it in a porcelain capsule on a water-bath heated to 150°, add five troy ounces and three hundred and sixty grains of citric acid, and stir the mixture until the precipitate is nearly dissolved. Then add so much of the reserved precipitate as may be necessary fully to saturate the acid. Lastly, filter the liquid, and evaporate it at a temperature not exceeding 150° until it is reduced to the measure of a pint.

Liquor Ferri Iodidi. See *Ferri Iodidi Syrupus.*

Liquor Ferri Nitratis. See *Ferri Nitratis Liquor.*

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi. See *Ferri Perchloridi Liquor.*

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior. (*Strong Solution of Perchloride of Iron.*) Mix eight fluid ounces of muriatic acid with eight fluid ounces of distilled water; in the mixture dissolve two ounces of iron wire by a gentle heat. Filter the solution and add it to a mixture of four ounces of muriatic acid and nine fluid drachms of nitric acid; heat the mixture briskly until on the sudden evolution of red fumes, the liquid becomes of an orange-brown color, then evaporate by the heat of a water-bath until it is reduced to ten fluid ounces.

Liquor Ferri Pernitratis. See *Ferri Nitratis Liquor.*

Liquor Ferri Persulphatis. (*Liquor Ferri Tersulphatis, Solution of Tersulphate of Iron, Solution of Persulphate of Iron*) Mix two troy ounces and sixty grains of sulphuric acid, and one troy ounce and three hundred and sixty grains of nitric acid with a half pint of water in a capacious porcelain capsule, and, having heated the mixture to the boiling-point, add twelve troy ounces of coarsely-powdered sulphate of iron, one fourth at a time, stirring after each addition until effervescence ceases. Then continue the heat until the solution acquires a reddish-brown color, and is free from nitrous odor. Lastly, when the liquid is nearly cold, add sufficient water to make it measure a pint and a half.

Liquor Ferri Subsulphatis. (*Solution of Subsulphate of Iron, Solution of Persulphate of Iron, Monsel's Solution.*) Mix one troy ounce and thirty grains of sulphuric acid and a troy ounce and three hundred grains of nitric acid with half a pint of water in a capacious porcelain capsule; heat to the boiling-point, and add twelve troy ounces of coarsely-powdered sulphate of iron, one fourth at a time, stirring after each addition until effervescence ceases; then keep the solution boiling briskly until nitrous vapors are no longer perceptible, and the color assumes a deep ruby tint. Lastly, when the liquid is nearly cold, add sufficient distilled water to make it measure twelve fluid ounces.

Liquor Ferri Tersulphatis. See *Liquor Ferri Persulphatis.*

Liquor Gutta-Perchæ. (*Solution of Gutta Percha.*) Add a troy ounce and a half of gutta-percha in thin slices to a bottle containing twelve troy ounces of purified chloroform. Shake occasionally until it is dissolved; then add two troy ounces of finely-powdered carbonate of lead previously mixed with five ounces of chloroform, and having several times shaken the whole together, set it aside for ten days, then decant the liquid, and keep it in a well-stopped bottle.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. See *Acid Nitrate of Mercury.*

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS ACIDUS. See *Acid Nitrate of Mercury.*

LIQUOR IODI,
LIQUOR IODINII COMPOSITUS. }
See *Compound Solution of Iodine.*

LIQUOR LITHIÆ EFFERVESCENS. See *Effervescing Solution of Lithia.*

LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS. Fluid magnesia.

LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CITRATIS. See *Citrate of Magnesia Solution.*

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ ACETATIS. (*Solution of Acetate of Morphia.*) Mix eight drops of diluted acetic acid, two fluid drachms of rectified spirit, and six fluid drachms of water, and dissolve in the mixture four grains of acetate of morphia.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORATIS. (*Liquor Morphiæ Muriatis, Solution of Muriate of Morphia.*) Mix eight drops of diluted muriatic acid, two drachms of rectified spirit, and six drachms of water, and dissolve in the mixture four grains of muriate of morphia.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ MURIATIS. See *Liquor Morphiæ Hydrochloratis.*

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ SULPHATIS. (*Solution of Sulphate of Morphia.*) Dissolve one grain of sulphate of morphia in one ounce of distilled water.

LIQUOR OPII COMPOSITUS. A preparation proposed by Dr. Squibb, each fluid ounce of which contains four grains of morphia and fifty-six grains of Hoffman's Anodyne.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. See *Lead, Solution of Subacetate.*

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS. See *Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead.*

LIQUOR POTASSÆ. (*Solution of Potassa.*) Dissolve a troy ounce of potassa in a pint of distilled water, and allow the solution to stand until the sediment subsides; then pour off the clear liquid, and keep it in a well-stopped bottle.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ ARSENIATIS. See *Arsenical Solution.*

LIQUOR POTASSÆ CHLORINATÆ. See *Chloride of Potassa Solution.*

LIQUOR POTASSÆ CITRATIS. See *Citrate of Potassa Mixture.*

LIQUOR POTASSÆ EFFERVESCENS. See *Effervescing Solution of Potassa.*

LIQUOR POTASSÆ PERMANGANATIS. (*Solution of Permanganate of Potash.*) Dissolve eighty grains of permanganate of potash in one pint of distilled water. A disinfectant.

LIQUOR SODÆ ARSENIATIS. (*Solution of Arseniate of Soda.*) Dissolve four grains of arseniate of soda, rendered anhydrous by a heat not exceeding 300°, in one fluid ounce of distilled water.

LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORATÆ,
LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. }
See *Chloride of Soda Solution.*

LIQUOR SODÆ EFFERVESCENS. See *Effervescing Solution of Soda.*

LIQUOR STRYCHNIÆ. (*Solution of Strychnia.*) Mix six drops of diluted muriatic acid and four drachms of distilled water; dissolve in the mixture, by a gentle heat, four grains of crystallized strychnia; then add two drachms more of water and two of rectified spirit.

LIQUOR ZINCI CHLORIDI. See *Chloride of Zinc Solution.*

LIQUORES. (*Solutions.*) A term applied to all aqueous solutions in which the substance acted on is wholly soluble in water. There are a few exceptions.

LIQUORICE. See *Glycyrrhiza.*

LIRIODENDRIN. A volatile principle, upon which the peculiar properties of *tulip tree bark* or Liriodendron depend.

LIRIODENDRON. The bark of *Liriodendron tulipifera*, or, incorrectly, American poplar, a noble tree, and the boast of American landscapes, the bark of which is a stimulant tonic, with diaphoretic properties.

Liriodendron Tulipifera. See *Liriodendron.*

LISBON DIET DRINK. See *Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla.*

Lisbon Sarsaparilla. See *Brazilian Sarsaparilla.*

Lisbon Wine. A sweet, light-colored species of wine, produced in and shipped from Lisbon, Portugal.

LITER. (*Litre.*) A French measure of capacity, being a cubic decimetre, equal to 61.016 cubic inches, or 2.118 American pints, or 61.027 cubic inches, or 1.76 English pints.

LITHARGE. See *Lead, Oxide.*

Litharge Plaster. See *Emplastrum Lithargyri.*

LITHATE. A salt or compound composed of or formed by the union of lithic acid and a base.

LITHIA. The oxide of the metal lithium. It ranks in chemical properties with the fixed alkalies. It occurs in various minerals and mineral waters.

Lithia Water. See *Effervescing Solution of Lithia.*

LITHIUM. One of the alkaline metals, so called because obtained from a mineral. It is the lightest metal known. Its specific gravity being 0.59 and its atomic weight being 7.

LITHONTRIPTIC. A medicine which has the power of destroying the stone in the bladder or kidneys.

LITMUS. See *Lacmus.*

Litmus Paper. Unsized paper, prepared by dipping it into a strong, clear infusion of litmus, formed with one part of litmus to four of water, then drying it, and preserving it in well-stopped bottles, protected from the light.

LITRE. See *Liter.*

LIVE OAK. (*Quercus Virens.*) An American oak, the wood of which is preferred above all others for ship building. The fruit and bark are more or less astringent.

LIVER OF SULPHUR. (*Potassa Sulphurata, Hepar Sulphuris, Sulphuret of Potassium, Sulphurated Potash.*) Rub two troy ounces of dried carbonate of potassa with a troy ounce of sublimed sulphur; heat the mixture gradually in a covered crucible until it ceases to swell, and is completely melted. Then pour out the liquid on a marble slab, and when the mass is cold, break it into pieces, and keep in well-stopped green glass bottles.

LIVERWORT. See *Hepatica.*

LIXIVIAL. Obtained by lixiviation; impregnated with alkaline salt extracted from wood ashes; consisting of salt extracted from the ashes of wood.

Lixivial salts are those salts which are obtained by passing water through ashes, or by pouring it on them.

LIXIVIATE, } Pertaining to lye
LIXIVIATED. } or lixivium; of the quality of alkaline salts; impregnated with salts from wood ashes.

LIXIVIATION. The operation or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them, the water passing through them imbibing the salts.

LIZARD'S TAIL. (*Saururus Cernuus.*) A perennial, herbaceous plant, growing in low places in this country. It is said to resemble a lizard, and is considered laxative, antispasmodic, sedative, and slightly astringent.

LOBELIA. (*Indian Tobacco.*) The herb of *Lobelia inflata*, an annual or biennial indigenous plant growing throughout the United States. It is emetic, occasionally cathartic, diaphoretic, and expectorant.

Lobelia Cardinalis. See *Cardinal Flower.*

Lobelia Inflata. See *Lobelia.*

Lobelia Syphilitica. A species of Lobelia said to have been used by the Indians for the cure of syphilis, but it has been found to be useless in that complaint. It is emetic, cathartic, and diuretic.

LOBELIACEÆ. An order of plants to which the genus Lobelia belongs.

LOBELIC ACID. A peculiar acid contained in the Lobelia plant.

LOBELINA. A peculiar alkaline

principle contained in the Lobelia plant and its seeds.

LOBLOLLY PINE. (*Pinus Tæda, Old Field Pine.*) A species of pine which yields turpentine in abundance. It grows abundantly in Virginia.

LOCUST TREE. (*Robinia Pseudo-Acacia.*) A well-known tree, the bark of the root of which is said to be tonic, and, in large doses, purgative and emetic. Three cases of poisoning in children who had eaten of the root are recorded.

LOGAN'S PLASTER. Mix twelve ounces of castile soap, two and a half pints of olive oil, four ounces of fresh butter, and add one pound each of litharge and carbonate of lead, and boil the mixture gently, constantly stirring, for an hour and a half, then increase the heat, and continue to boil until a portion of the liquid dropped on a smooth board is found not to adhere to it on cooling; then remove it from the fire and mix with it two drachms of powdered mastic. A protective and discutient application.

LOGWOOD. See *Hæmatoxyli Lignum*

LOLIUM TEMULENTUM. See *Darnel.*

LOLUPE. See *Ephedra Americana.*

LOMACIN, } Constituents of a
LOMACITO. } small tree abounding in Chili, called *Lomatia obliqua*, the wood of which is capable of receiving a high polish, and the bark has purgative properties.

LOMATIO OBLIQUA. See *Lomacin.*

LONG-LEAVED PINE. (*Pinus Australis, Pinus Palustris.*) A very large indigenous tree, growing in dry, sandy soils, from Virginia to the Gulf of Mexico. It furnishes the greater proportion of turpentine, tar, &c., consumed in this country, or sent from this to other countries.

LONG PEPPER. The fruit of *Piper longum*, a species of Piper native of South-eastern Asia, and is abundant in Hindostan. Its chemical composition is closely analogous to that of black pepper.

LONICERA CAPRIFOLIUM. (*Honeysuckle.*) A well-known ornament of our gardens. It is a native of the south of Europe. Its flowers are used in perfumery, and a syrup prepared from them is sometimes used in asthma. The fruit of all the species of Lonicera is said to be emetic and cathartic.

LONICERA XYLOSTEUM. A honeysuckle whose seeds are poisonous. The plant belongs to the natural order or family of Caprifoliaceæ.

LOOSESTRIFE. (*Lythrum Salicaria, Purple Willow-Herb.*) An elegant perennial plant, growing wild in all parts of Europe, and is found in New England and Canada. It is demulcent and astringent.

LOPHOPHYTUM MIRABILE. A Brazilian parasite, classed with the Vasculares, the root of which contains lyphophytin, fixed oil, starch, tannic acid, extractive and glucose.

LOTIO ALBA BORACIS. (*Nipple Wash.*) Borax, one drachm; boiling rose-water, a fluid ounce; dissolve, filter, and add oil of sweet almonds, a fluid ounce. Mix well.

LOTIO FLAVA. See *Aqua Phagedænica.*

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI FLAVA. Yellow Mercurial Lotion.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI NIGRA. (*Black Mercurial Lotion.*) Thirty grains of calomel; ten fluid ounces of lime-water. Mix.

LOTIO NIGRA. (*Black Wash.*) Calomel, one drachm; lime water, one pint. Mix.

LOTION. (*Washes.*) A healing application in the fluid form, to be applied externally to the body by rubbing in or on.

LOTION, BLACK MERCURIAL. See *Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra.*

LOTION, YELLOW MERCURIAL. See *Lotio Hydrargyri Flava.*

LOVAGE. See *Ligusticum Levisticum.*

LOXA BARK. See *Crown Bark.*

LOZENGE. A small cake of sugar, &c., medicated. Originally they were in the form of a rhomb, with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles. They are now usually round.

LUBRICATE. To make smooth or slippery; as mucilaginous and saponaceous medicines *lubricate* the parts to which they are applied.

LUGOL'S SOLUTION. ℞. Iodine, ʒvj; iod. potassium, ℥iss.; distilled water, Oj.

LUNA. Silver.

LUNA CORNEA. Chloride of silver.

LUNAR CAUSTIC. See *Argenti Nitras Fusa.*

LUNGWORT. (*Pulmonaria Officinalis.*) An herbaceous, perennial, European plant, cultivated in this country in gardens, the leaves of which are considered pectoral and demulcent.

LUPININE. A neutral organic principle, greenish, amorphous, bitter, insoluble in absolute alcohol and ether, obtained from the seed of Lupinus albus.

LUPULIN. (*Lupulina.*) The yellow powder attached to the strobiles of Humulus lupulus.

LUPULINE,
LUPULITE. } See *Humulin.*

LUPULUS. See *Humulus.*

LUTE,
LUTING. } A composition of clay or other tenacious substance, used for stopping the juncture of vessels so closely as to prevent the escape or entrance of air, to protect them when exposed to heat.

LUTEIN. A name given to the crystallizable yellow coloring principle found in the yolk of eggs, in the yellow fat of butter, in annotta, in the carrot, and in the anthers and petals of many plants.

LUTEOLIC ACID. See *Luteolin.*

LUTEOLIN. (*Luteolic Acid.*) A peculiar yellow coloring matter obtained by sublimation from Reseda luteola, composed of $C_{40}H_{14}O_{6}$.

LUTESCENT. Of a yellowish color.

LUTIDINA. An aromatic oil of the composition $C_{14}H_{9}N$, obtained from cinchonia by the action of potassa.

LYCIA,
LYCIN,
LYCINA. } A peculiar alkaloid contained in the matrimony vine, or Lycium barbarum, a thorny shrub growing in Asia and the south of Europe, the leaves of which are used by the physicians of Japan.

LYCIUM. An ancient preparation in use now in India under the names of *Rusot* or *Ruswut*, said to be an extract from the wood or roots of different species of Berberis, as *B. lycium*, *B. aristata*, &c., &c., growing in Upper India. It is used, combined with opium, in incipient and chronic ophthalmia.

LYCIUM BARBARUM. See *Lycia.*

LYCOCTONIN. An alkaloid, crystallizable, very soluble in alcohol, slightly so in water, obtained from Aconitum lycoctonum.

LYCOPERDON PROTEUS. A species of Lycoperdon or puff-ball said to possess narcotic and anæsthetic properties.

LYCOPIN. A pale-yellowish, hard, very bitter principle, soluble in water, obtained from Bugle-weed.

LYCOPODIACEÆ. An order of plants to which the genus Lycopodium belongs.

LYCOPODIUM. (*Vegetable Sulphur.*) The sporules of Lycopodium clavatum, and of other species of Lycopodium. It is used as an absorbent application to excoriated surfaces, especially those which occur in the folds of the skin of infants.

LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM. (*Club Moss.*) A plant, native of Europe and this country, the capsules of which contain the fine dust or powder called Lycopodium.

LYCOPUS,
LYCOPUS VIRGINICUS. }
See *Bugle-Weed.*

LYCOPUS EUROPÆUS. A species of Lycopus possessing properties closely analogous to those of the L Virginicus.

LYE. Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood.

LYTHRACEÆ. A family of plants to which the genus *Lythrum* belongs.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA. See *Loosestrife.*

LYTTA. The former generic name for Cantharis.

LYTTA MELÆNA,
LYTTA VULNERATA. } See *Cantharis Melæna.*

LYTTA NUTTALLI. See *Cantharis Nuttalli.*

M.

MABBY. A spirituous liquor or drink, distilled from potatoes, used in the Barbadoes.

MACASSAR OIL. A kind of hair oil, so called from Macassar, a district of the island of Celebes, in the Eastern Archipelago, from which it was originally obtained. The name is very commonly given to a perfumed mixture of castor oil and olive oil used for the same purpose.

MACAW TREE. A species of thorny palm tree of the genus Nerocomia. From the fruit a fragrant golden-yellow butter, of a sweetish taste, is obtained.

MACCABOY,
MACCOBOY. A kind of snuff.

MACE. (*Macis.*) The second coat or aril which covers the nutmeg, a thin and membranous substance, of an oleaginous nature and yellowish color, being in flakes, divided into many ramifications. It is extremely fragrant and aromatic.

MACEDONIAN OPIUM. See *Kutschina Opium.*

MACERATE. To steep almost to solution; to soften and separate the parts of a drug by steeping, as in a fluid, or by the digestive process.

MACIS. See *Mace.*

McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM. A preparation of opium intended to be of the same strength as laudanum, said to be prepared in the following manner: Five pounds of opium are first exhausted by ether of everything soluble in that menstruum, including the narcotina and the odorous principle. It is then introduced into water, heated near to the boiling-point, which causes a strong ebullition through the escape of the ether remaining in the mass. After the expulsion of the ether, it is macerated to exhaustion with water sufficient to make, when strained, four gallons of infusion; and if the measure falls short of this, enough boiling water is added to complete it. After standing five or six days in a cool cellar, the clear liquor is removed, and the residue is filtered and mixed with the filtrate. To the four gallons of watery infusion, thus prepared, five and a half gallons of alcohol are added, and the mixture set aside for a few days, when the clear part is ladled out, and the dregs filtered as before.

MACROPIPER METHYSTICUM. See *Ava.*

MACROTIN. (*Cimicifugin.*) An eclectic resinoid, prepared by forming a concentrated tincture of black snakeroot, diluting it with its bulk of water, and distilling off the alcohol.

MACROTYS RACEMOSA. See *Black Snakeroot.*

MADAGASCAR CARDAMOM. See *Amomum Angustifolium.*

MADAR. (*Mudar.*) A name given to a medicine in the East Indies, said to be the bark of the root of Asclepias gigantea, used as a remedy in the obstinate cutaneous diseases of tropical climates.

MADDER. (*Rubia.*) The root of *Rubia tinctorum* or *Dyer's madder*, a perennial plant, native of the south of Europe and the Levant, and cultivated in Asia Minor, France, and Holland. It is used chiefly for coloring purposes.

MADEIRA WINE. The strongest of the white wines now in use. It has a rich, nutty, aromatic flavor. Little genuine is to be found in our markets at present.

MADJOUN,
MAJOUN. A preparation from the hemp plant, used as an intoxicating drug by the Turks and Hindoos.

MADWEED. See *Scullcap.*

MADWORT. A plant of the genus Alyssum.

MAFURIC ACID. (*Maleic Acid.*) An acid isomeric with Fumaric acid, which see.

MAFURRA TALLOW. A fatty matter obtained from the fruit of a tree growing in Mozambique. It bears a close resemblance in qualities to cacao butter.

MAGENDIE'S SOLUTION. A solution of morphia, made in the proportion of sixteen grains to the fluid ounce.

MAGENTA. See *Fuchsin.*

MAGILP,
MAGILPH. A gelatinous compound of linseed oil and mastic varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colors.

MAGISTER. A title of the middle ages, equivalent to the modern title of doctor.

MAGISTERY. A precipitate; a fine substance deposited by precipitation; usually applied to particular kinds of precipitations, as that of bismuth, coal, sulphur, &c., &c.

Magistery of Bismuth. A name given by the earlier chemists to the subnitrate of bismuth.

MAGMA. A thick residuum obtained from certain substances after the fluid parts are expressed from them; the grounds which remain after treating a substance with any menstruum, as water or alcohol.

MAGNASE. Characterized as a color which dries rapidly when mixed with oil, and is of intense body; as magnase.

MAGNESIA. An earth; the oxide of magnesium. It occurs in nature as periclase.

Calcined Magnesia, *Magnesia Lævis*. Expose any quantity of carbonate of magnesia to a red heat for two hours, or until the carbonic acid is expelled. It is antacid and laxative, much used in dyspepsia, sick headache, gout, &c.

Magnesia Alba. See *Carbonate of Magnesia.*

Magnesia, Calcined. See *Magnesia.*

Magnesia Carbonas Lævis. See *Light Carbonate of Magnesia.*

Magnesia Carbonas Ponderosa. See *Heavy Carbonate of Magnesia.*

Magnesia Lævis. See *Light Magnesia.*

Magnesia Muriate. See *Chloride of Magnesium.*

Magnesia, Silicate of. (*Silicate of Magnesia Hydrated*, *Magnesite.*) A mineral used in France for the manufacture of smoking pipes. It has been used with success in medicine as a substitute for subnitrate of bismuth. Large quantities of Epsom salt are obtained from this mineral.

Magnesia Sulphate. See *Epsom Salts.*

MAGNESITE. See *Magnesia, Silicate of.*

MAGNESIUM. A white, very brilliant metal, resembling silver, fusible at a low temperature, and convertible into magnesia by the combined action of air and moisture.

MAGNETIC OXIDE OF IRON. See *Ferri Oxidum Magneticum.*

Magnetic Pyrites. A sulphuret obtained by the application of solid sulphur to white-hot iron. It consists of five equivalents of protosulphuret and one of bisulphuret.

MAGNOLIA. The bark of *Magnolia glauca*, *M. acuminata*, and *M. tripetala.* The bark of the root is said to be more efficient. It is gently stimulant, aromatic, tonic, and diaphoretic, said to be useful in chronic rheumatism and intermittent fever. These species all grow in this country, and the richness of their foliage, and the magnificence as well as delicious odor of their flowers, rank them among the numerous trees which adorn the American landscape.

Magnolia Acuminata. The *Cucumber tree*, from the resemblance of its fruit to the common cucumber. See *Magnolia.*

Magnolia Grandiflora. A species of Magnolia growing in the Southern States, which rivals in magnitude the largest inhabitants of our forests. See *Magnolia.*

Magnolia Tripetala. (*Umbrella Tree.*) The leaves of this species are recommended as a dressing for blisters. See *Magnolia.*

MAGNOLIACEÆ. An order of plants to which belong the genera Drimys and Magnolia.

MAGUEY. See *Agave.*

MAHALEB. A species of cherry (*Cerasus Mahaleb*) whose fruit affords a violet dye and a fermented liquor like kirschwasser.

MAHOGANY TREE. (*Swietenia Mahogani.*) A tree growing in the West Indies, having a bitter, astringent bark, resembling that of S febrifuga in virtues as well as sensible properties. The wood of this tree is the wood so much used in ornamental work.

MAHY'S PLASTER. (*Plaster of Carbonate of Lead.*) Boil together one pound of carbonate of lead and two pints of olive oil, add a little water, and constantly stir till they are thoroughly incorporated;

then add four ounces of yellow wax and a pound and a half of lead plaster, and, when these are melted, sprinkle in nine ounces of powdered Florentine orris root, and mix the whole together. A good application to inflamed surfaces.

MAIDENHAIR. See *Adiantum Pedatum.*

MAIZE. See *Indian Corn.*

MALABATHRI FOLIA. A drug consisting of the leaves of different species of Cinnamomum mixed together.

MALACHITE. Native carbonate of copper.

MALACOLITE. A variety of pyroxene.

MALAGA. A species of wine imported from Malaga, in Spain.

MALAMBO BARK. See *Croton Malambo.*

MALAMIDE. A new name for asparagin, it being now considered as a derivative from malate of ammonia.

MALAMIDIC ACID. A new name for asparmic acid, corresponding with malamide.

MALATE. A salt formed by the union of malic acid with a base.

MALATE OF IRON. A salt formed by the union of malic acid with iron.

MALATE OF LIME. A principle contained in the leaves of the common European Ash, upon which it is thought their antiarthritic virtues depend.

MALATE OF MANGANESE. A salt formed of malic acid and manganese.

MALATTIA OPIUM. An opium consisting of round or slightly oval cakes, weighing from four to five ounces, which are worked with great care, and enveloped in poppy-leaves with their rough surface out, the midrib forming the centre of the cake. Its edges, from which the poppy-leaves are usually rubbed off, terminate very acutely. Internally it is homogeneous, but usually of inferior morphia strength.

MALE FERN. See *Aspidium Filix Mas.*

MALE JALAP. See *Convolvulus Orizabensis.*

MALE NUTMEG. (*Wild Nutmeg, Long Nutmeg.*) A kind of nutmeg, the fruit of *Myristica moschata* or *M. fatua*, distinguished by its feeble odor and disagreeable taste.

MALE ORCHIS. (*Orchis Mascula.*) A plant, native of Europe, the Levant, and North Africa. Its prepared bulbs form the drug known in commerce by the name *Salep*, which is highly nutritive, and may be employed for the same purposes as tapioca, sago, &c.

MALEGUETA PEPPER. See *Amomum Grana Paradisi.*

MALEIC ACID. An acid obtained by the distillation of malic acid.

MALIC ACID. An acid obtained from the juice of apples.

MALLOTUS PHILIPPINENSIS. See *Kamala.*

MALLOW, COMMON. (*Malva Sylvestris.*) A species of mallow growing in Europe, and sometimes cultivated in our gardens. It is emollient and demulcent. Malva rotundifolia is one of the most common species, and may be substituted.

MALONIC ACID. An acid obtained from barbituric acid (Malonyle-urea).

MALT. Malt consists of barley-seeds made to germinate by warmth and moisture, and then baked so as to deprive them of vitality.

MALT VINEGAR. See *Acetum Britannicum.*

MALTESE ELATERIUM. An inferior quality of elaterium, larger than the genuine, of a pale color, destitute of odor, soft and friable, and sinks in water.

MALTHA. (*Mineral Tar.*) Names applied to semifluid asphaltum or petroleum.

MALTOSE. A principle said to be a mixture of grape sugar and dextrine.

MALVA. A genus of plants including many species.

MALVA ALCEA. A species of marshmallow or Malva, possessing properties similar to those of the Althæa officinalis, for which it may be substituted.

MALVA MOSCHATA. A species of Malva possessing an oil having the characteristic odor and properties of musk, and is therefore, along with the *Mimulus moschatus*, called *Vegetable Musk*.

Malva Rotundifolia, } See *Mallow*,
Malva Sylvestris. } *Common*.

MALVACEÆ. An order of plants including the genera Malva, Sidalcea, Lavateria, Gossypium, Adansonia, &c.

MALWA OPIUM. A quality of opium superior to that of common Bengal opium, being free from mechanical impurities. It contains nine and a quarter per cent. of morphia. It is in flat, roundish cakes, five or six inches in diameter, and from four to eight ounces in weight, hard, dry, and brittle, of a light-brown color and a shining fracture.

MANCHINEEL. A lofty tree of the West Indies (the *Hippomane mancinella*). Its poisonous effects have been exaggerated. Its inspissated juice has been used as a substitute for the resin guaiacum.

MANDARIN ORANGE. See *Citrus Bigaradia Myrtifolia*.

MANDIOCA. See *Cassava*.

MANDRAGORA, }
MANDRAGORA OFFICINALIS. }
See *Atropa Mandragora*.

MANDRAKE. (*May-apple*, *Podophyllum*.) The rhizoma of *Podophyllum peltatum*, the *may-apple* or *mandrake plant*, which is indigenous and herbaceous, and the only species of the genus. It is extensively diffused throughout this country, growing in moist, shady woods, and low, marshy grounds. The root is an active and certain cathartic, resembling jalap in its action.

MANGANESE. (*Manganium*, *Manganesium*.) A name commonly applied to the black oxide of manganese. Its proper application, however, is to the *metallic* manganese, which is obtained from the native black oxide by intense ignition with charcoal. It is a metal of a dusky white or whitish-gray color, very hard, and difficult to fuse. It has the symbol Mn and the chemical equivalent of 27.6. It is said to be always present in healthy blood.

Manganese, Deutoxide. See *Black Oxide of Manganese*.

Manganese, Peroxide. See *Black Oxide of Manganese*.

Manganese, Phosphate. A salt prepared by double decomposition between sulphate of manganese and phosphate of soda.

Manganese, Sulphate. (*Manganesii Sulphas*.) A salt prepared by treating the native black oxide with concentrated sulphuric acid. The product exhausted by water, the solution heated to nearly the boiling-point, and treated with carbonate of manganese, added by small portions at a time, which will precipitate any iron present; the liquid is then filtered, evaporated to the consistence of syrup, and set aside to crystallize. It resembles sulphate of soda both in taste and effect.

Manganese Tartrate. A salt formed by the union of tartaric acid with manganese.

MANGANESII OXIDUM NIGRUM. See *Black Oxide of Manganese*.

MANGANESIUM. See *Manganese*.

MANGANIC ACID. An acid formed by the action of potassa on the deutoxide of manganese. It contains three equivalents of oxygen.

MANGANIUM. See *Manganese*.

MANGOSTANA MANGIFER. A plant, the fruit of which is eaten by camels; and it is conjectured by some writers, that in consequence, the substance known as Indian yellow is obtained from the deposit of the urine of those animals.

MANGOSTIC ACID. Mangostin.

MANGOSTIN. (*Mangostic Acid*.) A principle composed of $C_{40}H_{22}O_{10}$, tasteless, in golden-yellow scales, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, obtained from the rind of Garcinia mangostana.

MANGROVE. A tree of the East and West Indies, of the genus *Rhizophora*. The bark possesses astringent properties.

MANIHOT UTILISS. A plant belonging to the family of Euphorbiaceæ, the roots of which are poisonous.

MANILLA. Of, or pertaining to

Manilla, the largest of the Philippine Islands; as Manilla indigo.

MANIPULATION. The act of manipulating; work by hand, use of the hands in an artistic or skilful manner, in science or art. It is to the chemist like the external senses to the mind.

MANNA. The concrete juice in flakes of Fraxinus ornus and Fraxinus rotundifolia. It is a gentle laxative, peculiarly adapted to children and pregnant women.

MANNA CANULATA. See *Flake Manna.*

MANNITE. A white, inodorous principle obtained from manna. It is crystallizable in semi-transparent needles; it is of a sweetish taste, and is composed of twelve equivalents of carbon, fourteen of hydrogen, and twelve of oxygen. It is incapable of the vinous fermentation.

MANZANILLA. See *Chamæmelum.*

MAPLE SUGAR. Sugar made from the sap of the Acer saccharinum or maple tree.

MARACAIBO BARK. See *Bogota Bark.*

MARANTA. See *Arrowroot.*

MARANTA ALLOUYA, } Species of
MARANTA NOBILIS. } Maranta from which it is said arrowroot is also obtained.

MARANTA ARUNDINACEA. See *Arrowroot.*

MARANTA GALANGA. See *Alpinia Galanga.*

MARANTA INDICA. A variety of Maranta arundinacea.

MARANTACEÆ. The order of plants to which the genus Maranta belongs.

MARASCHINO. A delicate spirit distilled from cherries.

MARBLE. (*Marmor*, *White Marble*, *Marmor Album.*) The white granular carbonate of lime. Marble is used for obtaining carbonic acid, and for making several officinal preparations. The purest kind is that of *Carrara*, sometimes called *statuary marble*. The *Dolomitic marbles* should be rejected for pharmaceutical preparations, as they contain a considerable proportion of magnesia.

MARC. The refuse matter which remains after the pressure of fruits, particularly grapes.

MARCHANTIA. A genus of cryptogamous plants to which the Liverwort properly belongs.

MARGARATE. A compound of margaric acid and a base.

MARGARIC ACID. An acid obtained by digesting soap in water with an acid.

MARGARIN. A peculiar pearl-like substance extracted from some vegetable oils, and also from the fat of some animals.

MARGARITIC ACID. An acid which results from the saponification of castor oil.

MARGARON. A peculiar fatty substance, crystallizing in pearly scales, produced by the distillation of a mixture of margaric acid and quicklime.

MARGAROUS ACID. An acid obtained in the same manner as margaric acid, but containing less oxygen.

MARGOSA. A large tree of the genus *Melia*, found in India. Its bark is bitter and used as a tonic. A valuable oil is expressed from its seeds, and a tenacious gum exudes from its trunk. The *Melia azedarach* is a much more showy tree, and is cultivated in the Southern States, where it is known as *Pride of India*, or *Bead tree;* various parts of the tree are considered anthelmintic.

MARGYRICARPUS SETOSUS. A shrub-like plant belonging to the order *Rosaceæ*, abounding on the dry hills in Chili, from Coquimbo to Valdivia. The herbaceous portion and root are employed for diseases of the bladder.

MARIGOLD. See *Calendula Officinalis.*

MARINE ACID. See *Acid*, *Chlorohydric.*

MARINE GLUE. A composition of tar and shellac, which strongly unites substances.

MARINE SOAP. Soap suitable for washing with sea-water, and made chiefly with cocoanut oil.

MARJORAM, COMMON. (*Origanum*

Vulgare, *Origanum.*) A perennial herb, native of Europe and America. It contains a volatile oil which has a peculiar agreeable aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. It was formerly much employed as a tonic and excitant, but is superseded by the oil of thyme.

Marjoram, Sweet. (*Origanum Majorana*, *Origanum Majoranoides.*) A species of Origanum growing in Europe, Barbary, and this country, used as a condiment in cooking.

MARKING-NUT. The cashew nut, the juice of which affords an indelible ink, used for marking linen.

MARMALADE. A preserve or confection made of the pulp of any of the firmer fruits, as the quince, pear, apple, orange, &c., boiled with sugar, and usually evaporated so as to take form in a mould. It is sometimes used as a vehicle for the administration of medicine.

MARMOR. See *Marble.*

Marmor Album. White marble.

MAROON, } MARONE. } One of a class of impure colors, composed of black and any other denomination of pigments in which red predominates; brownish crimson of a claret color.

Maroon Lake is a lake prepared from madder, and distinguished for its transparency and the depth and durability of its color.

MARRUBIUM. (*Horehound.*) The herb of *Marrubium vulgare* or *White Horehound*, a plant, native of Europe, but naturalized in this country. It is tonic, and in large doses laxative; it is considered to be expectorant and diaphoretic also.

Marrubium Vulgare. See *Marrubium.*

MARS. The metal iron, so named by the ancients.

MARSEILLES VINEGAR. (*Thieves' Vinegar*, *Vinaigre des quatres Voleurs.*) A preparation consisting essentially of vinegar impregnated with aromatic substances, of which aromatic vinegar is an imitation. It received its name from the circumstance that four thieves, who, during the plague at Marseilles, had plundered the dead bodies with impunity, owed their safety to the use of it.

MARSH PARSLEY. (*Selinum Palustre*, *Peucedanum Montanum*, *Persil de Marais.*) An umbelliferous, herbaceous plant, frequenting low, wet grounds in the north of Europe. The root is the part used, and has long been a popular remedy for epilepsy in the Russian provinces. It seems also to act favorably on the menstrual function.

Marsh Rosemary. (*Statice.*) The root of *Statice limonium* of the Caroliniana variety, an indigenous maritime plant, growing in the salt marshes along our seacoast. It is powerfully astringent.

Marsh Tea. See *Ledum Palustre.*

Marsh Trefoil. See *Menyanthes Trifoliata.*

Marsh Water. A stagnant water, containing vegetable remains undergoing decomposition; it is an unwholesome water, and should never be used for medical purposes.

Marsh Water Cress. (*Nasturtium Palustre.*) A species of Nasturtium possessing properties similar to those of the N. officinale.

MARSHMALLOW. See *Althœa.*

Marshmallow Paste. See *Jujube Paste.*

MARSH'S TEST FOR ARSENIC. A method of testing for arsenic, consisting in taking advantage of the power which nascent hydrogen possesses of decomposing the acids of arsenic with the result of forming water and arseniuretted hydrogen. The liquid from the stomach, or obtained from its contents by boiling water, is added to the materials for generating hydrogen (dilute sulphuric acid and zinc) contained in a self-regulating generator of hydrogen. If the liquid from the stomach contain arsenic, the nascent hydrogen will combine with the metal, and the nature of the compound gas formed may be ascertained by burning a jet of it from a jet-pipe connected with the generator. The flame will have a characteristic blue color, and by holding a porcelain plate against it, a thin film of metallic arsenic, forming a black stain, will be deposited.

MARTIAL ETHIOPS. See *Ferri Oxidum Magneticum.*

MARTIN'S CANCER POWDER. See *Cancer Root.*

MARUTA COTULA. See *Anthemis Cotula.*

MASLACH. An excitant containing opium much used by the Turks.

MASSICOT. Protoxide of lead.

MASSOY BARK. The bark of a species of Cinnamomum (*C. kiamis*), from which an aromatic volatile oil is obtained, called Oil of Massoy.

MASTERWORT. A name given to *Angelica atropurpurea*, *Heracleum lanatum*, and *Imperatoria ostruthium.*

MASTIC, }
MASTICHE. } The concrete juice of *Pistacia lentiscus*, a shrub or small tree, growing on the island of Scio, or Chios, in the Grecian Archipelago. It was formerly thought to possess virtues analogous to those of the turpentines, but is now seldom given internally. It is used in the arts for varnishes, &c., &c.

MASTICIN. A viscid substance, which becomes brittle when dried, and which constitutes the undissolved portion of mastic when acted on by alcohol.

MATA. See *Eupatorium Incarnatum.*

MATERIA MEDICA. That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and properties of all substances that are employed for the cure of diseases. Materials or substances used in the composition of remedies; a general term for all substances used as curative agents in medicine.

MATIAS BARK. See *Croton Malambo.*

MATICÆ FOLIA. (*Matico Leaves, Matico.*) The leaves of the plant *Artanthe elongata*, *Piper angustifolium*, or *P. elongatum*, a shrub, with a jointed stem, about twelve feet high, native of Peru. They are an agreeable, aromatic tonic and stimulant, having a tendency, like cubebs, to act on the urinary passages.

MATICIN. A peculiar, bitter principle, soluble in water and alcohol, but not in ether; contained in matico.

MATICO. See *Maticæ Folia.*

MATONIA. A name at one time proposed for a genus of cardamom plants, in honor of Dr. Maton.

MATRASS. A chemical vessel in the shape of an egg, or with a tapering neck, open at the top, serving the purposes of digestion, evaporation, &c., &c. It is now superseded by the flask; a cucurbit.

MATRICARIA. See *Chamomile, German.*

Matricaria Parthenium, }
Matricaria Parthenoides. }
See *Chrysanthemum Parthenium.*

MATRIMONY VINE. See *Lycia.*

MATURANT. A medicine or application that promotes suppuration or the forming of pus.

MAUVE. A delicate and beautiful purple or lilac coloring matter obtained from anilin, used for dyeing silks, &c., and for producing a great variety of brilliant and permanent shades; also the color itself. Much of the mauve color now seen is obtained from archil by a new process.

MAY APPLE. See *Mandrake.*

May-Apple Resin. See *Podophylli Resina.*

May-Flower. See *Arbutus, Trailing.*

May-Weed. See *Anthemis Cotula.*

MAZARINE. A deep blue color.

MEAD. See *Metheglin.*

MEADOW ANEMONE. See *Anemone, Meadow.*

Meadow Saffron. See *Colchici Radix.*

Meadow, Sweet. See *Hardhack.*

MEALY STARWORT. See *Aletris.*

MEAT BISCUIT. An alimentary substance containing much nutriment in a small bulk, made by mixing a concentrated fluid extract of flesh, strained through wire cloth, and freed from fat, with good wheat flour, and baked into a biscuit, which must be preserved in mass or coarse powder, free from moisture, in air-tight vessels.

Meat Extract. See *Extract of Beef.*

Meat Flour. See *Flour of Meat.*

Meat, Raw. An article of diet for

consumptive patients, and especially for scrofulous children, and in other cachectic cases. It is prepared by depriving 100 parts of fillet of beef of all fatty and membranous matter, cutting it up finely, beating it in a mortar with 20 parts of powdered sugar, 1.5 parts of common salt, ½ part of chloride of potassium, and ⅕th part of powdered black pepper. The mixture is to be taken in teaspoonful doses during the day.

MEAT-JUICE, PRESERVED. A nutritive liquid prepared by Mr. Gillon, a manufacturer of preserved meats in Leith, Scotland.

MECCA SENNA. A variety of senna consisting of the leaflets, pods, broken stems, and petioles of a single species of Cassia. Supposed to be the product of C. lanceolata.

MECHANICAL DIVISION. A term applied to the methods of reducing drugs to a state of minute division; as in the operations of slicing, bruising, rasping, filing, triturating, grinding, sifting, levigating, and elutriation.

MECHANICO-CHEMICAL. Pertaining to, connected with, or dependent upon, both mechanics and chemistry.

MECHOACAN. (*American Bryony.*) A product of Mexico, with which, it is said, jalap is sometimes adulterated. It is supposed by some to be the product of Ipomæa macrorrhiza.

MECONATE. A salt consisting of meconic acid and a base.

MECONIC ACID. An acid in white crystalline scales, of a sour taste, followed by bitterness, soluble in four parts of boiling water, also in cold water and alcohol. It is obtained from opium by macerating it in water, filtering the infusion, and adding a solution of chloride of calcium; meconate and sulphate of lime are precipitated. The precipitate having been washed with hot water and with alcohol, is treated with dilute muriatic acid at 180°. The meconate of lime is taken up, and, upon cooling, bimeconate of lime is deposited. This is dissolved in warm concentrated muriatic acid, which deposits pure meconic acid when it cools.

MECONIN. A peculiar principle, neither acid or alkaline, and containing no nitrogen, obtained from opium.

MEDEOLA VIRGINICA. See *Gyromia Virginica.*

MEDICAMENT. Anything used for healing diseases or wounds; a medicine; a healing application.

MEDICATE. To tincture or impregnate with healing substances or with anything medicinal.

MEDICATED PESSARIES Bodies of various magnitude intended for introduction into the vagina for the support of the uterus and other purposes. They generally consist of cacao butter, with or without a little wax, impregnated with the medicine to be exhibited.

Medicated Prunes. A confection prepared by mixing prunes with a concentrated infusion of senna, and evaporating with gentle heat to the proper consistence, a little sugar being added to improve the flavor.

Medicated Syrups. Syrups made with water charged with one or more medicinal agents.

Medicated Vinegars. Infusions or solutions of various medicinal substances in vinegar or acetic acid.

Medicated Waters. Preparations consisting of water holding volatile or gaseous substances in solution.

Medicated Wines. Wines charged with various medicinal agents. They are less liable to undergo decomposition than watery infusions, on account of the alcohol they contain, but are inferior in this respect to tinctures.

MEDICINAL. Having the property of healing or of mitigating disease; adapted to the cure or alleviation of bodily disorders; as medicinal plants, medicinal springs, &c., &c.

Medicinal Hydrocyanic Acid. See *Acid, Cyanohydric.*

Medicinal Tribasic Phosphate of Soda. (*Phosphate of Soda, Sodii Phosphas.*) A mild purgative, and, from its pure saline taste, is well adapted to the cases of children and of persons of delicate stomachs. It is prepared by various methods, one of which is by the action of diluted sulphuric acid on bone, the action of nitric acid on the product, and the action of sulphate of soda on the nitric solution, which forms a double decomposition, the result of which is the formation of sulphate of lime and phosphate of soda, the latter of which is separated by water, and crystallized in the usual manner.

MEDICINE. Any substance administered in the treatment of disease.

MEDICO-LEGAL. Pertaining to law as affected by medical facts.

MEDULLA. A soft cellular tissue occupying the centre of the stem or branch of a plant; pith; marrow.

MEDULLIN. The pith of plants after it is freed from all soluble compounds.

MEGILP. See *Magilp*.

MEL. (*Honey.*) A liquid prepared by *Apis mellifica* or honey bee. It possesses the same medical properties with sugar, but is more laxative, and disposed to occasion griping. It is seldom employed medicinally, except as the vehicle of more active medicines.

Mel Ægyptiacum. See *Linimentum Æruginis.*

Mel Boracis. See *Honey of Borate of Soda.*

Mel Despumatum, } See *Clarified*
Mel Depuratum. } *Honey.*

Mel Rosæ. See *Honey of Roses.*

MELADA. A mixture of sugar and molasses; crude sugar as it comes from the pans without being drained.

MELAIN. The dark coloring matter of the liquid of the cuttlefish.

MELALEUCA CAJUPUTI, } A
MELALEUCA MINOR. } small
tree, the slender twigs of which droop like those of the weeping willow. The oil of cajuput is obtained from their leaves by distillation. It is a native of the Moluccas, and is cultivated in the botanical garden of Calcutta. The plant belongs to the order *Myrtaceæ.*

Melaleuca Hypericifolia. A species of Melaleuca cultivated in the botanical garden of Jena, which furnishes an oil like that of M. cajuputi, though of a paler green color.

Melaleuca Latifolia, } Two spe-
Melaleuca Viridifolia. } cies of Me-
laleuca growing abundantly in New Caledonia. They are large trees, and are said to yield a volatile oil very analogous to the oil of cajuput.

Melaleuca Leucadendron. A species of Melaleuca, from which it was long supposed the oil of cajuput was derived.

MELAM. A white, insoluble powder discovered by Liebig. It is prepared by fusing sulphocyanide of ammonia, or a mixture of two parts of sal ammoniac and one part of sulphocyanide of potassium.

MELAMIN. A base obtained from melam when decomposed by means of alkalies or dilute acids.

MELAMPODIUM. A name formerly given to black hellebore in honor of Melampus, an ancient shepherd or physician, who is said to have cured the daughters of King Prætus by giving them the milk of goats, which had been fed on hellebore.

MELAMPYRITE. A substance now considered identical with dulcite.

MELAMPYRUM NEMOROSUM. A plant belonging to the natural order Scrophularineæ, from which melampyrite is obtained.

MELANTHACEÆ. An order of plants which includes the genera Veratrum and Colchicum.

MELASSIC ACID. An acid generated by boiling cane sugar for a long time with aqueous solutions of potassa, lime, or baryta. It is of a brown or black color, and insoluble in water.

MELIA AZEDARACH. See *Azedarach.*

MELIACEÆ. An order of plants including the genus Azadirachta.

MELICRATORY. A mixture of water, honey, &c., forming a kind of mead.

MELILOT. (*Melilotus Officinalis.*) An

annual or biennial plant, indigenous in Europe, and growing also in this country; the odorous principle of which is identical with that of the tonka bean. It has little medical power, and at present is not employed.

MELILOTIC ACID. An acid of the composition $C_{18}H_{10}O_8$, obtained from *Melilotus officinalis*, or artificially from coumarin, by the action of sodium amalgam in presence of water.

MELILOTUS VULGARIS. A species of Melilotus containing large quantities of coumarin.

MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS. See *Melilot.*

MELISSA. See *Balm.*

MELISSIC ACID. An acid resulting from the decomposition of *melissine*, by the loss of two equivalents of hydrogen and the gain of two of oxygen, in the same manner as alcohol is converted into acetic acid.

MELISSINE. A peculiar principle resulting from the saponification of myricin deprived of its cerotic acid. It has the composition of $C_{60}H_{62}O_2$, and is considered as a wax alcohol.

MELITOSE. The peculiar sugar of Australian manna, isomeric with glucose.

MELIZOTOSE. The peculiar sugar of Briançon manna.

MELLITA. Honeys.

MELLITE. A mineral of a honey color, found in small octahedral crystals; honey-stone. It consists of mellitic acid and alumina, and is found with brown coal, and is partly the result of vegetable decomposition containing saccharine matter.

MELOE. A title given by Linnæus to a genus of Spanish flies, not including the officinal blistering insect. Cisendella was afterwards substituted. The term Lytta was at one time extensively employed, but that of Cantharis is now universally used.

MELOE MAJALIS, } Species of
MELOE PROSCARABÆUS. } Cantharis occasionally substituted for C. vesicatoria in Europe and this country.

MELOE NIGER. A species of Cantharis identical with Cantharis atrata or black Cantharis, common in the Northern and Middle States.

MELOE TRIANTHEMAL. A species used in the upper provinces of Hindostan.

MENISPERMACEÆ. An order of plants including the genera Cocculus and Coscinium.

MENISPERMIA, } An alkaloid or
MENISPERMIN. } alkaline principle obtained from the shell of Cocculus Indicus.

MENISPERMUM. This term was originally applied to the Colombo genus of plants. It is now limited to those species which have twelve or more stamens, while the name *Cocculus* is applied to those species which have six stamens.

MENISPERMUM CANADENSE. (*Texas Sarsaparilla, Moonseed, Yellow Parilla.*) A climbing plant, growing in this country from the northern boundary to the Gulf of Mexico. The root is used as a substitute for sarsaparilla in scrofulous affections.

MENISPERMUM COCCULUS. See *Anamirta Cocculus.*

MENISPERMUM COLUMBO. A species of Columbo characterized by rounded, angularly striate, roughly pilose branches.

MENISPERMUM PALMATUM. The former name for the plant now called Cocculus palmatus.

MENSTRUUM. Any fluid or subtilized substance which dissolves a solid body; a solvent.

All liquors are called menstruums which are used as solvents, or to extract the virtue of ingredients by infusion or decoction. The use of this word is supposed to have originated in some notion of the old chemists about the influence of the moon in the preparation of solvents.

MENTHA. A genus of fragrant herbs distributed very widely over the globe, including the peppermint, spearmint, and pennyroyal.

MENTHA PIPERITA. (*Peppermint.*) The herb of Mentha piperita, a perennial, herbaceous plant, with a creeping root, native of Great Britain, but cultivated largely in this country for the sake of its volatile oil. It is a grateful aromatic stimulant.

Mentha Pulegium. See *Hedeoma.*

Mentha Viridis. (*Mint, Spearmint.*) The herb of Mentha viridis, a plant, native of Europe, and cultivated in our gardens for domestic use, and in some places more largely for its volatile oil. Its properties are the same as those of peppermint.

MENTHENE. A peculiar, aromatic product obtained from peppermint camphor by distillation with anhydrous phosphoric acid.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA. (*Buckbean, Marsh Trefoil, Bog-bean.*) A plant growing in this country from the northern boundary to Virginia; all parts of it are efficacious, but the leaves only are officinal. It unites a cathartic power with the ordinary properties of the bitter tonics, and in large doses is apt to vomit.

MENYANTHIN. The bitter principle of Menyanthes trifoliata, upon which the virtues of the latter depend.

MERCAPTAN. A liquid of a strong garlic odor, composed of sulphur, carbon, and hydrogen, so named from its energetic action on mercury.

MERCURIAL OINTMENT. See *Unguentum Hydrargyri.*

Mercurial Pill. See *Pilulæ Hydrargyri.*

MERCURIALIA, MERCURIALIN. A liquid volatile alkaloid, of an oily appearance, narcotic odor, and alkaline reaction, boils at 284° Fahrenheit, forms salts with the acids, absorbs carbonic acid, has a strong affinity for water, on exposure to the air is changed into a resin of a buttery consistence, and is very poisonous in its action on man. It is obtained from *Mercurialis annua.*

MERCURIALIS ANNUA. An herbaceous European plant, of the family of Euphorbiaceæ, which was anciently employed as a purgative and emmenagogue. It has been considered by some as diuretic, and has been used in the treatment of syphilis.

Mercurialis Perennis. A species of Mercurialis, also a native of Europe, and ranked among poisonous plants.

MERCURIC OXIDE. Mercury ore.

MERCURY. (*Hydrargyrum, Quicksilver, Mercurius.*) A certain metal, white like silver, liquid at common temperatures, and congealing at forty degrees below zero, on Fahrenheit's scale, and having a specific gravity of 13.6. It acts as a poison, and its compounds are largely used in medicine. It is found in nature usually in combination with sulphur, forming cinnabar. Named by the older chemists after the god Mercury. Uncombined it is comparatively inert.

Mercury, Binoxide. (*Hydrargyri Binoxidum.*) See *Mercury, Yellow Amorphous Oxide.*

Mercury, Corrosive Chloride. See *Bichloride of Mercury.*

Mercury, Cyanide, Mercury, Cyanuret. See *Bicyanide of Mercury.*

Mercury, Green Iodide. See *Hydrargyri Iodidum.*

Mercury, Iodo-chlorides. See *Calomel Iodides.*

Mercury, Mild Chloride. See *Calomel.*

Mercury, Perchloride. See *Bichloride of Mercury.*

Mercury, Protiodide. See *Hydrargyri Iodidum.*

Mercury, Protobromide. (*Hydrargyrum Protobromidum.*) A salt formed by adding bromide of potassium to nitrate of protoxide of mercury.

Mercury, Prussiate. See *Bicyanide of Mercury.*

Mercury, Red Iodide. See *Biniodide of Mercury.*

Mercury, Red Oxide. See *Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum.*

Mercury, Red Sulphuret. See *Bisulphuret of Mercury.*

Mercury, Subchloride. See *Calomel.*

Mercury with Chalk. See *Hydrargyrum cum Creta.*

Mercury, Yellow Amorphous Oxide. A preparation of mercury differing from the red oxide in being made by precipitation. It is prepared by treating a solution of corrosive sublimate with solution of potassa in slight excess, washing the precipitate, and drying it with a gentle heat in the absence of daylight.

Mercury, Yellow Sulphate. See *Hydrargyri Sulphas Flavus.*

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLINUM. (*Ice Plant.*) A biennial plant growing spontaneously in the south of Europe. The stem and under surface of the leaves are covered with crystalline drops, hence the name of Ice plant. It is considered demulcent and diuretic.

MESENNA. See *Albizia Anthelmintica.*

MESH. The opening or space inclosed by the threads of a sieve.

MESITYLENE. A colorless liquid, having an odor not unlike that of oil of peppermint, composed of $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$, produced when acetone is saturated with gaseous chlorhydric acid and allowed to stand for eight to fourteen days.

MESQUITE GUM. See *Algarobia Glandulosa.*

METACETONE. A colorless liquid, of an agreeable odor, obtained mixed with acetone, when a mixture of one part of sugar and eight parts of finely-powdered quicklime is distilled. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

METACHLORAL. A substance isomeric with chloral, produced when chloral remains in contact with sulphuric acid at 140° Fahrenheit. It is also formed spontaneously from chloral when the latter is kept for a long time in a stoppered bottle, or where a quantity of water insufficient to produce the hydrate is added to it. Heat converts metachloral into liquid chloral, which becomes the hydrate on the addition of a sufficient quantity of water.

METACINNAMEIN. A crystalline substance, isomeric with hydruret of cinnamyl, held in solution by cinnamein.

METAGUMMATE OF LIME. See *Cerasin.*

METAGUMMIC ACID. A peculiar acid, similar in some respects to cerasin and bassorin, obtained by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on gummic acid.

METAL. A substance having a peculiar lustre, called the *metallic*, whether in the mass or in powder, insoluble in water, a good conductor of heat and electricity, and usually solid at ordinary temperatures. The metals are found either native or in combination with oxygen, sulphur, and other elements, constituting ores. Most of the so-called elements are metals.

METALDEHYDE. A substance crystallizing in long, four-sided prisms, resulting from the partial decomposition of aldehyde when kept in a close vessel at the ordinary temperature.

METALEPSY. Change or variation in a series of compounds under a type, by substitutions of different elements or substances for an equivalent in the type; as when a substance contains hydrogen, and when subjected to change, takes up some equivalent for each atom of hydrogen it loses Called also theory of substitutions.

METALLIC PHOSPHORUS. A name given to a modification of phosphorus, prepared by heating red phosphorus and lead together in a close vessel, the lead on melting dissolving the phosphorus, and on cooling deposits it in the state of crystals resembling those of arsenic.

METALLOID. An inflammable non-metallic body, such as sulphur, phosphorus, &c.

METAMERIC. Having the same chemical composition, but different physical properties. It is supposed to depend on a different molecular arrangement.

METAMORPHIA. An alkaloid closely allied to morphia, obtained from the dregs of laudanum.

METAPECTIC ACID. A pectic acid composed of $C_8H_5O_7+2HO$.

METAPHOSPHATE. A salt formed by the combination of metaphosphoric acid and a base.

METAPHOSPHORIC ACID. (*Monobasic Phosphoric Acid.*) An isomeric condition of phosphoric acid which will unite with one equivalent of base. It is also capable of being resolved into the tribasic or common phosphoric acid by the addition of nitric acid and the application of heat.

METASTANNIC ACID. An acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on pure tin, without dissolving it. It is in the form of a white powder, and is insoluble in nitric acid and dilute sulphuric acid.

METATARTARIC ACID. An acid formed by melting dry powdered dextrotartaric acid in an oil bath.

METHEGLIN. A liquor made of honey and water, boiled and fermented, often enriched with spices; mead.

METHOL. A colorless liquid, obtained from wood by distillation.

METHYL. A compound radical, consisting of two equivalents of carbon and three of hydrogen. It is a gas of an ethereal smell, and is contained in the oil of wintergreen, combined with oxygen and salicylic acid.

METHYLAMIN. A peculiar volatile alkaloid, obtained from a homologous modification of narcotina, called methylic narcotina, by distillation with potassa.

METHYLATED SPIRIT. Alcohol mixed with one-ninth of its bulk of pyroxylic spirit. It is used for making ether, chloroform, and sweet spirit of nitre, also for dissolving shellac.

METHYLBRUCIA. An alkaloid formed by replacing one of the equivalents of hydrogen in brucia by methyl, which is effected by acting on the alkaloid by iodide of methyl. It is said that this modification of brucia is not poisonous.

METHYLCAPRINOL. A title proposed for the oil of rue, from the fact that caprinic acid has been obtained from it by oxidizing it by means of chromic acid.

METHYLCONIA. A homologous base ($C_{18}H_{17}N$), having no hydrogen which can be replaced by radicals, obtained by the action of iodide of methyl on conia.

METHYLIC ALCOHOL. See *Alcohols.*

METHYLIC CHLOROFORM. See *Chloroforms.*

METHYLIC NARCOTINA. See *Methylamin.*

METHYLSALICYLIC ACID. (*Salicylate of Oxide of Methyl.*) An acid constituting nine-tenths of the oil of Gaultheria, and which forms, with bases, crystalline salts, resolvable by heat into salicylic acid and wood spirit. It is composed of $HO,C_{16}H_7O_5$.

METHYLSTRYCHNIA. An alkaloid formed by replacing one of the equivalents of hydrogen in strychnia by methyl, which is effected by acting on the alkaloid by iodide of methyl. It is said that this modification of strychnia is not poisonous.

METHYSTICIN. A crystalline principle, analogous to piperine, obtained from Piper methysticum. It is without odor or taste, and is probably inert.

METOLEIC ACID. An acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on oleic acid.

METRIC. Noting a measurement of volumes, as the metrical method of analysis.

METROLOGY. The science of determining the bulk or extension of substances, called measurement; their gravitating force, called weight; and the relation of these to each other, called specific gravity.

.METROXYLON SAGU. (*Sagus Rumphii.*) The sago palm, a tree, native of the East India islands, the prepared fecula of the pith of which and other species constitute the sago of commerce.

MEZEREON. See *Daphne Mezereon.*

MEZQUITE GUM. See *Algarobia Glandulosa.*

MICA. A mineral in which carbonate of lithia is found.

MICA PANIS. The soft part of bread made with wheat flour.

MICROSUBLIMATION. A name given to a process which consists in the joint application of a subliming heat and of the microscope to the examination of volatilized substances.

MICROZYMA CRETÆ. A name proposed for the minute beings or living organisms which it is said chiefly constitute chalk.

MIGNONETTE. (*Reseda Odorata.*) An annual flowering plant, having a delicate and an agreeable fragrance.

MIKANIA GUACO. See *Guaco.*

MILD CHLORIDE OF MERCURY. See *Calomel.*

MILFOIL. See *Achillea.*

MILIUM SOLIS. See *Gromwell.*

MILK OF AMMONIAC. See *Lac Ammoniaci.*

Milk of Lime. Lime in excess mixed with water so as to form a thick liquid.

Milk of Sulphur. See *Precipitated Sulphur.*

Milk, Preserved. See *Concentrated Milk.*

MILKWEED. A name given to Euphorbia corollata and to several species of Asclepias, which emit a milky juice.

MILKVETCH. A plant of the genus Astragalus.

MILLIGRAM, MILLIGRAMME. A French measure of weight, being the thousandth part of a gramme, equal to the weight of a cubic millimetre of water or .0154 English grain, troy weight.

MILLILITER, MILLILITRE. A French measure of capacity, containing the thousandth part of a litre or cubic decimetre, equal to .03937 of an inch.

MILLIMETER, MILLIMETRE. The thousandth part of a metre.

MILTWORT. An herb of the genus Asplenium.

MIMETENE. The mineral arseniate of lead.

MIMOSA NILOTICA. A title under which several species of Acacia (A. vera and A. Arabica) were confounded together by Linnæus.

MIMOTANNIC ACID. See *Catechutannic Acid.*

MIMULUS MOSCHATUS. See *Malva Moschatus.*

MINDERERUS SPIRIT. See *Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.*

MINERAL. Any inorganic species having a definite chemical composition.

Mineral, Ethiops. See *Black Sulphuret of Mercury.*

Mineral, Kermes. See *Antimonii Oxysulphuretum.*

Mineral Tar. See *Maltha.*

Mineral, Turpeth. See *Hydrargyri Sulphas Flavus.*

Mineral Water. The popular name for soda water.

Mineral Waters. A name given to natural spring waters so far impregnated with foreign substances as to have a decided taste and a peculiar operation on the economy. They are conveniently arranged under the heads of carbonated, sulphuretted, chalybeate, and saline.

Mineral Yellow. (*Patent Yellow*) A pigment consisting of chloride combined with protoxide of lead, and may be prepared by mixing common salt and litharge with a sufficient quantity of water, allowing the mixture to stand for some time, then washing out the liberated soda, and exposing the white residue to heat.

MINIM. The smallest liquid measure. See *Drop.*

MINIUM. Red lead.

MINT. A name popularly applied to peppermint and spearmint.

MISCIBLE. Capable of being mixed.

MISSOURI GRAPE. A grape grown in Missouri which furnishes a wine resembling madeira.

MISTLETOE. See *Viscum Album.*

MISTURA AMMONIACI. See *Lac Ammoniaci.*

Mistura Amygdalæ. See *Almond Emulsion.*

Mistura Asafœtidæ. See *Lac Asafœtida.*

Mistura Chloroformi. (*Mixture of Chloroform.*) Rub the yolk of an egg first in a mortar by itself, then with sixty grains of camphor previously dissolved in half a troy ounce of purified chloroform, and then with six fluid ounces of water gradually added, so as to make a uniform mixture.

Mistura Creasoti. See *Creasote Mixture.*

Mistura Cretæ. See *Chalk Mixture.*

Mistura Ferri Aromatica. See *Aromatic Mixture of Iron.*

Mistura Glycyrrhizæ Composita. See *Brown Mixture.*

Mistura Potassæ Citratis. See *Citrate of Potash Mixture.*

Mistura Scammonii. (*Scammony Mixture.*) Triturate four grains of resin of scammony with two fluid ounces of milk gradually added until a uniform emulsion is obtained.

Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici. See *Brandy Mixture.*

MISTURÆ. (*Mixtures.*) A term applied to those substances, whether solid or liquid, which are suspended in watery fluids by the intervention of gum arabic, sugar, the yolk of eggs, or other viscid matter. When the suspended substance is of an oily nature, the mixture is called an *emulsion.*

MITCHELLA REPENS. See *Checkerberry.*

MITHRIDATE. (*Theriaca.*) An old exceedingly complex and unscientific preparation, for which the present officinal confection of opium is substituted.

MIXTURES. See *Misturæ.*

MOCCASIN PLANT. See *Cypripedium.*

MOCHA ALOES. An inferior sort of hepatic aloes.

Mocha Coffee. A superior quality of coffee in small, roundish grains, obtained from Mocha.

Mocha Senna. See *India Senna.*

MOHR, MHORR. A species of antelope or gazelle found in Africa, having horns on which are eleven or twelve very prominent rings. It is much sought after by the Arabs, on account of its producing the bezoar stones, which are highly valued in Eastern medicines.

MOIST PEROXIDE OF IRON. See *Ferri Oxidum Hydratum.*

MOLASSES. (*Syrupus Fuscus, Treacle.*) The impure dark-colored syrup, obtained in making sugar from Saccharum officinarum.

MOLECULAR ATTRACTION. An attraction acting between the molecules of bodies at insensible distances.

MOLECULE. One of the invisible particles supposed to constitute matter of any kind.

MOLE PLANT. See *Euphorbia Lathyris.*

MOLYBDATE. A compound of molybdic acid with a base.

MOLYBDENA. An ore of a dark-red color, like plumbago; sulphuret of molybdenum.

MOLYBDENUM. A rare metal, occurring in nature sometimes as a sulphide, sometimes as molybdic acid, and at others with lead, as molybdate of lead.

MOLYBDIC ACID. An acid obtained from molybdate of lead, or by acidifying molybdena.

MOMORDICA BALSAMINA. See *Balsam Apple.*

Momordica Elaterium. See *Ecbalium Agreste.*

MONAD. A prefix denoting an ultimate atom, or a simple unextended point; an indivisible thing.

MONARDA. (*Horsemint.*) The herb of Monarda punctata, an indigenous perennial or biennial plant, growing from New Jersey to Louisiana It is stimulant and carminative, but is seldom used. It contains a volatile oil.

MONESIA. See *Chrysophyllum Glycyphlæum.*

MONESIN. An acrid principle analogous to saponin; obtained from the bark of Chrysophyllum glycyphlæum.

MONIMIACEÆ. An order of plants to which the genus Boldoa belongs.

MONKSHOOD. (*Wolfsbane.*) A name given in England to the medicinal species of aconite plants.

MONKS-RHUBARB. An herb of the genus Rumex, a species of dock.

MONOAMMONIAC CARBONATE. (*Bicarbonate of Ammonia.*) An ammonia salt which is formed in considerable quantities on the sides of casks in which the sesquicarbonate is imported. It is recommended as a reliable remedy in certain gastric affections.

MONOBASIC. Having only one part of base to one of acid.

Monobasic Phosphoric Acid. (*Monohydrated Phosphoric Acid.*) An isomeric condition of phosphoric acid in which it unites with one equivalent of base. See *Acid, Glacial Phosphoric.*

MONOBROMATED GALLIC ACID. An acid prepared by rubbing together equivalents of bromine and gallic acid, adding the former to the latter in fractional portions with constant stirring after each addition, dissolving the resulting product in five or six times its weight of boiling water, and allowing the filtered solution to evaporate spontaneously, by which the desired product is obtained in the form of small, shining, transparent, yellow, hexagonal plates, which at 100° C. become white and opaque.

MONOBROMOHYPOGŒIC ACID. An acid produced in an impure state by treating the bibromated compound with solution of potassa, forming a dark brown mass, which is readily soluble in alcohol and ether, possesses a pleasant fruity odor, and is composed of $C_{32}H_{30}O_4Br$.

MONOCLINIC. Having one oblique intersection, as a monoclinic crystal.

MONOCLINOUS. A plant having both stamens and pistils in every flower.

MONOCOTYLE. Having only one cotyledon, seed-lobe, or seminal leaf.

MONOCOTYLEDON. A plant with only one seed-lobe.

MONŒCIA. A class of plants, whose stamens and pistils are in distinct flowers in the same plant.

MONOGAMIA. An order of plants having simple flowers, though the anthers are united.

MONOGYNIA. An order of plants including those which have only one style or stigma.

MONOHYDRATED NITRIC ACID. (*Nitrate of Water.*) The strongest liquid nitric acid that can be procured; obtained by distilling one equivalent of pure and dry nitre with two equivalents of monohydrated sulphuric acid.

Monohydrated Phosphoric Acid. See *Monobasic Phosphoric Acid.*

MONOLEIN. (*Oleate of Glycerin.*) A distinct condition of olein, consisting of one equivalent of glycerin and one of oleic acid without water.

MONOMARGARIN. A principle produced artificially, consisting of one equivalent each of margaric acid and glycerin.

MONOMETRIC. A system of crystallization in which the three axes are equal and intersect at right angles; crystals having one measure or proportion.

MONOPETALOUS. Having only one petal or the corolla in one piece, or composed of petals cohering so as to form a tube.

MONSEL'S SOLUTION. See *Liquor Ferri Subsulphatis.*

Monsel's Persulphate of Iron. An improper name for a preparation of iron which differs both in composition and properties from the salt of iron properly named persulphate.

MONTPELLIER SCAMMONY. See *Cynanchum Monspeliacum.*

MOONSEED. See *Menispermum Canadense.*

MORDANT. Any substance, as alum or copperas, which, having a twofold attraction for organic fibres and coloring matter, serves as a bond of union between them, and thus produces a fixation of dyes.

MORI SUCCUS. (*Mulberry Juice.*) The juice of the ripe fruit of *Morus nigra*, a species of mulberry, native of Persia, and now growing in this country. The juice of the fruit is a refreshing laxative. The *Morus rubra* is a species quite equal to *M. nigra*, and is a native of this country. *M. alba*, another species, native of China, is now extensively cultivated as a source of food for the silkworm, and bears a white fruit, which is sweeter and less grateful than the others.

MORIC ACID. See *Morin.*

MORIN. (*Moric Acid.*) One of two principles to which the wood of Morus tinctoria owes its coloring properties. It is composed of $C_{18}H_8O_{10}$.

MORINDIN. A principle identical with alizarine, prepared by sublimation from an extract of the root of Morinda citrifolia.

MORINGA APTERA. See *Guilandina Moringa.*

Moringa Pterygosperma. A species of Moringa the seeds of which contribute to furnish the Oil of Ben of commerce.

Moringa Pterygostigma. A leguminous plant, indigenous to the Himalaya region, which yields a gum closely resembling gum arabic.

MORINGIC ACID. An acid contained in the oil of Moringa aptera, composed of $C_{30}H_{28}O_4$. Solid at 82°.

MORITANNIC ACID. One of two principles to which the wood of Morus tinctoria owes its coloring properties. It resembles tannin, and is composed of $C_{18}H_8O_{10}$.

MORONE. A deep crimson color.

MOROXYLATE. A salt formed by the union of moroxylic acid and a base.

MOROXYLIC ACID. An acid obtained from a saline exudation from the Morus alba or white mulberry.

MORPHIA. The chief narcotic principle of opium, from which it is extracted by water, precipitated by ammonia, and purified by the agency of alcohol.

Morphia Acetas. See *Acetate of Morphia.*

Morphia and Ipecacuanha Lozenges. (*Trochisci Morphiæ et Ipecacuanhæ.*) Dissolve twenty grains of muriate of morphia in half an ounce of distilled water, add the solution to half an ounce of tincture of tolu previously mixed with two ounces of mucilage of acacia, then add one drachm of finely-powdered ipecacuanha, one ounce of powdered gum arabic, and twenty-four ounces of powdered refined sugar previously mixed, and more mucilage if necessary to form a mass; divide into 720 lozenges. They are expectorant and anodyne.

Morphia Lozenges. (*Trochisci Morphiæ.*) Proceed in the manner directed for morphia and ipecacuanha lozenges, leaving out the ipecacuanha.

Morphia Hydrochloras,
Morphia Hydrochlorate,
Morphia Murias. (*Muriate of Morphia.*)

Mix one ounce of morphia in fine powder with a half pint of distilled water, then carefully drop in muriatic acid, constantly stirring, until the morphia is saturated and dissolved; evaporate the solution by means of a water-bath, so that on cooling it may crystallize; lastly, drain the crystals, and dry them on bibulous paper.

Morphia Hydrocyanate. Prof. J. M. Maisch observes that cyanide of potassium and a salt of morphia in neutral solutions are incompatible, hydrocyanate of morphia (morphia according to Prof. Flückiger) being separated in needle-shaped crystals, even if the solution contains only $\frac{1}{1500}$th of the morphia salt. The precipitate is prevented in acidulated solutions, and hydrocyanic acid does not precipitate a neutral solution of morphia. Neutral cyanides should therefore not be prescribed simultaneously with salts of morphia, except in acidulated solutions.

MORPHIÆ SULPHAS. (*Sulphate of Morphia.*) Proceed in the manner directed for Morphia murias, using dilute sulphuric acid instead of muriatic.

MORPHIOMETRY. A name given to the process for determining the morphia strength of opium.

MORPHIUM. The former name for morphia.

MORRHUA AMERICANA. See *Dorsch.*

Morrhua Vulgaris. See *Gadus Morrhua.*

Morrhuæ Oleum. See *Cod-liver Oil.*

MORTAR. A wide-mouthed vessel, in form of an inverted bell, in which substances are bruised or pulverized with a pestle.

MORUS. A genus of plants of which the mulberry is a species.

Morus Alba,
Morus Nigra,
Morus Rubra. See under *Mori Succus.*

Morus Tinctoria. See *Broussonetia Tinctoria.*

MOSCHATINA. A peculiar constituent of Achillea moschata, possessing an aromatic, bitter taste, and composed of $C_{42}H_{27}NO_{14}$.

MOSCHUS. (*Musk, Musc.*) A peculiar concrete substance obtained from *Moschus moschiferus*, an animal closely resembling the deer in shape and size, and inhabiting the mountainous regions of Central Asia. It is stimulant and antispasmodic.

Moschus Factitious. See *Artificial Musk.*

Moschus Moschiferus. See *Moschus.*

MOSELLE. A French white wine, being one of the most acid of the light wines.

MOTHER-LIQUOR,
MOTHER-WATER. The impure residue of a liquor or solution from which crystals have been obtained.

Mother of Vinegar. (*Mycoderma Aceti.*) A simple vegetable plant, without the presence of which alcohol does not undergo acetification. It is thought to act by oxidizing the alcohol.

MOTHERWORT. See *Leonurus Cardiaca.*

MOUNTAIN ASH. (*Sorbus Aucuparia.*) A small European tree somewhat resembling the ash, the fruit of which contains a peculiar kind of sugar called *Sorbin*, not susceptible of the vinous fermentation. All parts of the tree are astringent.

Mountain Damson. A Jamaica name for the Simaruba tree.

Mountain Dew. Genuine Scotch whisky. So called, as being often secretly distilled in the mountains of Scotland.

Mountain Laurel. See *Broad-leaved Laurel.*

Mountain Mahogany. See *Betula Lenta.*

Mountain Rhubarb. A species of Rumex resembling rhubarb in its operation, being laxative and astringent.

Mountain Tea. Wintergreen.

MOUSSACHE. A French name for tapioca meal.

MOXA. A name employed to designate small masses of combustible matter, intended, by being burnt in contact with the skin, to produce an eschar. The Chinese moxa is prepared from the leaves of one or more species of Artemisia.

MUCATE. A salt formed by the combination of mucic acid with a base.

MUCIC ACID. An acid obtained from gums by the action of nitric acid.

MUCEDINEÆ. A term applied to the germs of various microscopic plants, upon which the process of fermentation is said to depend.

MUCILAGE. An aqueous solution of gum or of substances closely allied to it.

Mucilage of Gum Arabic. (*Mucilago Acaciæ.*) Dissolve four troy ounces of gum arabic, in pieces, in half a pint of water, and strain.

Mucilage of Sassafras. See *Infusion of Sassafras Pith.*

Mucilage of Slippery Elm Bark. (*Mucilago Ulmi.*) See *Infusion of Slippery Elm Bark.*

Mucilage of Starch. (*Mucilago Amyli.*) Triturate two drachms of starch with ten fluid ounces of distilled water gradually added, and boil for a few minutes, stirring constantly.

Mucilage of Tragacanth. (*Mucilago Tragacanthæ.*) Macerate a troy ounce of tragacanth with a pint of boiling water for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring; then rub them together, so as to render the mixture uniform, and strain forcibly through linen.

MUCIN. A protein compound, contained in the secretions of the mucous membranes.

MUCUNA. (*Cowhage.*) The hairs of the pods of *Mucuna pruriens*, *Dolichos pruriens*, or *Stizolobium pruriens*, a perennial climbing plant, native of the West Indies. A species called *Mucuna prurita*, closely allied to the former, grows in the East Indies, the root of which has been employed in that country for the treatment of cholera. Mucuna is said to possess powerful vermifuge properties, and is thought to act mechanically by penetrating the worms.

Mucuna Pruriens, Mucuna Prurita. } See *Mucuna.*

MUDAR. See *Madar.*

MUDARIN. A peculiar principle obtained from Mudar, and having the singular property of softening by cold and hardening by heat.

MUGWORT. See *Artemisia Vulgaris.*

MULBERRY JUICE. See *Mori Succus.*

MULLEIN. (*Verbascum Thapsus.*) A biennial plant, common throughout the United States. The leaves and flowers have been employed as demulcents, emollients, and are thought to possess anodyne properties also.

MULLER. A sort of pestle, used for grinding pigments upon a slab of similar material. It is usually made of glass or stone, and is flat at the bottom.

MULSE. Wine boiled and mixed with honey.

MULTICIPITAL. Having many heads.

MULTIFLOROUS. Having many flowers.

MULTIGRANULATE. Consisting of many grains.

MULTILINEAL. Having many lines.

MULTILOCULAR. Having many cells.

MULTIRAMOSE. Having many branches.

MULTISILIQUOUS. Having many pods or seed-vessels.

MULTUM. Much; many; an extract of quassia and licorice fraudulently employed by brewers in order to economize hops, malt, &c.; *hard multum* is a preparation made from Cocculus Indicus, used to impart an intoxicating quality to beer.

MUNDIFICANT. An ointment or plaster.

MUREXIDE. A fine purple dyestuff, made by the reaction of nitric acid on uric acid. Its precise composition is not definitely known. It is supposed to consist of purpuric acid and ammonia (*purpurate of ammonia*). It is now made from guano.

MURIATE. A compound formed by the union of muriatic acid with a base. The term was formerly applied to the chlorides before their true composition was understood, and while they were erroneously supposed to be compounds of an acid with an oxide, &c., &c.

Muriate of Ammonia. See *Ammonia Hydrochlorate.*

Muriate of Baryta. See *Barii Chloridum.*

Muriate of Berberina. A salt obtained by precipitating a solution of berberina in diluted muriatic acid, purifying the precipitate by solution in hot alcohol, and subsequent refrigeration.

Muriate of Ethylen. See *Æther Muriaticus.*

Muriate of Iron Tincture. See *Chloride of Iron Tincture.*

Muriate of Lime. See *Calcii Chloridum.*

Muriate of Magnesia. See *Chloride of Magnesium.*

Muriate of Soda. See *Chloride of Sodium.*

MURIATIC. Pertaining to or obtained from sea-salt.

Muriatic Acid. See *Acid, Chlorohydric.*

Muriatic Acid, Commercial. See *Commercial Muriatic Acid.*

Muriatic Acid, Diluted. See *Acid, Hydrochloric, Diluted.*

Muriatic Acid Gas. A colorless, elastic fluid, possessing a pungent odor and the property of destroying life and of extinguishing flame. It consists of one volume of chlorine and one of hydrogen, united without condensation.

Muriatic Ether. See *Æther Muriaticus.*

MURIDE. Bromine, formerly so called from its being obtained from seawater.

MUSA. A genus of tropical plants, including the banana and plantain.

MUSCADEL,
MUSCADINE,
MUSCAT,
MUSCATEL,
MUSKAT. } A rich, spicy grape; also the wine made from it.

MUSCI. An order of plants to which the genus *Polytrichum* belongs.

MUSCOVADO. Pertaining to or characterizing unrefined or raw sugar, obtained from the juice of the sugar cane by evaporation and drawing off the molasses. It is unfit for use until refined.

MUSENNA. See *Albizia Anthelmintica.*

MUSHROOMS. See *Fungi.*

MUSK. See *Moschus.*

MUSK, VEGETABLE. See *Malva Moschata.*

MUSKMELON SEEDS. See *Cucumis Melo.*

MUSKROOT. See *Jatamansi.*

MUSSITE. A variety of pyroxene.

MUST. Grape-juice.

MUSTANG GRAPE. A variety of grape growing in Texas, which produces a superior red wine.

MUSTARD. (*Sinapis*) The common name for white mustard, or the ground seeds of *Sinapis alba*, an annual plant, native of Europe, and cultivated in this country. The seeds swallowed whole operate as a laxative; a teaspoonful of the powder operates as an emetic.

MUSTARD PAPERS. Papers overlaid with mustard, and attached by means of a solution of caoutchouc in the sulphide of carbon or a volatile oil. They are intended, for the sake of their convenience, to take the place of mustard poultices.

MUSTARD POULTICE. See *Cataplasma Sinapis.*

MUSTARD, VOLATILE OIL. (*Oleum Sinapis*) Oil obtained from mustard seeds, which have been deprived of their fixed oil by pressure. It is a colorless, pale-yellow liquid, heavier than water, and of an exceedingly pungent odor. It does not pre-exist in the seeds, but is produced by the action of water.

MÜTTER'S PILLS. Take oils of copaiva, cubebs, and turpentine, of each one fluid drachm; magnesia, two drachms; mix, and form sixty pills.

MYCELIUM. The filamentous body from which a mushroom or fungus is developed.

MYCETES. A family of plants to which the genera *Spermœdia* and *Boletus* belong.

MYCODERMA. A genus of cryptogamous plants, of which the microscopic vegetable growth, commonly called *Mother of Vinegar*, is a species.

MYCODERMA ACETI. See *Mother of Vinegar.*

MYCOSE. A name given to the peculiar sugar of ergot. It is crystallizable, very soluble in water and boiling alcohol, quite insoluble in ether, and is without the action of glucose on the salts of copper.

MYLABRIS CICHORII. A species of vesicating insects, which yield more cantharidin than the officinal variety.

MYLABRIS PUSTULATA. A variety of vesicating insects employed in China.

MYNSICHT'S ACID ELIXIR. A preparation of which the elixir of vitriol is a simplified modification.

MYOSCHILOS OBLONGA. A shrub growing in Chili, the stems of which, in the form of infusion, are used in amenorrhœa, and the leaves are used as a purgative.

MYOSITIC. A medicine which causes contraction of the pupil, as opium.

MYRCIA ACRIS. (*Myrtus Acris.*) A tree sometimes called Bayberry. It is of considerable size, with a straight stem, and a thick, pyramidal summit. The leaves furnish the spirit known as *bay rum*, *spirit of myrcia*, or *St. Croix rum*, by distillation. It is a native of Jamaica and other West India Islands.

MYRIAGRAM,
MYRIAGRAMME. } A French weight equal to ten thousand grams or ten kilograms, or 22.0486 pounds avoirdupois, or 26.795 pounds troy.

MYRIALITER,
MYRIALITRE. } A French measure of capacity containing ten thousand litres, or 610,270.5

English, or 610,164.7 American cubic inches; equal to 2641.4 American gallons, or nearly 42 hogsheads.

MYRICA. A genus of plants, including the bayberry or wax myrtle.

Myrica Cerifera. (*Bayberry, Wax Myrtle.*) An indigenous shrub, growing in great abundance in the sandy soil along the sea-shore, and upon the shores of our northern lakes. The bark is moderately tonic and astringent, emetic, and expectorant.

MYRICACEÆ. A family of plants, to which belong the genera Myrica and Casuaria.

MYRICIN. One of two distinct principles found contained in white wax. It melts at 149°, is dissolved by two hundred parts of boiling alcohol, and is not saponifiable by potassa.

MYRICINIC ACID. A peculiar acrid principle analogous to saponin, contained in Myrica cerifera.

MYRISTIC ACID. An acid obtained by the saponification of croton oil, also contained in the expressed oil of nutmeg, and composed of $C_{28}H_{28}O_4$.

MYRISTICA. (*Nutmeg, Nux Moschata.*) The kernel of the fruit of *Myristica fragrans, M. moschata*, or *M. officinalis*, the nutmeg tree, a native of the Moluccas and other neighboring islands. It is now cultivated in the East and West Indies; it unites with the medical properties of the ordinary aromatics considerable narcotic power.

Myristica Fatua. A species of Myristica, supposed by some to be a variety of *M. moschata*, distinguished by its greater length, feeble odor, and disagreeable taste. It is called male, wild, or long nutmeg.

Myristica Fragrans,
Myristica Moschata,
Myristica Officinalis. } See *Myristica.*

MYRISTICÆ ADEPS. (*Oleum Myristicæ Expressum, Expressed Oil of Nutmeg, Oil of Mace.*) A concrete oil obtained by bruising nutmegs, exposing them in a bag to steam, and then compressing them strongly between heated plates A liquid oil flows out, which becomes solid when it cools.

Myristicæ Oleum. (*Oil of Nutmeg, Volatile Oil of Nutmeg.*) A volatile oil obtained from nutmegs by distillation with water.

MYRISTICIC ACID. An acid obtained by the saponification of myristicin.

MYRISTICIN. The crystalline stearopten or pulverulent constituent of oil of nutmeg. It may be obtained by exhausting nutmeg by means of benzole, filtering the liquid, and allowing it to crystallize by spontaneous evaporation.

MYROBALANI. (*White Galls, Myrobalans*) Fruits of various East India trees, formerly in high repute in Europe and Arabia as laxatives and astringents. The several varieties are *Myrobalani belliricæ*, obtained from *Terminalia bellirica, Myrobalani chebulæ* and *Myrobalani citrinæ vel flavæ*, obtained from *Terminalia chebula; Myrobalani Indicæ vel nigræ*, the unripe fruit of *Terminalia chebula* or *Terminalia bellirica*, and *Myrobalani Emblicæ*, from *Phyllanthus Emblica.* They are not now used in medicine, but are sometimes used as a substitute for galls in making ink.

MYRONATE OF POTASSA. One of the chemical constituents of black mustard seed and horseradish root.

MYRONIC ACID. An acid contained in black mustard seed and horseradish root, existing in the form of myronate of potassa, and is composed of $C_{20}H_{10}NS_4O_{18}$.

MYROSPERMUM FRUTESCENS. A tree growing in Trinidad, the pod of which is used as a carminative. It yields also, by incisions in the stems, a balsam like that of tolu.

Myrospermum of Sonsonate, }
Myrospermum Pereiræ. }
A handsome tree with a straight, round, lofty stem, a smooth ash-colored bark, and spreading branches at the top It is the *Myroxylon Pereiræ* of Klotzsch. It grows in Central America, and contributes to the supply of Peruvian balsam.

Myrospermum Peruiferum. See *Balsam of Peru.*

Myrospermum Pubescens. A variety of Myrospermum, once supposed to be the true Peruvian balsam plant, and named *Myroxylon Peruiferum.*

Myrospermum Toluiferum. See *Balsam of Tolu.*

MYROSYNE. A peculiar principle existing in horseradish root and black mustard seed, closely analogous in character to the albuminous constituent of almonds, called emulsin.

MYROXOCARPIN. A peculiar resinous crystallizable substance obtained from *White Balsam,* which is procured from the fruit of *Myroxylon Pereiræ* or *Myrospermum Pereiræ* by expression.

MYROXYLON BALSAMIFERUM. A species of Myroxylon or Myrospermum identical with Myrospermum pubescens and Myrospermum Peruiferum.

Myroxylon Toluiferum. See *Balsam of Tolu.*

MYRRH. (*Myrrha*) A stimulant tonic, with some tendency to the lungs, and perhaps to the uterus. It is obtained from Balsamodendron myrrha.

MYRRHIC ACID. A name applied to myrrhin after it has been kept for a short time in fusion when it becomes acid.

MYRRHIN. A neuter resin obtained from myrrh which becomes acid after being kept for some time in fusion.

MYRTACEÆ. An order of plants including the genus *Eucalyptus.*

MYRTLE WAX. (*Myrica Cerifera.*) An aromatic shrub from one to twelve feet high, growing on the sea-coast, the berries of which furnish the substance known as *vegetable* or *Myrtle wax,* by boiling them in water, and the wax melting and floating on the surface is skimmed off.

MYRTUS ACRIS. See *Myrcia Acris.*

Myrtus Caryophyllata. A tree growing in Ceylon, the bark of which is closely allied to that of the *Cassia caryophyllata.*

Myrtus Pimenta. See *Eugenia Pimenta.*

N.

NACARAT. A pale-red color with a cast of orange.

NÆVUS. A spot or mark on the skin of children when born; a birth-mark.

NAPELLINA. An alkaloid occurring with aconitia in the genus Aconitum, in very small proportion. It is distinguished from aconitia by not being precipitated by ammonia from its diluted solution in muriatic acid, and by being more soluble in dilute alcohol and water.

NAPHTHA. A name commonly applied to the more volatile carbohydrogens driven over and condensed from the distillation of purified petroleum. It is also called Commercial Benzine.

NAPHTHALIN. A white, shining, crystalline substance obtained by subjecting coal tar to distillation, when it passes over after the coal naphtha. It is said to be expectorant, and an excellent substitute for camphor, and has externally been found useful in skin diseases.

NAPHTHYLAMINE. An anilin base.

NAPIFORM. Having the shape of a turnip.

NAPLES YELLOW. A yellow pigment prepared by calcining a mixture of lead, sulphuret of antimony, dried alum, and muriate of ammonia.

NARCAPHTHON. The aromatic bark of an Indian tree formerly used in fumigations in diseases of the lungs.

NARCEIA,
NARCEIN,
NARCEINA. } An alkaloid obtained from opium, resembling morphia and codeia in soporific properties.

NARCISSUS PSEUDO-NARCISSUS. See *Daffodil.*

NARCITIN. A white, uncrystallizable emetic substance, soluble in water, alcohol, and acids, of a faint odor and taste, obtained from Narcissus pseudonarcissus, and other species of Narcissus.

NARCOSIS. The effect of a narcotic, whether medicinal or poisonous.

NARCOTIC. A medicine which, in medicinal doses, allays morbid susceptibility, relieves pain, and produces sleep, but which, in poisonous doses, produces stupor, coma, convulsions, and death.

NARCOTIN, }
NARCOTINA. } An alkaloid possessing feeble neutralizing power, obtained from opium.

NARD. (*Spikenard.*) An aromatic root derived from different species of Valeriana, and possessing similar properties. It is almost out of use.

NARDUS CELTICA, }
NARDUS INDICA, }
NARDUS MONTANA. } Aromatic plants known to the ancients under the name of *Nardus*, which are supposed to be derived from different species of Valeriana. The N. Indica is referred to Valeriana jatamensi of Bengal, the N. celtica to V. celtica of the Alps, and the N. montana to Valeriana tuberosa.

NARGIL. The cocoanut tree.

NARTHEX. A collection of medical formulæ; a formulary.

Narthex Asafœtida. (*Ferula Asafœtida.*) The officinal asafœtida plant.

NASAL. A medicine that operates through the nose; an errhine.

NASCENT. In the act of being produced or evolved; as a gas.

NASTURTIUM. A genus of cruciferous plants.

Nasturtium Amphibium. (*Water-Radish.*) A species of Nasturtium possessing properties similar to those of N. officinale.

Nasturtium Officinale. (*Sisymbrium Nasturtium*, *Water-Cress.*) A small, perennial, succulent plant, growing in springs, in North America, Europe, and Asia. It is thought to be useful in scorbutic affections. The herb is frequently used in the form of a salad.

Nasturtium Palustre. See *Marsh Water-Cress.*

NATIVE OIL OF LAUREL. (*Native Oil of Sassafras*, *Aceyte de Sassafras.*) An oleo-resin of a light auburn color, a peculiar penetrating odor, and an aromatic, bitterish, pungent, and somewhat camphorous taste, obtained from pichurim beans. It has the properties common to the aromatics.

Native Soda. (*Natron.*) Native soda is found chiefly in Hungary, Egypt, and South America, existing either in the earth, of the surface, or in solution in small lakes, from which it is extracted by taking advantage of the drying up of the water during the summer. The native soda from Egypt, called *Trona*, is a sesquicarbonate, while that from South America is less carbonated. Impure soda, derived from the ashes of plants, is called barilla or kelp, according to the character of the plants incinerated.

NATRIUM. Sodium.

NATRON. See *Native Soda.*

NATURAL ORDERS. Groups of genera resembling each other.

NAUCLEA BRUNONIS. A tree growing in the Burmese dominions, the leaves of which are used to wrap the Pegu catechu before its exportation.

Nauclea Gambir. (*Uncaria Gambir.*) The plant from which pale catechu, gambir, or terra japonica is obtained.

NAUSEA. Any sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit.

NAUSEANT. A medicine which produces nausea.

NAVEL-WORT. See *Cotyledon Umbilicus.*

NEAT. Cattle of the bovine genus.

NEAT'S-FOOT OIL. (*Oleum Bubulum.*) The oil obtained from the bones of *Bos domesticus.* It is obtained by boiling in water for a long time the feet of the ox, previously deprived of their hoofs. It has been used as a substitute for cod-liver oil with the happiest effects. It is also a laxative, but is used chiefly as an oil for leather.

NEBUEL, }
NEBUED. } The native name for the product of the Acacia Senegal, which yields a red gum.

NEBULIZERS. See *Atomizers.*

NECTANDRA. (*Bebeeru Bark.*) The bark of *Nectandra Rodiæi*, or greenheart tree, called also *Bibiru* or *Sipiri.* It is a tree sixty feet or more in height, branching near the top, with a smooth, ash-gray bark, which is tonic, astringent, and febrifuge, resembling cinchona in its virtues.

Nectandra Puchury. See *Aydendron Laurel.*

NECTANDRIA. See *Bebeeria.*

NECTAR. The honey and other sweetish secretions of the glands of plants.

NEPAUL CARDAMOM. See *Bengal Cardamom.*

NEPENTHE. A drug used by the ancients to relieve from pain, and produce exhilaration of spirits; opium or Indian hemp.

NEPETA. A genus of plants including the catnep and ground ivy.

Nepeta Cataria. See *Cataria.*

Nepeta Glechoma. See *Glechoma Hederacea.*

NEPHRITIC. A medicine adapted to relieve or cure the diseases of the kidney, particularly the gravel or stone in the bladder.

NEPHRODIUM FILIX MAS. See *Aspidium Filix Mas.*

NERECK. (*Vereck.*) The native name for the Acacia vera, which yields the white gum.

NERIUM. A genus of plants including the oleander.

Nerium Antidysentericum. (*Wrightia Antidysenterica.*) An East India tree, the bark of which was formerly in repute as a remedy in dysentery, diarrhœa, and febrile complaints.

Nerium Odorum. A plant growing wild in the south of France; a species of *oleander* possessing poisonous properties. The powdered bark is used by the natives for poisoning rats. It is cultivated as an ornamental shrub.

Nerium Oleander. An ornamental shrub, growing wild in the south of France, the bark of which, as well as the leaves and flowers, possesses poisonous properties.

NEROLI. An oil obtained from the flowers of several species of orange trees by distillation; that obtained from *Citrus vulgaris* is deemed the sweetest. It is much used in perfumery.

NERVINES. (*Nervous Stimulants, Antispasmodics.*) Remedies which, with a general stimulant power, exert a peculiar influence over the nervous system, without any special and decided tendency to the brain.

NETTLE, COMMON. (*Urtica Dioica.*) A well-known perennial, herbaceous plant, growing both in Europe and the United States, the leaves, seeds, and roots of which were formerly deemed diuretic and astringent.

Nettle, Dwarf. (*Urtica Urens.*) An annual plant, possessing properties similar to though smaller than the common nettle, and growing also both in Europe and this country.

NEUROTIC. A nervine.

NEUTRALIZE. To render inert or imperceptible the peculiar affinities of, as a chemical; to destroy the effect of.

NEUTRAL MIXTURE. See *Citrate of Potassa Mixture.*

Neutral Salt. A salt composed of an equal number of equivalents, both of acid and base; a salt in which none of the properties either of the acid or base are susceptible.

NEW BARK. (*Quinquina Nova.*) A worthless variety of false Peruvian bark, formerly ascribed to the Cinchona oblongifolia, but now ranked as a Cascarilla.

NEW JERSEY TEA. See *Ceanothus Americanus.*

NEW YORK PETROLEUM. (*Seneca Oil.*) A thin, light-colored petroleum, less sapid and odorous than the Barbadoes, and probably contains more naphtha.

NICARAGUA WOOD. (*Peach Wood.*) A dyewood analogous to the Brasiletto, said to be derived from a species of Cæsalpinia.

NICCOLI SULPHAS. (*Sulphate of Nickel.*) A salt formed by dissolving carbonate of nickel in dilute sulphuric acid, concentrating the solution, and setting it aside to crystallize. It is in the form of emerald-green crystals. It acts as a tonic, and has been used successfully in cases of obstinate headache.

NICOTIA,
NICOTINA, } A colorless or nearly colorless liquid, of little smell when cold, of an exceedingly acrid, burning taste, entirely volatilizable, strongly alkaline, and capable of forming salts with the acids, obtained from tobacco. It is said to destroy life in man, in poisonous doses, in from two to five minutes.

NICOTIANA FRUTICOSA. A species of tobacco cultivated in Asia before the discovery of this continent. It is said to be that from which the best Cuba tobacco is obtained.

Nicotiana Paniculata,
Nicotiana Rustica. } Species of tobacco, the latter of which is said to have been the first introduced into Europe.

Nicotiana Tabacum. The officinal tobacco plant, native of tropical America, now cultivated in most parts of the world.

NICOTIANIN. The odorous principle of tobacco. It is a fatty substance, having the smell of tobacco-smoke, and an aromatic, somewhat bitter taste. One grain of it produces giddiness and nausea.

NIGELLA. A genus of plants; the fennel flower.

Nigella Sativa. See *Fennel Flower, Small.*

NIGELLIN. A peculiar bitter principle, obtained from the seeds of Nigella sativa or Nutmeg flower plant.

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS. See *Cactus Grandiflora.*

NIGHTSHADE, BLACK,
NIGHTSHADE, COMMON. }
See *Bittersweet.*

Nightshade, Deadly. See *Atropa Belladonna.*

Nightshade, Woody. A name by which the officinal bittersweet or Solanum dulcamara is known.

NIHIL ALBUM. See *Lana Philosophica.*

NIIN FAT. A fat obtained from an insect called Niin, a hemiptera, related to the genus Coccus, which feeds on the spondias, a plant belonging to the Anacardiaceæ. It is used principally in the drug stores of Yucatan for the preparation of ointments and plasters, and is highly esteemed as an external remedy.

NIOBIUM. The metal previously named Columbium.

NIPPLE SHIELD. A protection for the breast, worn by women.

Nipple Wash. Alum, one ounce; tincture of galls, one ounce. Triturate together until as nearly dissolved as possible.

NITER,
NITRE. } A white, crystalline, semi-transparent salt, nitrate of potassa, having a pungent, saline taste. It occurs in nature as a crust of minute, silky crystals, and often as the result of the decomposition of animal matter in the presence of bases. It is used as an antiseptic, diuretic, and refrigerant; called also saltpetre.

Cubic nitre is a deliquescent salt, *nitrate of soda*, found as a native incrustation, like nitre, in Peru and Chili; called also *Chili saltpetre.*

NITRATE. A salt formed by the union of nitric acid and a base.

Nitrate de Mercure. A French preparation, formerly in use, to which the *Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis*, U. S. P., is similar.

Nitrate of Cerium. See *Cerium Nitrate.*

Nitrate of Codeia. A salt formed by the union of codeia and nitric acid.

Nitrate of Copper. See *Cupri Nitras.*

Nitrate of Iron Solution. See *Ferri Nitratis Liquor.*

Nitrate of Lead. See *Plumbi Nitras.*

Nitrate of Mercury. See *Acid Nitrate of Mercury.*

Nitrate of Potassa. (*Potassæ Nitras, Nitre, Niter, Saltpetre, Azotate de Potasse.*) A salt, both a natural and artificial product, occurring in many countries, existing in the soil, on which it forms a saline efflorescence, in the fissures of calcareous rocks, and in caves. In this country it is found for the most part in caverns situated in limestone rock, called saltpetre caves, where it is associated with nitrate of lime. It is received in this country from Calcutta packed in grass-cloth bags. The greater portion of it arrives at Boston. It can be obtained by decomposing nitrate of soda by means of caustic potassa. It is considered refrigerant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and antiseptic.

Nitrate of Silver. See *Argenti Nitras.*

Nitrate of Soda. See *Cubic Nitre.*

Nitrate of Strychnia. A salt of strychnia and nitric acid.

Nitrate of Thallium. A compound formed by the action of nitric acid on thallium. It crystallizes in milky-white, opaque crystals, and may be melted without decomposition.

Nitrate of Water. See *Monohydrated Nitric Acid.*

NITRE. See *Nitrate of Potassa.*

Nitre, Cubic. See *Cubic Nitre.*

NITRIC ACID. See *Acids.*

Nitric Acid, Anhydrous. Nitric acid destitute of water. It consists of one equivalent of nitrogen and five of oxygen. It can be obtained by passing perfectly dry chlorine over nitrate of silver.

Nitric Acid, Diluted. See *Acids.*

Nitric Acid, Monohydrated. See *Monohydrated Nitric Acid.*

Nitric Acid of the Arts. That form of nitric acid chiefly used in the arts. It is of two strengths, called *double* and *single aquafortis*, which see.

Nitric Acid, Quadrihydrated. See *Acid, Nitric.*

Nitric Oxide. One of the compounds formed between oxygen and nitrogen, consisting of two equivalents of the former to one of the latter.

Nitric Starch. A preparation formed by mixing ordinary starch, in the cold, with 150 parts of water, to which one part of nitric acid has been added, and allowing the whole to dry in the open air.

NITRITE. A salt formed by the combination of nitrous acid with a base.

Nitrite of Ether. See *Ether, Hyponitrous.*

Nitrite of Lead. A compound formed for analytical purposes by passing carbonic acid into a solution of basic nitrite of lead.

Nitrite of Soda. A salt formerly employed in the preparation of sweet spirit of nitre. The process, however, failed, probably on account of the difficulty of obtaining the nitrite of soda pure. The salt has ceased to be an object of special interest.

NITROBENZIDE, NITROBENZOLE, NITROBENZULE. A product obtained by the action of fuming nitric acid on benzole. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, and when washed with water, forms an oily, yellowish, intensely sweet liquid, with an odor like that of oil of bitter almonds. It is called also Nitrobenzine. See *Artificial Oil of Bitter Almonds.*

NITROGEN. A gaseous element, without taste, odor, or color, forming nearly four-fifths of common air, and incapable of supporting life; azote. It is almost inert chemically, but forms by combination nitric acid and ammonia, and is uniformly present in animal tissues. Its specific gravity is 0.94; its atomic weight 14.

NITROGENIZE. To imbue with nitrogen.

NITROGENOUS. Pertaining to, or containing nitrogen.

NITROGLYCERIN. (*Glonoin.*) A highly explosive substance, prepared by adding to glycerin, in small portions at a time, equal parts of strong nitric and sulphuric acids, kept at a temperature below the freezing-point. It is a bright yellow liquid, the explosive force of which greatly exceeds that of gunpowder. It is formed by the substitution of three equivalents of hyponitric acid for three equivalents of the hydrogen of the glycerin. Its effects on the system are those of a powerful but temporary stimulant. It is said to be non-explosive when mixed with methylic alcohol, which is afterwards washed out with water.

NITROGLUCOSE. A compound formed by the action of a mixture of strong sulphuric and nitric acids on sugar.

NITROMURIATIC OXIDE OF ANTIMONY. (*Oxychloride of Antimony, Powder of Algaroth, Pulvis Algarothi.*) A powder formed by dissolving tersulphuret of antimony in muriatic acid, assisting the action at first by a gentle heat, which must be gradually increased to ebullition, and then pouring the resulting solution, when cold, into a large quantity of water. It was formerly used in the preparation of tartar emetic, but has been superseded for this purpose by the pure teroxide.

NITROPICRIC ACID. See *Carbazotic Acid.*

NITROPRUSSIC ACID. (*Nitroprusside of Hydrogen.*) An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on ferrocyanide of potassium.

NITROPRUSSIDE OF SODIUM. A salt obtained by saturating nitroprussic acid with sodium, and evaporating. It is a delicate test for the alkaline sulphurets, with which it strikes a blue violet color.

NITROSACCHARATE OF LEAD. A salt prepared by dissolving saccharate of lead in dilute nitric acid containing only one part of the acid in twenty parts of the mixture, filtering the solution, and gradually evaporating.

NITROSO-NITRIC ACID. An acid composed of HO,NO_5+NO_4.

NITROSULPHATE OF AMMONIA. A compound formed by passing nitric oxide through a solution of sulphate of ammonia in five or six times its volume of water of ammonia. It has been used with advantage in typhoid fever.

NITROSULPHURIC ACID. A peculiar acid formed by the union of nitric oxide and sulphurous acid. It consists of one equivalent of nitrogen, one of sulphur, and four of oxygen.

NITROUS ACID. (*Hyponitrous Acid.*) An acid composed of nitrogen and oxygen, in which the oxygen is in a lower proportion than that in which the same elements form nitric acid. It consists of one equivalent of nitrogen and three of oxygen.

NITROUS ACID OF THE SHOPS. A reddish acid containing more or less hyponitric acid.

NITROUS ETHER. See *Ethyl Nitrite.*

NITROUS OXIDE. See *Laughing Gas.*

NITROUS OXIDE WATER. (*Searle's Oxygenous Aerated Water.*) Water impregnated by pressure with about five times its volume of nitrous oxide gas. It possesses tonic, resolvent, exhilarant, and diuretic properties.

NITROUS POWDERS. A combination formed of nitrate of potassa, tartar emetic, and calomel, in the proportion of sixty parts of the first, one of the second, and six of the third. They are refrigerant, diaphoretic, and alterative, and are used in bilious fever.

NITROXYPHENYL-SULPHURIC ACID. An acid obtained by the direct introduction of nitrogen-tetroxid into oxyphenyl-sulphuric acid.

NOPAL. (*Opuntia Cochinillifera.*) A Mexican plant allied to the Cactus, upon which the cochineal insect feeds and propagates.

NORDHAUSEN FUMING SULPHURIC ACID. See *Fuming Sulphuric Acid of Nordhausen.*

NORTH CHINESE RHUBARB. A variety of rhubarb which enters Russia by various routes along the northern Chinese frontier.

NORWAY SPRUCE. See *Abies Excelsa.*

NOSTRUM. A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret, for the purpose of restricting the profits of sale to the inventor or proprietor; a quack or patent medicine.

NUCIN. A peculiar principle formed by the action of acids on a peculiar substance obtained from the male florets of Juglans regia.

NUCITANNIN. A substance analogous to tannic acid, obtained from the green rind of the common walnut.

NUTGALL. See *Galla.*

NUTMEG. See *Myristica.*

NUTMEG, EXPRESSED OIL OF. See *Myristicæ Adeps.*

NUTMEG FLOWER. See *Fennel Flower, Small.*

NUTRIENT, } Any substance or
NUTRITIVE. } medicine which nourishes by promoting growth or repairing waste.

NUX MOSCHATA. See *Myristica.*

Nux Vomica. (*Nuces Vomicæ, Dog Buttons.*) The seed of *Strychnos nux vomica*, a tree of moderate size, with numerous strong branches, covered with a smooth, dark-gray bark. It is a native of the East Indies, and growing in the neighboring countries. The fruit is a round berry, about as large as an orange, with a smooth, yellow, or orange-colored, hard, fragile rind, and many seeds, imbedded in a juicy pulp, which are circular, slightly concave on one side and convex on the other, and very hard and horny. They are said to be tonic, diuretic, diaphoretic, and laxative. In large doses they are powerfully poisonous.

NYMPHÆA ALBA. (*White Water Lily.*) A European plant, the root of which was esteemed by the ancients as an antaphrodisiac. It was considered, like that of the American species, a bitter astringent, and useful in some cases of leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, dysentery, &c.

Nymphæa Odorata. (*Sweet-scented Water Lily.*) An herbaceous, perennial plant, growing in most parts of this country in fresh-water ponds, and on the borders of streams. It is very astringent and bitter, and contains much tannin and gallic acid.

NYMPHÆACEÆ. A family of plants to which the genus *Nuphar* belongs.

O.

OABIG BARK. A bark described as containing a large percentage of berberina. It is said to be of Japanese origin, and supposed to belong to the family of Anonaceæ, and identical with a tree indigenous to Sierra Leone and Soudan, the bark of which is known in England as Abeocouta bark.

OAK APPLE. A kind of spongy excrescence on oak leaves or tender branches, &c., produced by the puncture of insects; called also oak leaf gall.

Oak Bark. The bark of Quercus alba, Quercus tinctoria, and of other species of Quercus. It is astringent and somewhat tonic.

OAKUM. A mixture of tow and hemp, used for dressing wounds. It is highly esteemed on account of its absorbent qualities.

OATMEAL. See *Avenæ Farina.*

Oatmeal Gruel. See *Gruel.*

OATS. A well-known grain; though chiefly cultivated for horses, is very nutritious, and is largely used as food by the inhabitants of Scotland, Ireland, and other countries. It is the product of the Avena sativa.

OCHRES. Native mixtures of argillaceous or calcareous earth and oxide of iron, employed in painting. Their color varies with the state of oxidation of the iron, and with the proportion which it bears to the other ingredients, and is sometimes artificially modified by the agency of heat; sometimes they come in a powdered state, and sometimes in hard masses. In the latter state they are called stone ochres.

OCOTEA PICHURIM. A tree formerly supposed to be the source of the Pichurim beans. It is now referred to the genus *Nectandra*, growing in South America.

OCTAHEDRAL. Having eight equal faces or sides, as *octahedral* crystals.

OCTANDRIA. A class of plants, according to the system of Linnæus, in which the flowers have eight stamens, not united to one another or to the pistil.

OCUBA. A kind of vegetable wax collected from the fruit of a shrub of the province of Para. It is similar to, if not identical with, Japan wax.

OCYMUM BASILICUM. (*Basil.*) An annual plant, native of India and Persia, and cultivated in Europe and this country, having a strong, peculiar, agreeable, aromatic odor, and an aromatic, somewhat cooling, and saline taste. It has the ordinary properties of the aromatic plants.

ODONTO. Tooth powder.

ODOR. Any smell, whether fragrant or offensive.

ODORIFEROUS. Giving scent; diffusing fragrance; fragrant.

ODORINE. A product of the redistillation of the volatile oil obtained by distilling bone. It has a very concentrated and diffusible empyreumatic odor.

ŒNANTHE. A genus of umbelliferous plants, growing in damp places, and possessing poisonous properties.

Œnanthe Crocata. See *Hemlock Water-Dropwort.*

Œnanthe Fistulosa. A poisonous species of Œnanthe, from which a peculiar resinoid principle called *Œnanthin* is obtained, of which half a grain has produced dangerous effects.

Œnanthe Phellandrium. (*Phellandrium Aquaticum*, *Fine-leaved Water Hemlock.*) A biennial or perennial European water plant, the fresh leaves of which are said to be injurious to cattle, the seeds of which have been used in Europe as a diuretic, aperient, emmenagogue, expectorant, and sedative. In overdoses they are narcotic.

ŒNANTHIC. Having or imparting the characteristic odor of wine.

Œnanthic Acid. An acid obtained from œnanthic ether.

Œnanthic Ether. An oily liquid, which gives to wine its characteristic odor. See *Ether*, *Œnanthic.*

ŒNANTHIN. See *Œnanthe Fistulosa.*

ŒNANTHYL HYDRIDE. A carbohydrogen obtained from rectified American petroleum. It consists of fourteen equivalents of carbon and sixteen of hydrogen.

ŒNANTHYLIDENE. A colorless, mobile liquid, lighter than water, boiling at 106°–108° C., but volatilizing at ordinary temperatures. It burns with a luminous flame, and is soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzole. It has the composition $C_{14}H_{12}$, and is obtained by heating œnanthylic chloride with twice its volume of alcoholic solution of hydrate of potassa, first under ordinary pressure, and afterwards in sealed tubes, to 150° C., repeating the treatment until the greater part of the oil, separating on the addition of water, distils below 120° C. From this the œnanthylidene is obtained by fractional distillation.

ŒNOTHERA BERTERIANA. A plant belonging to the family of Onagraceæ, growing in the sandy soil bordering the smaller streams of Coquimbo and Cauquenes, Chili, which enjoys quite a reputation as a local application to wounds, bruises, and bone felons.

Œnothera Biennis. (*Tree Primrose.*) A biennial, indigenous plant, growing in fields and along fences from Canada to the Carolinas. The cortical part of the stem in decoction has been used successfully as an application to tetter.

OFFICINAL. Having a character or composition established or approved of by the United States Pharmacopœia, or by the committee upon the revision of the same, which is generally constituted by members of the American medical and pharmaceutical associations.

Officinal Alcohol. See *Alcohol.*

OIDIUM ABORTIFACIENS. See *Ergotœtia Abortifaciens.*

OIL. An unctuous substance, expressed or drawn from various animal and vegetable substances. It has been found to consist of a base called glycerin (a sweet and thick syrupy fluid) united with different animal and vegetable acids. Common animal oils contain stearic, margaric, and oleic acids in combination with glycerin, forming stearate of glycerin, margarate of glycerin, and oleate of glycerin, the first being what is called *stearin*, the second *margarin*, and the third *olein* or *elain*. Stearin and margarin prevail in the solid fats, and olein in the liquid oils. The vegetable oils contain other acids united to the glycerin; thus, palm oil contains palmitate of glycerin, &c. In making soaps of oil or fat, the glycerin is replaced by soda or potash, the acids of oils taking these bases as a substitute.

Oil, Benne. See *Benne Oil.*

Oil, Cajeput. See *Cajeput Oil.*

Oil Cake. The cake remaining after the expression of oil from flaxseed.

Oil, Castor. The oil expressed from the seeds of Ricinus communis.

Oil, Cedar. See *Cedar Oil.*

Oil, Cod-Liver. See *Cod-Liver Oil.*

Oil, Croton. See *Croton Oil.*

Oil, Ethereal. See *Ethereal Oil.*

Oil, Flaxseed, } See *Flaxseed Oil.*
Oil, Linseed. }

Oil, Neatsfoot. See *Neatsfoot Oil.*

Oil Nut. Butternut.

Oil of Aleurites Triloba. See *Aleurites Triloba.*

Oil of Almonds. Oil expressed from sweet and bitter almonds.

Oil of Amber. (*Oleum Succini.*) A volatile oil obtained by the destructive distillation of amber. It is rectified by repeated distillations, when it becomes thinner, more limpid, and colorless. It is stimulant and antispasmodic, and occasionally promotes the secretions, particularly that of the urine.

Oil of American Pennyroyal. An oil obtained from the *Hedeoma pulegioides*, peculiar to North America. It is much employed in amenorrhœa.

Oil of Anda. A fixed oil procured by expression from the seeds of *Anda Brasiliensis.* It is purgative, and has been also used in Brazil for burning and painting.

Oil of Anise. (*Oleum Anisi.*) A grateful, aromatic, carminative oil, obtained from *Pimpinella anisum* and *Illicium anisatum.*

Oil of Apricots. An oil used in the south of France for adulterating oil of almonds.

Oil of Ben. A fixed oil, extracted from the seeds of the *Moringa pterygosperma.* It is employed for similar purposes with olive oil.

Oil of Bitter Almond. (*Oleum Amygdalæ Amaræ.*) The oil obtained by distilling with water the kernels of the fruit of Amygdalus communis of the bitter variety.

Oil of Bitter Almond, Artificial. See *Nitrobenzole.*

Oil of Bergamot. (*Oleum Bergamii.*) A volatile oil obtained from the rind of the fruit of *Citrus limetta*, which see.

Oil of Black Pepper. A substance consisting mainly of the volatile oil, fixed oil, and resin of the pepper. It may therefore be classed among the oleoresins.

Oil of Cade. See *Cade Oil.*

Oil of Camphor. (*Oleum Camphoræ.*) The volatile oil obtained from *Camphora officinarum.* There is another oil of camphor, known in commerce, obtained from the Dryobalanops camphora.

Oil of Canada Fleabane. (*Oleum Erigerontis Canadensis.*) An oil of fleabane, thought to consist of two distinct oils. It is limpid, of a light straw color, and a peculiar aromatic odor. It has been used in diarrhœa, dysentery, and in hemorrhages.

Oil of Caraway. (*Oleum Cari.*) An oil distilled from caraway seed. It is much used to impart flavor to medicines, and to correct their nauseating and griping effects.

Oil of Cassia. (*Chinese Oil of Cinnamon.*) A pale yellow oil, becoming red with age. Its flavor is similar to that of the Ceylon oil, though inferior.

Oil of Chamomile. (*Oleum Anthemidis.*) Oil distilled from chamomile flowers. It is seldom prepared or used in this country, being chiefly distilled in England, and has therefore received the name of *English oil of chamomile.* It is used in spasms of the stomach, and is an adjunct to purgative medicines.

Oil of Cinnamon. (*Oleum Cinnamomi.*) A volatile oil obtained from the bark of Cinnamomum Zeylanicum by distillation. It has the cordial and carminative properties of cinnamon without its astringency.

Oil of Cloves. (*Oleum Caryophylli.*) The oil distilled from cloves; it consists of two distinct oils, one lighter, the other heavier than water. They may be obtained separate by distilling the oil from a solution of potassa. Its medicinal effects are similar to those of cloves.

Oil of Copaiba. (*Oleum Copaibæ.*) The oil distilled from copaiva. Its effects on the system are those of copaiba.

Oil of Coriander. (*Oleum Coriandri.*) The oil distilled from coriander seeds. Its properties are those of the fruit.

Oil of Cubeb. (*Oleum Cubebæ, Oil of Cubebs.*) An oil distilled from cubebs having the aromatic properties of the same.

Oil of Dill. (*Oleum Anethi.*) The oil distilled from dill fruit. It is sometimes used in preparing dill water.

Oil of Ergot. (*Oleum Ergotæ.*) A fixed oil obtained from ergot by forming an ethereal tincture of it by the displacement process, and evaporating the ether with a gentle heat.

Oil of Euphorbia. A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Euphorbia lathyris*, by expression, or by the agency of alcohol or ether. It is a powerful purgative in doses from five to ten drops.

Oil of Fennel. (*Oleum Fœniculi.*) An oil distilled from fennel seeds. That used in this country is imported. Its properties are those of the fruit.

Oil of Fern. A name by which the *Extractum filicis liquidum* was long known.

Oil of Garlic. An essential oil, very volatile, obtained by distillation from garlic. It consists of a peculiar organic radical, called *allyl*, combined with one equivalent of sulphur, and is therefore sulphuret of allyl.

Oil of Gaultheria. (*Oleum Gaultheriæ, Oil of Wintergreen, Oil of Partridge Berry.*) An oil prepared chiefly in New Jersey from the leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*, or from the whole plant. It has also been obtained from *Betula lenta*, and is supposed to exist also in the root of *Polygala paucifolia*, the roots and stems of *Spiræ ulmaria*, *Spiræa lobata*, and *Gaultheria hispidula*. It is chiefly used on account of its pleasant flavor.

Oil of Hedeoma. Oil of pennyroyal.

Oil of Hemlock. (*Oil of Spruce.*) A volatile oil obtained from *Abies Canadensis*. It has been employed to produce abortion, with the effect of endangering the life of the female.

Oil of Horsemint. (*Oleum Monardæ.*) An oil distilled from the fresh herb of *Monarda punctata*. It is considered identical with *thymol*, or *camphor of the oil of thyme*. It is employed externally chiefly as a rubefacient.

Oil of Iva. An oil obtained from the *Achillea moschata*. It is composed of $C_{48}H_{40}O_4$, is volatile, of a faint yellowish color, agreeable odor, and warm, bitter taste, resembling oil of *Mentha piperita*.

Oil of Jasmine. An oil obtained from the flowers of *Jasminum officinale*, or *common white jasmine*, and from those also of *Jasminum sambac*, and *Jasminum grandiflorum*. It is used only as a perfume. It is prepared by impregnating oil of ben, or some other fixed oil, with the aroma of the flowers, as they do not yield it by distillation.

Oil of Juniper. (*Oleum Juniperi.*) An oil distilled from the unripe fruit of Juniperus communis. It is, when pure, a carbohydrogen, and is said to have the same composition as oil of turpentine. It is stimulant, carminative, and diuretic.

Oil of Lavender. (*Oleum Lavandulæ.*) An oil distilled from the flowers and flower-stems of *Lavandula vera*. It is of finer quality when obtained from the former exclusively. It is used chiefly as a perfume, though possessed of carminative and stimulant properties.

Oil of Lemon. (*Oleum Limonis.*) A volatile oil obtained from the rind of the fruit of *Citrus limonum*, by expression or distillation. It has the stimulant properties of the aromatics, but is chiefly used to impart flavor to other medicines.

Oil of Mace. See *Myristicæ Adeps.*

Oil of Marjoram. (*Oleum Origani, Oil of Origanum.*) An oil obtained from *Origanum vulgare*. It is said that most, if not all, of the oil of commerce is obtained from *Thymus vulgare*. It is sometimes used as an external irritant, and to allay the pain of toothache. It is but seldom given internally.

Oil of Massoy. A volatile aromatic oil obtained from massoy bark, or the bark of the Cinnamomum kiamis.

Oil of Mustard. (*Oleum Sinapis.*) See *Mustard, Volatile Oil of.*

Oil of Nutmeg. (*Oleum Myristicæ, Volatile Oil of Nutmeg.*) A volatile oil obtained from nutmeg by distillation with water, used for the same purposes as nutmeg.

Oil of Nutmeg, Expressed. See *Myristicæ Adeps.*

Oil of Origanum. See *Oil of Marjoram.*

Oil of Partridge Berry. See *Oil of Gaultheria.*

Oil of Patchouly. Oil obtained from the Pogostemon patchouly. It is composed of $C_{30}H_{28}O_2$.

Oil of Peppermint. (*Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ.*) An oil distilled from fresh flowering peppermint. It is a stimulant and carminative.

Oil of Philadelphia Fleabane. An oil obtained from *Erigeron Philadelphicum.* It is said to have been employed with great advantage in uterine hemorrhage.

Oil of Pimenta. (*Oleum Pimentæ.*) A stimulant aromatic oil obtained from allspice by distillation.

Oil of Pumpkin-Seed. An oil obtained by expression, or by the agency of a menstruum, from the seeds of Cucurbita pepo, said to have been used with success in cases of tapeworm.

Oil of Rosemary. (*Oleum Rosmarini.*) The oil distilled from the flowering tops of Rosmarinus officinalis. It is sometimes adulterated with oil of turpentine. It is a stimulant, but employed chiefly as an ingredient of rubefacient liniments.

Oil of Roses. See *Attar of Roses.*

Oil of Rue. (*Oleum Rutæ.*) The oil distilled from the fresh herb of Ruta graveolens. It is considered a hydrated oxide of rutyl, or rutylic aldehyd. It is a stimulant and antispasmodic

Oil of Sassafras. A volatile oil obtained from the root and its bark of sassafras. It is stimulant, carminative, and diaphoretic, and has the property of dissolving caoutchouc.

Oil of Savine. (*Oleum Sabinæ.*) A volatile oil distilled from fresh savin, Juniperus sabina. It is colorless or yellow, limpid, strongly odorous, and of a bitterish, extremely acrid taste. Distilled with twenty-four parts of water and eight of chloride of lime, it evolves carbonic acid with effervescence, and yields chloroform. It is stimulant, emmenagogue, and actively rubefacient. It is much used to produce abortion, and in some cases with fatal effects.

Oil of Spearmint. (*Oleum Menthæ Viridis.*) An oil distilled from fresh flowering spearmint, used for the same purposes as the oil of peppermint.

Oil of Spike. An oil procured from the broad-leaved variety of lavender, which grows wild in Europe, the *Lavandula spica.* It is used by artists in the preparation of varnishes, and is often adulterated with oil of turpentine.

Oil of Spruce. See *Oil of Hemlock.*

Oil of Star Aniseed. (*Oleum Badiani.*) An oil closely analogous to oil of anise in flavor and sensible properties. It is obtained from the *Illicium anisatum.*

Oil of Sweet Almond. (*Oleum Amygdalæ Dulcis.*) A fixed oil, obtained from the kernels of the fruit of *Amygdalus communis*, of the dulcis variety. It is said to be adulterated with poppy oil. It may be used for the same purposes as olive oil. It forms, by means of mucilage, or the yolks of eggs and loaf sugar, a pleasant emulsion, useful in pulmonary affections.

Oil of Sweet Marjoram. A light, lemon-colored and camphorous oil, obtained by distillation from *Origanum majorana.* It is not used in this country.

Oil of Tar. An empyreumatic oil, obtained by distillation from tar or *pix liquida.* It contains oil of turpentine and six principles, called *paraffin*, *eupion*, *creasote*, *picamar*, *capnomor*, and *pittacal*.

OIL OF THEOBROMA. See *Butter of Cacao*.

OIL OF THYME. (*Oleum Thymi.*) The volatile oil obtained from *Thymus vulgaris*. It is the oil commonly sold for *oil of origanum*, and is exclusively used as an external application.

OIL OF TOBACCO (*Oleum Tabaci.*) An empyreumatic, black oil, of a strong characteristic odor, identical with that of old tobacco pipes. It is extremely poisonous, death having been produced by it in a child in whom a portion of the oil from the bowl of a tobacco-pipe was applied to an ulcer on the lip.

OIL OF TURPENTINE. (*Oleum Terebinthinæ.*) An oil commonly called *spirits* or *spirit of turpentine*, prepared by distillation from our common turpentine, *Pinus palustris*, and other species of Pinus. It is stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, anthelmintic, cathartic, and, externally, rubefacient.

OIL OF VALERIAN. (*Oleum Valerianæ.*) An oil exercising the same influence on the nervous system as the root. It is obtained from the root by distillation with water.

OIL OF VITRIOL. See *Acid, Sulphuric*.

OIL OF WINE CAMPHOR. A name sometimes applied to the *concrete oil of wine*, which see.

OIL OF WINE, HEAVY. See *Ethereal Oil*.

OIL OF WINE, LIGHT. See *Ethereal Oil*.

OIL OF WORMSEED. (*Oleum Chenopodii.*) An oil peculiar to this country. The best is prepared in the vicinity of Baltimore. It is an anthelmintic.

OIL OF WORMWOOD. (*Oleum Absinthii.*) A volatile oil, obtained from the tops and leaves of *Artemisia absinthium*. It possesses narcotic properties, and large doses of it are capable of producing fatal effects.

OIL, OLIVE. (*Oleum Olivæ.*) The oil obtained from the fruit of *Olea Europæa*, a valuable tree, usually fifteen or twenty feet high, flourishing in all countries bordering on the Mediterranean. A hydroalcoholic extract of the leaves is said to possess considerable febrifuge powers. Olive oil is frequently adulterated with the cheaper fixed oils, particularly with that of poppies. It is nutritious and mildly laxative. It is chiefly employed externally.

OIL, PALM. A valuable fixed oil, obtained by expression from the fruit of *Elais Guiniensis*, a palm tree growing on the western coast of Africa. It has the consistence of butter, a rich, orange-yellow color, a sweetish taste, and an agreeable odor, like that of Florentine orris. It is much employed in the manufacture of toilet soaps. An imitation of palm oil is sometimes made by a mixture of lard and suet, colored with turmeric and scented with orris.

OIL YLANG-YLANG. (*Oil Ihlang-ihlang.*) An essential oil, obtained by distilling the flowers of a large tree—Unona odoratissima—which grows in the Philippine Islands, the Straits of Malacca, and the Indian Archipelago. It has an exquisite odor. somewhat resembling jasmine.

OILED PAPER. Paper used as a substitute for waxed cloth, prepared with boiled linseed oil, yellow wax, and turpentine, which is spread on silk paper, by means of a brush, on both surfaces.

OILS. (*Olea.*) Liquid or solid substances characterized by an unctuous feel, inflammability, and the property of leaving a greasy stain upon paper. They are *fixed* and *volatile*, distinguished by their different habitudes in relation to the vaporizing influence of caloric.

OILS, DISTILLED. See *Distilled Oils*.

OILS, DRYING. See *Drying Oil*.

OILS, EMPYREUMATIC. See *Empyreumatic Oils*.

OILS, ESSENTIAL. (*Essential Oils.*) Oils which possess in a concentrated form the properties of the plants from which they are derived.

OILS, EXPRESSED. See *Expressed Oils*.

OILS, FIXED. See *Fixed Oils*.

OILS, VOLATILE. (*Olea Volatilia.*) Oils capable of wasting away or of easily passing into the aeriform state. They are very slightly soluble in water; agitated with this fluid, they render it milky. They are often adulterated with fixed oils, resinous substances, and alcohol.

OINTMENT. (*Unguentum.*) That which serves to anoint; any soft, unctuous substance used for smearing; an unguent.

OINTMENT, ANTIMONIAL. (*Unguentum Antimonii.*) Tartarated antimony, in fine powder, ¼ oz.; simple ointment, 1 oz. Mix thoroughly.

OINTMENT, CITRINE. See *Citrine Ointment.*

OINTMENT, ELDER. See *Elder Ointment.*

OINTMENT, MERCURIAL. See *Unguentum Hydrargyri.*

OINTMENT OF ACETATE OF LEAD. (*Unguentum Plumbi Acetatis.*) Mix twelve grains of powdered sugar of lead with an ounce of benzoated lard.

OINTMENT OF ACONITIA. (*Unguentum Aconitiæ.*) Dissolve eight grains of aconitia in thirty drops of rectified spirit, and mix it with an ounce of prepared lard.

OINTMENT OF AMMONIATED MERCURY. (*Unguentum Precipitati Albi*, *Ointment of White Precipitate*, *Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati.*) Mix forty grains of powdered ammoniated mercury with an ounce of ointment of lard.

OINTMENT OF ATROPIA. (*Unguentum Atropiæ.*) Dissolve eight grains of atropia in thirty drops of rectified spirit and mix it with an ounce of prepared lard.

OINTMENT OF BELLADONNA. (*Unguentum Belladonnæ.*) Rub sixty grains of extract of belladonna with thirty drops of water, then with an ounce of lard till thoroughly mixed.

OINTMENT OF BENZOIN. See *Benzoated Lard.*

OINTMENT OF BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM. (*Unguentum Potassii Bromidi.*) Mix from a scruple to a drachm of bromide of potassium with an ounce of lard.

OINTMENT OF CALOMEL. (*Ointment of Subchloride of Mercury*, *Unguentum Calomelanos*, *Unguentum Hydrargyri Subchloridi.*) Mix thoroughly eighty grains of calomel with an ounce of prepared lard.

OINTMENT OF CANTHARIDES. (*Ointment of Spanish Flies*, *Unguentum Cantharidis.*) Infuse one ounce of cantharides in six ounces of olive oil in a covered vessel for twelve hours, then place the vessel in boiling water for fifteen minutes; strain through muslin with strong pressure, add the product to one ounce of yellow wax previously melted, and stir constantly while the mixture cools.

OINTMENT OF CARBONATE OF LEAD. (*Unguentum Plumbi Carbonatis.*) Mix sixty-two grains of powdered carbonate of lead thoroughly with an ounce of simple ointment.

OINTMENT OF COCCULUS. Mix one drachm of powdered cocculus with an ounce of lard.

OINTMENT OF CREASOTE. See *Unguentum Creasoti.*

OINTMENT OF ELEMI. See *Linimentum Arcæi.*

OINTMENT OF GALLS. (*Ointment of Nutgall*, *Unguentum Gallæ.*) Mix one ounce of powdered nutgall with seven troy ounces of lard, or eighty grains to one ounce of benzoated lard.

OINTMENT OF GALLS WITH OPIUM. (*Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio.*) Mix thirty-two grains of powdered opium with one ounce of ointment of galls.

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF CADMIUM. (*Unguentum Cadmii Iodidi.*) Iodide of cadmium, sixty-two grains; simple ointment, one ounce. Mix.

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF LEAD. (*Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi.*) Iodide of lead, sixty-two grains; simple ointment, one ounce. Mix.

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM. (*Unguentum Potassii Iodidi.*) Dissolve one drachm of iodide of potassium in a fluid drachm of water, and mix the solution with an ounce of lard.

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF SULPHUR. (*Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi.*) Rub thirty grains of powdered iodide of sulphur with an ounce of lard, and mix.

OINTMENT OF IODINE. (*Unguentum Iodinii.*) Rub twenty grains of iodine and four of iodide of potassium with six drops of water, and then with one ounce of lard until thoroughly mixed.

Ointment of Lard. (*Unguentum Adipis*, *Unguentum Simplex*, *Simple Ointment.*) Melt together with a moderate heat, eight troy ounces of lard and two troy ounces of white wax; stir till cool.

Ointment of Mezereon. (*Unguentum Mezerei.*) Mix two drachms of the alcoholic extract of mezereon with nine ounces of lard and one of white wax. It is used as a stimulating application to blistered surfaces in order to maintain the discharge.

Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury. See *Citrine Ointment.*

Ointment of Nitric Acid. An ointment of the former Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias; similar to the citrine ointment.

Ointment of Oxide of Zinc. (*Ointment of Zinc*, *Unguentum Zinci*, *Unguentum Zinci Oxidi.*) Mix eighty grains of oxide of zinc with one ounce of lard.

Ointment of Red Iodide of Mercury. (*Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.*) Mix sixteen grains of red iodide of mercury with an ounce of simple ointment. Employed in scrofulous ulcers, &c.

Ointment of Red Oxide of Mercury. (*Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri.*) Mix one drachm of red oxide of mercury in powder, with an ounce of simple ointment softened by a gentle heat.

Ointment of Resin. See *Ceratum Resinæ.*

Ointment of Rose Water. See *Cold Cream.*

Ointment of Savine. See *Ceratum Sabinæ.*

Ointment of Spanish Flies. See *Ointment of Cantharides.*

Ointment of Spermaceti. (*Unguentum Cetacei.*) Melt together with a gentle heat, five ounces of spermaceti, two ounces of white wax, and one pint of almond oil; then remove, and stir till cool.

Ointment of Stramonium. (*Unguentum Stramonii.*) Rub a drachm of extract of stramonium with half a fluid drachm of water, and then with an ounce of lard until thoroughly mixed.

Ointment of Subchloride of Mercury. See *Ointment of Calomel.*

Ointment of Sulphur. (*Unguentum Sulphuris.*) Mix one ounce of sublimed sulphur with four ounces of benzoated lard.

Ointment of Sulphurated Potash. (*Unguentum Potassæ Sulphuratæ.*) Rub well together in a porcelain mortar half a drachm of sulphurated potash with an ounce of prepared lard.

Ointment of Tannic Acid. (*Unguentum Acidi Tannici.*) Rub half a drachm of tannic acid, first with half a drachm of water, and then with a troy ounce of lard.

Ointment of Tar. (*Unguentum Picis Liquidæ.*) Mix twelve ounces of tar with twelve ounces of melted suet; strain through muslin, and stir till cool.

Ointment of Tartarated Antimony. See *Ointment, Antimonial.*

Ointment of Tartar Emetic. See *Ointment, Antimonial.*

Ointment of Tobacco. (*Unguentum Tabaci.*) Percolate half a troy ounce of powdered tobacco with water until four fluid ounces of liquid have passed; evaporate this to the consistence of a soft extract, and mix it thoroughly with eight ounces of lard. A useful application to irritable ulcers.

Ointment of Turpentine. (*Unguentum Terebinthinæ.*) Melt together, by means of a water-bath, one fluid ounce of oil of turpentine, one drachm of resin, and half an ounce each of yellow wax and prepared lard. Used as a dressing for burns.

Ointment of Tutty. (*Unguentum Tutiæ.*) An ointment prepared from the impure oxide of zinc, for which the pure is now substituted.

Ointment of Veratria. (*Unguentum Veratriæ.*) Rub twenty grains of veratria with an ounce of lard, and thoroughly mix.

Ointment of White Precipitate. See *Ointment of Ammoniated Mercury.*

Ointment of Zinc. See *Ointment of Oxide of Zinc.*

Ointment, Simple. See *Ceratum Simplex.*

OINTMENTS. Fatty substances, softer than cerates, of a consistence like that of butter, and such that may be readily applied to the skin.

OKRA. See *Bendee.*

OLD FIELD PINE. See *Loblolly Pine.*

OLEA. A genus of trees of many species, including the olive.

Olea Destillata. See *Distilled Oils.*

Olea Europæa. The tree from which olive oil is obtained.

Olea Fragrans. An aromatic plant, the leaves of which are frequently mixed with tea, in order to render it pleasant to the smell.

Olea Infusa. A term applied to those preparations in which olive oil enters as a solvent

Olea Latifolia. A variety of the olive tree, which bears larger fruit than the *Olea longifolia*, but yields an inferior quality of oil. It is cultivated in Spain.

Olea Longifolia. A variety of the olive tree, cultivated in Italy and the south of France. It yields a superior quality of oil.

OLEACEÆ. An order of plants, to which belong the genera Olea, Syringa, Fraxinus, &c.

OLEAGINOUS. Having the qualities of oil.

Oleaginous Mixture. A name by which a castor oil emulsion is commonly known, and prepared as follows: Castor oil, one ounce and a half; tinct. opii, thirty drops; pulv. acaciæ, sacchari, āā two drachms; aqua menthæ viridis, four fluid ounces. Mix.

OLEANDER. See *Nerium Oleander.*

OLEANDRIN. A yellow, amorphous, very bitter, and poisonous alkaloid, obtained from *Nerium odorum.*

OLEATE. A compound of oleic acid, with a salifiable base.

Oleate of Glycerin. See *Monolein.*

OLEFIANT. Forming or producing oil; applied to a gas composed of four equivalents of carbon and four of hydrogen, generally present in coal gas, oil gas, and other gaseous mixtures, produced by the action of heat on organic substances. When mixed with twice its own volume of chlorine, both its elements are condensed into an oily compound, whence the name. It was discovered in 1796 by an association of chemists in Holland.

OLEIC ACID. An oily liquid, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, lighter than water, crystallizable in needles a little below 32°, and having a slight smell and pungent taste. It is obtained from *olein.*

OLEIN. (*Elain.*) The liquid principle of oils; it is the liquid menstruum which in most oils holds the concrete principles in solution.

OLEORESINS. (*Oleoresinæ.*) Preparations consisting of principles, which, when extracted by means of ether, retain a liquid or semi-liquid state upon the evaporation of the menstruum, and at the same time have the property of self-preservation, differing in this respect from fluid extracts, which require the presence of alcohol or sugar to prevent decomposition. The principal oleoresins are those of black pepper, capsicum, cubebs, ginger, lupulin, and male fern.

OLEO-SACCHARUM. A name applied to sugars impregnated with volatile oils. They form an imperfect combination with water, being miscible with that liquid to a limited extent only.

OLEUM. See *Oils.*

Oleum Cocois. Oil of cocoanut.

Oleum Cornu Cervi. See *Dippel's Animal Oil.*

Oleum Fagi. Beech oil.

Oleum Hedwigiæ. A yellowish oil, carbohydrogen, of a terebinthinate odor, obtained from Hedwigia balsamifera, or Mountain balsam.

Oleum Hyperici. (*Red Oil.*) A preparation made by treating the flowering summits of St. John's wort with a fixed oil. It is used for bruises, &c.

Oleum Phosphoratum. (*Phosphorated Oil.*) Dissolve twelve grains of phosphorus in an ounce of almond oil by the heat of warm water.

Oleum Tartari per Deliquium. A term applied by the older chemists to carbonate of potassa, after it had assumed the oily liquid state by deliquescence.

Oleum Sulphuratum. A former name for balsam of sulphur.

Oleum Templinum. A colorless or pale yellow oil, carbohydrogen in composition, obtained from Pinus pumilio or Mountain pine.

Oleum Theobromæ. See *Butter of Cacao.*

Oleum Tiglii. Croton oil.

OLIBANUM. The frankincense of the ancients. It is chiefly employed for fumigation, and enters into the composition of some plasters. There are two varieties, one derived from *Boswellia serrata*, and the other from *Plosslea floribunda;* the former is called *Indian*, and the latter *African*, *olibanum*, or *Frankincense.*

OLINIC ACID. An acid contained in the drying oils, linseed, nut, hempseed, &c., &c.

OLIVILE. A peculiar principle analogous to gum found in olive oil.

OLIVINE. A bitter, crystalline matter, found on the leaves of the olive plant.

OMPHACINE. A viscous brown juice, extracted from green olives, with which the wrestlers in the ancient gymnastic exercises used to anoint their bodies.

ONAGRACEÆ. An order of plants, to which belong the genera *Epilobium* and *Œnothera.*

ONION. See *Cepa.*

ONOCERIN. A crystallizable principle, composed of $C_{12}H_{10}O$, obtained from the root of Ononis spinosa.

ONONIN. A crystallizable principle, of the composition $C_{62}H_{34}O_{27}$, inodorous, readily soluble in boiling water and alcohol, obtained from the root of Ononis spinosa.

OPHELIA CHIRATA. See *Agathotes Chirayta.*

OPHELIC ACID. An acid formed by the action of acids on chiretin. It is deliquescent, syrupy, of a yellowish-brown color, taste at first sour, and afterward intensely bitter, and composed of $C_{26}H_{20}O_{20}$.

OPIANIA, } A new alkaloid discov-
OPIANIN. } ered in opium. It is in long, colorless, transparent needles, belonging to the prismatic system. It is powerfully narcotic, and resembles morphia in its action.

OPIANIC ACID. An acid obtained by heating narcotin with an excess of sulphuric acid and deutoxide of manganese.

OPIATE. Any medicine that contains opium, and has the quality of inducing sleep.

OPIATED SYRUP OF LACTUCARIUM. (*Sirop de Lactucarium Opiace.*) A syrup of the French Codex, in which an alcoholic extract of lactucarium is used in double the quantity of extract of opium.

"OPIFERQUE PER ORBEM DICOR." The motto of the English apothecaries' coat of arms. "And I am called a 'bringer of help' throughout the world."

OPIUM. A stimulant narcotic, consisting of the concrete juice of the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum* or *white poppy plant*, from which it is believed to be derived exclusively, though other varieties of poppy are capable of yielding it. The plant is a native of Asia, and grows wild in Europe and England. It is cultivated in India, Persia, Egypt, and Asiatic Turkey.

Opium, Patna. A variety of Bengal opium called *Garden Patna Opium.* It is prepared in Bahar, with peculiar care, from juice which has not been suffered to undergo fermentation. It is in cakes, three or four inches square, and packed with a layer of mica between them. Some specimens are little inferior to Turkey opium.

Opium, Persia. A variety of opium rarely found in this country. It is in cylindrical pieces, about three and a half inches long, some being also spherical and irregular. They yield from six to eight per cent. of morphia.

Opium, Smyrna. A variety of opium most abundant in our markets, and from which the ordinary descriptions of opium are drawn up. It is in masses of various sizes, from a quarter to a pound in weight. The finer parcels are of a light-brown color within, and the inferior of a darker, a musty smell, and mouldy appearance. Good Smyrna opium ought to yield from ten to eleven per cent. of morphia.

Opium, Thebaicum. A name by which the opium formerly produced in the district of ancient Thebes was known. Laudanum is still occasionally called *Tincture of Thebaica* in consequence. The cultivation of opium has again been introduced into Egypt, and considerable quantities are exported.

Opium, Turkey. A title belonging to the opium produced in the Turkish province of Anatolia, and exported from Smyrna and Constantinople. There is no essential difference between the parcels of the drug brought from these two ports.

Opium Wax. A waxy substance which forms on the capsule of the poppy after the petals have fallen.

OPOBALSAMUM. A name by which the *Balm* or *Balsam of Gilead* was formerly known.

OPODELDOC. See *Liniment of Soap, Camphorated.*

Opodeldoc Chloroformatum. (*Chloroformated Opodeldoc.*) Dissolve two parts of soap in twenty parts of strong alcohol, filter, and add three parts of chloroform.

OPOIDIA GALBANIFERA. A name formerly given to an undescribed plant as the source of the gum galbanum, the true source of which still remains undetermined.

OPOPONAX. The concrete juice of *Pastinaca opoponax* or *Opoponax chironium*, a species of parsnep called *Rough Parsnep*, native of the Levant, and growing wild in France, Italy, and Greece. It was formerly regarded as an antispasmodic and deobstruent, but is now seldom used.

OPUNTIA COCHINILLIFERA. See *Nopal.*

Opuntia Ficus Indica. A species of Opuntia adapted to the support of the cochineal insect, and cultivated for that purpose in Teneriffe, the dry and hot climate of which being peculiarly adapted both to the growth of the plant and the insect.

ORANGE BERRIES. See *Issue Peas.*

Orange Flowers. See *Aurantii Flores.*

Orange Mineral. (*Orange Red, Sandix.*) Red oxide of lead, prepared by calcining carbonate of lead. It is of a bright color, and used as a pigment.

Orange Red. See *Orange Mineral.*

Orange Root. See *Hydrastis.*

Orange Wine. Wine made by the fermentation of a saccharine solution to which the fresh peel of the bitter orange has been added.

ORANGE-FLOWER WATER. See *Aqua Aurantii Florum.*

ORANGES. The fruit of *Citrus aurantium* and *Citrus vulgaris;* that of the former is sweet, and that of the latter sour and bitterish. The Seville orange is the product of the latter.

ORCEIN. A peculiar coloring matter, prepared from orcine by the action of ammonia and oxygen. Litmus has also been prepared from it.

ORCHIDACEÆ. A family of plants to which belong the genera Angræcum and Cypripedium.

ORCHIL. See *Archil.*

ORCHILLA WEED. See *Canary Weed.*

ORCHIS MASCULA. A plant, the prepared bulbs of which and other species constitute the drug known as salep. It is prepared in Western Europe.

ORCINE. A peculiar saccharine principle, extracted from the *Variolaria dealbata*, a lichenous plant inhabiting the Pyrenees.

ORDEAL BEAN OF CALABAR. See *Bean of Calabar.*

ORENBURGH GUM. A concrete

juice which exudes from the trunks of larch trees when forests of them take fire.

ORGANO-METALLIC. Characterizing or pertaining to a chemical combination of certain organic radicals with metals. *Organo-metallic bodies* are chemical compounds in which compound organic radicals, such as ethyl, methyl, &c., are united with metals in a manner analogous to that in which the elementary radical, chlorine, is combined with sodium and zinc in sea-salt and chloride of zinc.

ORIGANUM. See *Marjoram, Common.*

ORIGANUM MAJORANA, }
ORIGANUM MAJORANOIDES. }
See *Marjoram, Sweet.*

ORGEAT. A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds, used for flavoring purposes.

ORLEANA. See *Annotta.*

ORNUS EUROPÆA. See *Flowering Ash.*

ORNUS ROTUNDIFOLIA. A species of Ornus, native of Sicily, Calabria, and Apulia, which contributes to the supply of manna.

OROBANCHE AMERICANA, }
OROBANCHE UNIFLORA. }
Species of Orobanche growing in this country, possessing properties similar to those of the *Orobanche Virginiana*, and, like it, called *Cancer Root*, which see. They are all parasitic, fleshy plants, without verdure, and of a bitter, nauseous taste.

OROBANCHE VIRGINIANA. See *Cancer Root.*

ORPIMENT. See *King's Yellow.*

ORRIS. See *Florentine Orris.*

ORRUBINIC ACID. (*Rufocatechuic Acid.*) A principle contained in the oxidized alkaline solution of catechuic acid.

ORSEILLE. See *Lacmus.*

ORSELLIC ACID. The principle upon which the valuable property of those lichens which furnish litmus depend. It is composed of $C_{16}H_8O_8$.

ORYZA SATIVA. (*Rice.*) An annual plant, originally derived from the East Indies, and now cultivated all over the globe. It is highly nutritious.

OS. (*Bone.*) See *Bone.*

OS SEPIÆ. See *Cuttle-Fish Bone.*

OS USTUM. See *Bone Ash.*

OSMAZÈME GLACÉE. A concentrated beef tea imported into France from the Rio Grande.

OSMAZOME. A substance obtained from muscular fibre, which gives the characteristic odor and taste of soup, and was formerly supposed to be a definite compound.

OSMIATE. A salt formed by the combination of osmic acid with a base.

OSMIC ACID. An acid obtained from osmium.

OSMIOUS ACID. An acid containing a smaller proportion of oxygen than osmic acid.

OSMITOPSIS ASTERICOIDES. (*Cape of Good Hope.*) An herb yielding an oxygenated oil of a greenish-yellow color, and an odor like that of camphor or cajeput; composition $C_{20}H_{16}$ and $C_{20}H_{18}O_2$.

OSMIUM. A brittle gray-colored metal, found with platinum. Its oxide forms a volatile acid of an acrid, disagreeable odor.

OSMIUM AMIDE. An orange-yellow, crystalline, odorless powder, composed of OsO_2NH_2, soluble in water, and recommended in place of perosmic acid for histological research. It colors all animal tissues at first brown, and finally black.

OSMOSE. The tendency in fluids to mix or become equably diffused when in contact. It was first discovered between fluids of different densities, and as taking place through a membrane of an intervening porous structure. The more rapid flow from the thinner to the thicker fluid was then called *endosmose*, and the opposite slower current, *exosmose.* Both are, however, results of the same force. Osmose may be regarded as a form of molecular attraction, allied to that of adhesion.

OSSEINE. See *Collagen.*

OSTEINE. The organic matter of

bone, after the earthy matter has been removed. It is converted into gelatine by boiling.

OSTREA EDULIS. The oyster.

OTAHEITAN SUGAR CANE. A variety of Sorghum introduced from the islands of the South Pacific.

OTOLITHUS REGALIS. A fish from which a good quality of isinglass is made.

OTTO OF ROSES. See *Attar of Roses.*

OUNCE. A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth part of a pound avoirdupois. In troy weight the ounce is twenty pennyweights, each of twenty-four grains, or in all four hundred and eighty grains. In avoirdupois weight, the ounce contains four hundred and thirty-seven and a half grains.

OURETIC ACID. An acid obtained from urine.

OVALBUMEN. The albumen or white of an egg.

OVARY. That part of the pistil which contains the seed, and in the course of development becomes the fruit.

OVATE. Having the shape of a section of an egg and attached by the larger end.

OVI VITELLUS. The yolk of an egg.

OVUM. (*Egg.*) The egg of Phasianus gallus or Gallus Banckiva, the common dunghill fowl.

OXALATE. A salt formed by a combination of oxalic acid with a base.

Oxalate of Cerium. See *Cerii Oxalas.*

Oxalate of Iron. (*Protoxalate of Iron.*) A chalybeate prepared by adding a solution of protosulphate of iron to an excess of solution of oxalate of ammonia containing a little free oxalic acid. Its composition is $FeOC_2O_3+4HO$. Dose, two or three grains.

Oxalate of Potassa. A salt formed by the combination of oxalic acid and potassa.

Oxalate of Quinia. A salt formed by the combination of oxalic acid and quinia. It is quite insoluble in water.

Oxalate of Quinidia. A salt formed by the combination of oxalic acid and quinidia. It is very soluble and easily crystallizable by refrigeration or evaporation.

Oxalate of Thallium. A *neutral oxalate* obtained when dilute solution of oxalic acid is saturated with carbonate of thallium until carbonic acid ceases to be evolved.

OXALHYDRATE OF LEAD. See *Lead, Saccharate.*

OXALHYDRIC ACID. (*Saccharic Acid.*) An acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on sugar. Oxalic acid is generated at the same time, which, having crystallized out of the liquid, leaves the saccharic acid in solution.

OXALIC ACID. See *Acidum Oxalicum.*

OXALIDACEÆ. An order of plants to which the genus *Oxalis* belongs.

OXALIS ACETOSELLA. See *Acetosella.*

Oxalis Crassicaulis. A Peruvian species of oxalis yielding an edible root, and by expression from its leaves, a very sour and astringent juice, which is employed in the form of syrup in hemorrhages, chronic catarrh, and gonorrhœa.

Oxalis Violacea. A species of Oxalis possessing properties similar to those of the Acetosella.

OXAMIDE. A light, white powder, insoluble in cold water and alcohol, but soluble in boiling water; neutral to test-paper. It is obtained as a precipitate by adding ammonia to oxalic ether, and as a sublimate by the dry distillation of oxalate of ammonia. Its composition is $C_2H_4N_2O_2$. Oxamide is the simplest term of a series of oxamides containing alcohol radicals.

OXFORD OCHRE. An ochre of a brownish-yellow color, less deep than the Roman. See *Ochres.*

OX GALL. See *Fel Bovinum.*

OXIDATE. To convert into an oxide, as metals and other substances, by combination with oxygen. It differs from *acidify*, to make acid, or to convert into an acid, as in oxidation the oxygen that enters into combination is not sufficient to form an acid.

OXIDATION. The operation or process of converting into an oxide, as metals or other substances, by combining them with oxygen.

OXIDATOR. A contrivance for causing the external current of air to impinge on the flame of the Argand lamp; called also oxygenator.

OXIDE. A compound of oxygen and a base destitute of acid and salifying properties. This word was formerly used to denote a substance *not acid*, formed by the combination of some simple body with oxygen, it not being known that any of the oxides possessed acid properties. The same termination as indicative of combination is added to the first syllable or syllables of the names of other elements. Thus, from chlorine, sulphur, phosphorus, iodine, carbon, bromine, and nitrogen, we have respectively chloride, sulphide, phosphide, iodide, carbide, bromide, and nitride.

Oxide of Ethyl. See *Ether*.

Oxide of Gold. A preparation formed by treating the nitromuriatic solution of gold with an excess of magnesia, and washing the precipitate, first with water, and afterwards with dilute nitric acid.

Oxide of Manganese. See *Black Oxide of Manganese*.

Oxide of Silver. See *Argenti Oxidum*.

Oxide of Zinc. (*Zinci Oxidum.*) Expose twelve ounces of precipitated carbonate of zinc, in a shallow vessel, to a low red heat, until the water and carbonic acid are wholly expelled.

OXIDIZE. To convert into an oxide.

OXYACETIC ACID. See *Glycolic Acid*.

OXYCANTHIN. See *Berbina*.

OXYCHLORIC. Pertaining to or consisting of oxygen and chloric acid; said of a certain acid obtained from chlorate of potassa, and called also *Hyperchloric* and *Perchloric* acid.

OXYCHLORIDE OF CALCIUM. Chlorinated lime.

Oxychloride of Silicium. A compound (Si_2OCl_6), formed by passing chloride of silicium through an empty porcelain tube, or one filled with fragments of felspar, heated to a temperature approaching the point of fusion of this mineral, condensing the product, and repeating the process several times.

Oxychloride of Sodium. (*Bichloride of Soda.*) A chemical constituent of the solution of chlorinated soda.

OXYGEN. A gaseous element, destitute in its ordinary condition of taste, color, and smell, possessing strong chemical affinities. Its combination with bodies, when rapid, produces combustion, and, in slower form, oxidation. It serves to support life, and, though heavier than air, forms about twenty-two per cent. of the atmosphere. By composition with hydrogen it forms water. In certain conditions it is peculiarly active, and possesses both odor and taste; it is then known as ozone.

OXYGENATE. To unite or cause to combine with oxygen.

OXYHYDROGEN. Of or pertaining to a mixture or combination of oxygen and hydrogen, as *oxyhydrogen gas*.

OXYHYDROGEN BLOWPIPE. A blowpipe in which oxygen and hydrogen gases are burned together, in order to produce an intense heat.

OXYLIZARIC ACID. (*Purpurin.*) An acid obtained from madder by fermentation, composed of $C_{18}H_6O_6+HO$; purpurin.

OXYMEL. A mixture of vinegar and honey. Liquefy forty ounces of honey by heat, and mix with it five fluid ounces of acetic acid and five of distilled water. This forms a pleasant addition to gargles, expectorant medicines, drinks in febrile complaints, &c., &c.

Oxymel of Squill. (*Oxymel Scillæ.*)

Mix a pint of vinegar of squill with two pounds of clarified honey, and evaporate by a water-bath until the product, when cold, shall have the specific gravity of 1.32.

OXYMURIATE. A chloride; a term formerly applied to the chlorides, on the supposition that they were compounds of a supposed acid (called oxymuriatic acid) and a base.

OXYMURIATE OF LIME. See *Calcis Chloridum.*

OXYPHENIC ACID. (*Pyrocatechuic Acid*, *Pyrodioric Acid.*) An acid obtained by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, rhatany, fustic, &c., &c., and composed of $C_{12}H_5O_3+HO$.

OXYPHENYLEN-DISULPHONIC ACID. An acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on phenol, or of anhydrous sulphuric acid on phenylic acid.

OXYPICRIC ACID. An acid obtained by the action of boiling nitric acid on purreic acid. It crystallizes in long, yellow needles.

OXYPINITANNIC ACID. An acid associated with pinitannic acid in the leaves of Pinus sylvestris and Thuja occidentalis, and composed of $C_{14}H_8O_9$.

OXYQUINIA. A substance differing from quinia in containing two additional equivalents of oxygen. It is obtained by boiling sulphate of quinia with a solution of nitrate of potassa, and evaporating.

OXYSTRYCHNIA. A substance obtained from strychnia in the same manner that oxyquinia is obtained from quinia.

OXYSULPHURET. A combination of sulphur with a metallic oxide.

OXYTOCICS. (*Uterine Motor Stimulants.*) Remedies which promote uterine contraction.

OYSTER. See *Ostrea Edulis.*

OYSTER-SHELL. (*Testa.*) The shell of Ostrea edulis or common oyster. It is found in many parts of the world, and is abundant on our own coasts. Oyster-shells contain carbonate and phosphate of lime. Reduced to an impalpable powder, they constitute the *Testa præparata*, which possesses properties similar to the prepared chalk.

OZONE. Oxygen in an active or highly electro-negative state.

OZONIC ETHER. A name proposed for a solution of peroxide of hydrogen in ether. It is said to be a valuable remedy in diabetes. It acts by oxidizing the sugar in the circulation, and thus causing its elimination through the lungs instead of the kidneys.

OZONIDES. A name given to those oxides in which the oxygen appears to exist, as ozone. See *Ozone.*

P.

PADOUK TREE. A species of Pterocarpus which contributes to the supply of the East India kino.

PÆONIA OFFICINALIS. (*Peony.*) A well-known plant, native of Southern Europe, the root of which was formerly used as a remedy in epilepsy.

PAGLIARI'S STYPTIC. A liquid said to have the property of causing an instant coagulation of the blood. It is made by boiling for six hours, eight ounces of tincture of benzoin (containing two ounces of the balsam), a pound of alum, and ten pounds of water, in a glazed earthen vessel, stirring constantly, and supplying the loss with hot water. The liquor is then strained and kept in stopped bottles.

PAIN DE PORCEAU. See *Cyclamen Europæum.*

PAINT. A composition of coloring matter, with oil or other liquid; a pigment. A composition for heightening or beautifying the color or complexion of the face.

PALATABLE. Agreeable to the palate or taste.

PALE BARK. A name given to a variety of Peruvian barks from the color of their powder. They are called by the French, Quinquinas gris or gray barks, from the color of the epidermis.

PALE CATECHU. See *Gambir.*

PALE ROSE. See *Cabbage Rose Petals.*

PALICOUREA MARGRAVII. A plant growing abundantly in Brazil, enjoying considerable reputation as a rat poison. It is employed in the fresh state only, and the rats are said to be attracted by it as cats are by valerian. It contains myroctonic acid, which is regarded as the poisonous principle. The *Palicourea noxia* is the most employed species, but more difficult to obtain.

Palicourea Noxia. See *Palicourea Margravii.*

PALLAD-AMMONII CYANIDUM. A compound obtained when cyanhydric acid is added to a solution of palladio-protochloride of ammonium, forming white, powdery crystals, which are soluble in hot water.

PALLADIO-BICHLORIDE OF POTASSIUM. A compound composed of $PdCl_2KCl$, prepared by passing chlorine through a concentrated solution of palladio-protochloride of potassium, forming a fine scarlet-colored precipitate.

PALLADIUM. A metal discovered, in 1803, by Wollaston, and found in very small grains, of a steel-gray color and fibrous structure, in auriferous and platiniferous sand. It is infusible by an ordinary heat, and, when native, is alloyed with a little platinum and iridium.

PALLIATIVE. A medicine which mitigates, alleviates or abates the violence of pain or disease.

PALM TREE. See *Oil, Palm.*

Palm Soap. A soap prepared from soda and palm oil, to which tallow is added to increase its firmness.

Palm Sugar. Jaggary.

PALMA CHRISTI. The castor oil plant.

PALMÆ. The family of plants to which belong a large variety of palms.

PALMATE. A salt formed by the combination of palmic acid with a base.

Palmate. Spreading from the apex of a petiole, as the divisions of a leaf or leaflets, so as to resemble the hand with outspread fingers.

PALMIC ACID. (*Ricinelaidic Acid.*) An acid obtained by the saponification of *Palmin*, or as it was afterwards named, *Ricinelaidin.*

PALMIN. (*Ricinelaidin.*) A fatty substance obtained by the action of nitrous acid on castor oil.

PALMITIC ACID. An acid obtained by the saponification of palmitin, composed of $C_{32}H_{32}O_4$.

PALMITIN. A peculiar constituent of palm oil, differing in properties from either margarin or stearin. It is formed by the union of palmitic acid and glycerin.

PALOMAO. See *Flotovia Diacanthoides.*

PALPABLE. Perceptible by the touch.

PANACEA. A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine; a cure-all; a catholicon.

Panacea Lapsorum. A name given to arnica flowers, because of its supposed virtues in that disordered condition which succeeds concussion of the brain from falls, blows, &c.

PANACON. A white substance, insoluble in water, obtained by the action of strong acids on panaquilon.

PANADA. See *Dietary*, in second part of this work.

PANAQUILON. A peculiar amorphous yellow powder, soluble in water and alcohol, and of a sweet-bitterish taste, obtained from ginseng.

PANAX. See *Ginseng.*

Panax Colensi. A neat tree of the order Araliaceæ, abounding in New Zealand, which yields a gum closely allied to gum arabic.

Panax Quinquefolium. The genuine Manchoorin *Ginseng* plant. See *Ginseng.*

Panax Schinseng. A name given by some to the Ginseng plant of Chinese Tartary.

PANCREATIC EMULSION. An emulsion made with the pancreatic juice of the pig, and lard or cod-liver oil. It is highly valued in the treatment of consumptive patients, who are very apt to have a dislike for fat, which they digest with difficulty in most forms.

PANCREATINE. A name conferred upon the pancreatic juice of the pig, which, it is said, unites all the properties of the digestive fluids.

PANDURIFORM. Obovate, with a concavity on each side; as a panduriform leaf.

PANICLE. A form of inflorescence in which the cluster is much and irregularly branched in a branched raceme, as in oats and some of the grasses.

PANICULATED. Furnished with, arranged in, or like panicles.

PANICUM. A genus of grasses, including many species.

PANIS. Wheat bread.

PANNA. A European name for the root of *Aspidium athamanticum*, a species of Male fern or Aspidium, growing in South Africa.

PANSY. (*Viola Tricolor.*) A species of violet, formerly highly esteemed as a remedy in crusta lactea.

PAPAVER. (*Poppy, Poppy Capsules.*) The ripe capsules of Papaver somniferum. They are analogous in medical properties to opium, though exceedingly feeble.

PAPAVER ORIENTALE. A species of poppy, thought by some authors to be the real source of opium.

PAPAVER RHŒAS. The *red* or *corn* poppy; a species of poppy distinguished by its hairy stem. It grows wild in Europe in great abundance. It contains the properties of opium, but in too small a degree to repay the trouble of its preparation. It has a brilliant flower, and has been naturalized in this country.

PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM. The white poppy; the species of poppy recognized as the source of opium. It is a native of Asia, but at present cultivated in India, Persia, Egypt, and Asiatic Turkey.

PAPAVERACEÆ. A family of plants which include the genera Papaver, Eschscholtzia, Dendromecon, Sanguinaria, &c.

PAPAVERIC ACID. This and *rhœadic* acid constitutes the scarlet coloring principles of the flowers of Papaver rhœas.

PAPAVERIN, } PAPAVERINA. } An alkaloid, crystallizable in needles insoluble in water, obtained from opium. It is capable of forming salts with acids.

PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ. Poppy capsules.

PAPERS. Chartæ.

PAPIER ÉPISPASTIQUE SUPÉRIEUR D'ABESPEYRES. A paper coated with the following mixture: Croton oil, one part; Japan wax, two parts.

PAPILLA. A small, elongated projection; a nipple-shaped projection.

PAPPOOSE ROOT. See *Caulophyllum Thalictroides.*

PAPPUS. The hairy, feathery, or membranous calyx of the individual florets in certain compound flowers of the order *Compositæ*, as the dandelion, &c.

PAPYRINE. See *Parchment Paper.*

PARA-ALBUMEN. A modified form of albumen, scarcely turbid on boiling, found in the liquid of dropsical ovaries.

PARACELSUS. A Swiss physician of celebrity, who lived at the close of the fifteenth century.

PARACINIA. An alkaloid discovered in Para bark, bearing the same relation to aricina that chinoidina bears to quinia.

PARACYANOGEN. A brownish-black insoluble substance, which remains after the decomposition of the cyanide of mercury by heat. It is apparently isomeric with cyanogen.

PARADISE GRAINS. See *Amomum Grana Paradisi.*

PARÆLLAGIC ACID. (*Rufigallic Acid.*) An acid obtained by treating gallic acid with SO_3 and throwing into water. It is composed of $C_{14}H_4O_8+2Aq$.

PARAFFIN. A white, translucent, crystalline substance, tasteless and inodorous; obtained from the distillation of mineral and vegetable tar. It resembles spermaceti, fuses at 110° Fahrenheit, and is much used for making candles, and in a liquid form for lubricating machinery. It derives its name from its remarkable resistance to chemical action. It is a solid carbohydrogen, and most abundantly obtained by distilling cannel coal, when it comes over with certain isomeric oils, several of the least volatile of which, appearing towards the close of the distillation, form a mixture called Paraffin Oil.

PARAFFIN OIL. See *Paraffin*.

PARAGLIN, } See *Sarsaparillin.*
PARILLINIC ACID. }

PARAGUAY TEA. See *Ilex Mate*.

PARAKOMENIC ACID. An acid obtained by the dry distillation of komenic acid, and composed of $C_{12}H_4O_{10}$.

PARALLIC ACID. The same as smilacin; composed of $C_{18}H_{34}O_{14}$.

PARAMALEIC ACID. Fumaric acid.

PARAMENISPERMIN. A principle discovered in the shell of Cocculus Indicus. It is identical with menispermin in composition, but distinguishable by its want of alkalinity, its volatility, its solubility, and crystalline form.

PARAMORPHIA. (*Thebaina.*) A name given to a principle discovered in the precipitate thrown down from an infusion of opium treated with milk of lime. It is analogous in composition with morphia, though differing in properties.

PARANAPHTHALINE. A substance closely resembling naphthaline, found in coal tar; called also *Anthracene*. It is a carbohydrogen.

PARAPECTIC ACID. A pectic acid composed of $C_{24}H_{15}O_{21}+2HO$.

PARASORBIC ACID. An acid discovered in Sorbin, a peculiar kind of sugar obtained from the *Sorbus aucuparia* or mountain ash.

PARATARTARIC ACID. (*Uvic Acid*, *Racemic Acid.*) An acid isomeric with tartaric acid. It exists naturally in small proportion in the juice of grapes growing in particular localities.

PARATARTRATE OF POTASSA. See *Biracemate of Potassa.*

PARCHMENT PAPER. When unsized paper is plunged into a cold mixture of two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid and one part of water, and after a few seconds removed and well washed in an abundance of pure water, it will be found that while its chemical composition remains the same, its physical properties are entirely altered. It is converted into a tough membranous body resembling parchment, hence its name, while its strength is enormously increased, so that a strip which originally would not support more than three or four pounds weight when dry, and scarcely an ounce when wet, will now carry over thirty pounds either wet or dry. Parchment paper is now largely manufactured, and it is of great use for replacing parchment, as well as for covering jam-pots, &c. To the chemist it is invaluable as forming the most efficient *septum* for the process of *dialysis.*

See remarks in Toxicological Table in the second part of this work.

PAREGORIC ELIXIR. See *Camphorated Tincture of Opium.*

PAREIRA. (*Pareira Brava.*) The root of *Cissampelos pareira*, which see. The Pareira brava with which our markets have been supplied for years past, seems to have consisted chiefly of the stems instead of the root.

PARENCHYMA. The soft, cellular tissue of plants, like the green pulp of leaves; also the pith.

PARIDIN. An organic principle composed of $C_{14}H_{12}O_7$, obtained from the herb Parisquadrifolia.

PARIETARIA OFFICINALIS. (*Wall Pellitory.*) A perennial European herb, growing on old walls and heaps of rubbish. It is given in Europe in complaints of the urinary passages, dropsy, and febrile affections.

PARIS WHITE. A variety of whiting.

PARMELIA SCRUPOSA. A plant belonging to the family of lichens; called also *Patellaria scruposa.*

PARSLEY ROOT. See *Petroselinum.*

PARSNEP, ROUGH. See *Opoponax.*

PARTHENIUM INTEGRIFOLIUM. (*Prairie Dock.*) A perennial herbaceous herb, growing in the prairies of the Southwestern States, the flowering tops of which are said to be powerfully antiperiodic.

PARTRIDGE-BERRY. See *Checkerberry.*

PASSION-FLOWER. A flower and

plant of the genus *Passiflora*. The roots and leaves are generally more or less noxious, and are used in medicine.

PASSIVITY. The condition of a substance in which it has no disposition to enter into chemical combinations. Hence a substance or element may exist in the two states of activity and passivity.

PASTA GUMMOSA. A paste prepared by dissolving two pounds of gum arabic in four pounds of water, and introducing it into a bright brass kettle; two pounds of finely powdered sugar and the whites of twelve eggs are then added, the kettle is placed on a moderate fire, and the mixture vigorously stirred, *without intermission*, for from forty-five to fifty minutes, or until the mass becomes of the proper consistence. Before pouring the mass out it may be flavored with one drachm elæosaccharum neroli.

PASTEL. See *Isatis Tinctoria*.

PASTIL,
PASTILLE. A small cone made of gum benzoin, cinnamon, and other aromatics, to be burned for cleansing and scenting the air of a room; as fumigating pastilles.

PASTINACA OPOPONAX. See *Opoponax*.

PATCHOULY. A plant of the genus *Pogostemon* (*Pogostemon Patchouly*), from the essential oil of which a highly valued perfume is made.

PATELLARIA SCRUPOSA. See *Parmelia Scruposa*.

PATENT YELLOW. See *Mineral Yellow*.

PATNA OPIUM. See *Opium, Patna*.

PAULLINIA SORBILIS,
PAULLINIA CUPANA. See *Guarana*.

PAVIIN. A principle similar to æsculin, and identical with fraxin, obtained from various species of Æsculus, and barks of the genus *Pavia*.

PAVILION SPRING, SARATOGA. The gaseous contents of a wine gallon of this water are:

359.05	cubic inches of	carbonic acid.
5.03	" "	atmospheric air.

The solid contents are:

187.68	grains of	common salt.
4.92	"	carbonate of soda.
52.84	"	" lime.
56.92	"	" magnesia.
8.51	"	" iron.
1.48	"	sulphate of soda.
2.59	"	iodide of sodium.
0.42	"	alumina.
1.16	"	silica.
0.19	"	phosphate of lime,

and a trace of bromide of potassium.

PEACH BRANDY. A liquor distilled from the fruit of the peach tree, or Amygdalus Persica.

Peach Leaves. The leaves of the common peach, or Amygdalus Persica. It is supposed to be a native of Persia. The leaves are said to be laxative and anthelmintic. They have, to a moderate extent, the peculiar powers of hydrocyanic acid.

Peach Wood. See *Nicaragua Wood*.

PEANUTS. See *Arachis Hypogæa*.

PEARL ASH. A somewhat impure carbonate of potassa, obtained by calcining potash upon a reverberatory hearth.

Pearl Barley. See *Hordeum Perlatum*.

Pearl Powder. A powder made from subnitrate of bismuth, used as a cosmetic; called also Pearl White.

Pearl Sago. The prepared fecula of the pith of *Sagus Rumphii*, and of other species of Sagus; trees inhabiting the islands and coasts of the Indian Ocean.

Pearl Tapioca. A factitious tapioca, consisting of very small, smooth, spherical grains, supposed to be prepared from potato starch.

Pearl White. (*Pearl Powder.*) A cosmetic identical with the subnitrate of bismuth, made by adding a solution of the ternitrate of teroxide of bismuth to distilled water.

PEARLS OF ETHER. See *Capsules of Ether*.

PEARSON'S ARSENICAL SOLUTION. An aqueous solution of arseniate of soda, containing one grain of the salt in a fluid ounce. It is used in Europe in the form of a bath.

PEAT CHARCOAL. A cheap disinfectant formed by charring peat.

PECAN-NUT. See *Castanea Olivæformis.*

PECTASE. A peculiar ferment existing in galls, capable of forming pectin in plants, and of converting tannic into gallic acid by the aid of temperature and water.

PECTIC ACID. A colorless jelly, slightly acidulous, with the property of reddening litmus paper. It is capable of forming salts with the alkalies which will gelatinize. It is thought to exist in many plants already formed. Pectic acid can be converted from pectin by the agency of a fixed alkali and by vegetable alkali.

PECTIN. (*Vegetable Jelly.*) A peculiar gelatinizing principle existing more or less in all plants, and is abundant in certain fruits and roots, from which jellies are prepared. It is abundant in the root of the carrot.

PECTORAL. A medicine adapted to cure or relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.

Pectoral Gum. See *Gum, Pectoral.*

PECTOSE. A peculiar insoluble substance contained in unripe fruits. From the reaction of acids on this principle pectin results.

PECTOSIC ACID. A pectic acid composed of $C_{32}H_{20}O_{28}+8HO$.

PEDALIACEÆ. A family of plants to which belongs the genus Sesamum.

PEDATE. Palmate with the lateral lobes cleft into two or more segments, as a pedate leaf.

PEDICEL. The ultimate division of a common peduncle, the stalk that supports one flower only when there are several on a peduncle.

PEDUNCLE. The stem or stalk that supports the flower and fruit of a plant.

PEGU CATECHU. An excellent variety of Catechu derived from the Burmese dominions, named from that section of the country whence it is exported.

PELA. See *China Wax.*

PELARGONATE OF ETHYLIC ETHER. See *Ether, Œnanthic.*

PELARGONIC ACID. An acid, most conveniently formed by the action of nitric acid on oil of rue.

Pelargonic Ether. See *Ether, Œnanthic.*

PELARGONIUM ODORATISSIMUM. (*Rose Geranium.*) A well-known plant, native of the Cape of Good Hope, but cultivated in many parts of the world. The leaves contain a volatile oil which is used to adulterate oil of roses. It is much used in perfumery.

Pelargonium Roseum, } A va-
Pelargonium Capitatum. } riety of rose geranium; it yields an oil closely analogous in odor to that of the rose.

PELARGONYL HYDRIDE. A distinct carbohydrogen obtained from rectified American petroleum.

PELICAN. A chemical vessel, or alembic, with a tubulated head, from which two opposite and crooked beaks pass out and enter again at the belly of the cucurbit. It is designed for continued distillation and cohobation; the volatile parts of the substance distilling, rising into the capital and returning through the beaks into the cucurbit.

PELLÆ ANDROMEDÆFOLIA. A tender fern, indigenous throughout Chili, and particularly abundant in Coquimbo and San Fernando. It appears to be employed in Chilian pharmacy, but there is nothing stated as to its specific virtues.

PELLETS. Granules.

PELLICLE. A thin saline crust formed on the surface of a solution of salt, evaporated to a certain degree, and consisting of minute crystals.

PELLITORY. See *Anacyclus Pyrethrum.*

Pellitory, Wall. See *Parietaria Officinalis.*

PELOSINA. Cissampelina.

PELTATE, } Having the stem or
PELTATED. } support attached near the centre below, as a *peltate* leaf.

PEMMICAN. An alimentary substance, containing much nutriment in a small bulk, made by mixing equal weights of buffalo meat and buffalo tallow.

PENÆA MUCRONATA, PENÆA SARCOCOLLA. } Small shrubs growing at the Cape of Good Hope, Ethiopia, and Arabia, from which a peculiar vegetable product, called Sarcocolla, exudes spontaneously.

PENNÉ'S ANTISEPTIC LIQUID. A preparation produced by adding two parts of hydrobromic acid to eight parts of pure carbolic acid, contained in a porcelain capsule placed on a sand or steam bath. When the combination is effected, fill in small glass-stoppered bottles.

PENNSYLVANIA SUMACH. See *Rhus Glabrum.*

PENNYROYAL. See *Hedeoma.*

PENNYWORT. See *Cotyledon Umbilicus.*

PENNYWORT, THICK-LEAVED. See *Bevilacqua.*

PENTAMYRON. An ancient ointment, composed of five ingredients, supposed to have been storax, mastic, wax, opobalsam, and nard ointment.

PENTANDRIA. A class of plants having five separate stamens.

PEONY. See *Pæonia Officinalis.*

PEPASTIC. A medicine used to promote proper suppuration and granulation in wounds not healed by the first intention.

PEPO. (*Pumpkin Seeds.*) The seed of Cucurbita pepo or common pumpkin. They are used in the treatment of tapeworm.

PEPPER, BLACK. See *Black Pepper.*

PEPPER, CAYENNE. See *Capsicum.*

PEPPER, LONG. See *Long Pepper.*

PEPPER, MALEGUETTA. See *Amomum Grana Paradisi.*

PEPPER, WHITE. The ripe berry of Piper nigrum, deprived of its skin by maceration in water and subsequent friction, and afterwards dried in the sun. It has less of the peculiar virtues of the spice than the black pepper.

PEPPERMINT. See *Mentha Piperita.*

PEPPERMINT WATER. See *Aqua Mentha Piperita.*

PEPSIN, PEPSINE, } The distinct organic principle of the gastric juice.

PER. A prefix used in chemical composition to denote excess, or that the substance first mentioned in the name of the compound enters in a greater proportion than the other.

PERCARBURETTED. Having a maximum of carbon; combined with the greatest possible proportion of carbon.

PERCHLORATE. A compound of perchloric acid and a base.

PERCHLORATE OF POTASSA. A salt thought to be applicable to all diseases in which quinia and nitre are used in reference to their sedative or diuretic properties.

PERCHLORIC ACID. An acid containing one equivalent of chlorine to seven of oxygen.

PERCHLORIDE OF CARBON. An erroneous name applied to chloroform from the impression prevalent, when first obtained, that it consisted exclusively of chlorine and carbon.

PERCHLORIDE OF IRON. See *Chloride of Iron.*

PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY. See *Bichloride of Mercury.*

PERCHLORIDE OF THALLIUM. A compound isomorphous with the alkaline perchlorides, which it equals in stability. It has a specific gravity of 4.844, is soluble in ten parts water, at 15° C., and in three-fifths of its weight at 100° C. It is slightly soluble in alcohol, and may be heated to near the boiling-point of mercury without decomposition.

PERCHROMIC ACID. An acid consisting of two equivalents of chrome and seven of oxygen.

PERCOLATION. The act or process of percolating, or filtering, or of passing through small interstices, as liquor through any substance.

PERDIFOIL. Not evergreen.

PEREIRINA. An organic principle obtained from a Brazilian bark, known in Brazil by the names of Pignaciba, Paopente, and Paopereira. It is prepared like the cinchona alkaloids, and lastly dissolved by ether.

PERENNIAL. A plant which lives or continues more than two years, whether it retains its leaves or not.

PERFOLIATE. Surrounding the stem at the base; as a perfoliate leaf.

PERFUME. The scent, odor, or odoriferous particles emitted from sweet-smelling substances; fragrance; aroma.

PERIANDRA DULCIS. A plant growing in Brazil, the root of which is employed as a substitute for licorice root, with which it has in common the same constituents, including glycyrrhizin. It yields about thirteen per cent. dry extract, equal to the best commercial licorice.

PERIANTH. That calyx which envelops only a single flower, and is immediately contiguous to it; the leaves of the flower generally, especially when the calyx and corolla are not readily distinguished.

PERICARP. The ripened ovary; the walls of the fruit.

PERIPETALOUS. Surrounding or situated about the corolla.

PERIPLOCA INDICA. See *Hemidesmi Radix.*

Periploca Secamore. A plant growing in Egypt, which was erroneously ascribed as the source of Smyrna scammony.

PERISPERM. The albumen of a seed.

PERISTOME. The fringe of teeth around the orifice of the capsule of mosses.

PERMANENT WHITE. See *Blancfix.*

PERMANGANATE OF POTASSA. See *Potassa, Permanganate.*

PERNAMBUCO WOOD. See *Brazil Wood.*

PERNITRATE OF IRON SOLUTION. See *Ferri Nitratis Liquor.*

PEROXIDE. That oxide of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen.

Peroxide of Hydrogen. See *Hydrogen Peroxide.*

Peroxide of Manganese. See *Black Oxide of Manganese.*

PERRY. The fermented juice of pears; a vinous liquor prepared from pears in the same manner as cider is prepared from apples. It contains 7.26 per cent. of alcohol.

PERSEA GRATISSIMA. A plant belonging to the family Lauraceæ, the fruit of which contains tannic acid and a bitter principle.

PERSECOT. A kind of cordial made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, and the like, with refined spirits.

PERSIAN GALBANUM. An impure quality of galbanum differing from common galbanum in odor, color, and in the absence of tears. It is so soft as to melt with a slight elevation of temperature.

Persian Opium. An opium found in European markets in considerable quantities. It occurs in cakes of about twelve ounces; the better qualities wrapped in sycamore leaves; the inferior qualities with fragments of various leaves. It contains from five to ten per cent. of morphia.

PERSICA VULGARIS. A botanical title for the common peach tree.

PERSICARIA MITIS. (*Polygonum Persicaria.*) A species of Polygonum, of a feebly astringent saline taste, at one time considered antiseptic.

Persicaria Urens. (*Polygonum Hydropiper, Water-Pepper.*) A species of polygonum, the leaves of which have a burning and biting taste, inflame the skin when rubbed upon it, and are esteemed diuretic.

PERSIMMON. See *Diospyros.*

PERSIS. A kind of coloring matter obtained from lichens.

PERSULPHATE OF IRON, MONSEL'S. A salt of iron consisting of two equivalents of the sesquioxide of iron and five of sulphuric acid. Having one-half an equivalent less than is necessary for saturation, it is properly a sub-salt.

Persulphate of Iron Solution. See *Liquor Ferri Subsulphatis.*

PERSULPHIDE OF HYDROGEN. A compound having the formula H_2S_3.

PERUVIAN BARK. See *Cinchona.*

Peruvian Calisaya. The bark of

Cinchona scrobiculata, imported from Lima. It is inferior to Calisaya.

Peruvian Gum. A name given to a powder which has recently come into use in Germany for thickening and fixing colors upon cotton goods and wall papers. It is said to be a powdered root derived from an unknown plant in Peru. It consists mostly of bassorin.

Peruvian Ipecacuanha. See *Black Ipecacuanha.*

PERUVIN. A light oily fluid resulting from the decomposition of the cinnamein of balsam of Peru by caustic potassa.

PESSARIES. Instruments made of waxed linen, wood, caoutchouc, or the like, and introduced into the vagina, to support the mouth and neck of the uterus. See *Medicated Pessaries.*

PÈSE ESPRIT. A name given to Baumé's hydrometer for liquids lighter than water.

PESTLE. An instrument belonging to the mortar, for pounding, breaking, bruising, or pulverizing substances in it.

PETAL. One of the leaves of the corolla, or the colored leaves of a flower.

PETALITE. A mineral containing lithia.

PETALOSTIGMA QUADRILOCULARE. An Australian plant, the bark of which contains a camphoraceous oil, a glucoside, tannic acid, citric acid, oxalic acid, wax, resin, starch, sugar, and gum.

PETER'S PILLS. Pills composed of aloes, jalap, scammony, gamboge, and calomel.

PETININ. An organic base contained in Dippel's animal oil.

PETIOLE. A leaf-stalk; the footstalk of a leaf connecting the blade with the stem.

PETROLEUM. (*Rock Oil.*) Petroleum is a term applied to all the native liquid substances belonging to the class of bitumens. They exist in nature either isolated or combined with carbon, in various proportions, forming the different kinds of bituminous coal.

PETROLINE. A substance obtained by distilling petroleum.

PETROSELINUM. (*Parsley Root.*) The root of Petroselinum sativum or Apium petroselinum, the parsley herb, a native of Sardinia, and cultivated everywhere in gardens. The root is said to be aperient and diuretic.

Petroselinum Sativum. See *Petroselinum.*

PEUCEDANIN. A principle obtained from the root of Peucedanum officinale. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and is probably inert. It is said to be identical with imperatorin, obtained from masterwort.

PEUCEDANUM MONTANUM. See *Marsh Parsley.*

Peucedanum Officinale. See *Peucedanin.*

PEZIZA. A genus of fungi embracing a great number of species, some of which are remarkable for their regular cup-like form and deep colors.

PHÆORETIN. (*Brown Resin.*) A coloring principle holding an intermediate place between resin and extractive matter.

PHAGEDENIC. A medicine or application that causes the absorption or the death and sloughing of fungous flesh.

PHALARIS CANARIENSIS. See *Canary Seed.*

PHARAOH'S SERPENTS. A toy prepared from sulphocyanide of mercury, or by intimately mixing two parts of bichromate of potassium, one part of nitrate of potassium, and three parts of grape sugar, pressing the mixture into cones, in suitable paper moulds. The cones must be kept from light, and preserved in a dry place, or covered with sandarach varnish.

PHARMACEUTIC, PHARMACEUTICAL. } Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or to the science of preparing medicines.

PHARMACEUTICS. The science of preparing medicines.

PHARMACEUTIST, PHARMACIST. } One skilled in pharmacy; a scientific druggist or apothecary. See *Apothecary.*

PHARMACODYNAMICS. A branch

of pharmacology, which considers the effects and uses of medicines.

PHARMACOGNOSY. A division of pharmacy, which treats of simple, unprepared medicines.

PHARMACOLITE. A native hydrous arseniate of lime.

PHARMACOLOGIST. One who is well skilled in or writes upon drugs, or the composition and preparation of medicines.

PHARMACOLOGY. The science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines, or a treatise on the art.

PHARMACON. A medicine or a drug.

PHARMACOPŒIA. A standard book or treatise describing the preparations of the several kinds of medicines which are regarded as officinal, as well as those which have become obsolete; a dispensatory.

PHARMACOPOLIST. One who sells medicines; a druggist.

PHARMACY. The art or science of preparing, preserving, and compounding substances for the purposes of medicine; the profession of a pharmacist. See *Apothecary.*

PHARMIUM TENŒ. (*Manunu, New Zealand Flax.*) A new fibre belonging to the Liliaceæ.

PHASEOMANNITE. A saccharine substance obtained from kidney beans before they are ripe.

PHASIANUS GALLUS. The common dunghill fowl.

PHELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM. See *Œnanthe Phellandrium.*

PHENATE. A salt formed by the solution of phenol in an alkali.

PHENE. See *Benzine.*

PHENIC ACID. A name by which carbolic acid was formerly known. It is closely related chemically to the alcohols, consequently its proper designation would be *phenylic alcohol.*

PHENIC ACID VINEGAR. A compound recommended as an "anti-pestilential disinfectant," formed by dissolving in 900 parts of acetic acid, 5 parts of camphor, and adding 100 parts of phenic acid.

PHENICINE. A purple powder precipitated when a sulphuric solution of indigo is diluted with water.

PHENOL. See *Acid, Carbolic.*

PHENYL. A peculiar compound radical, composed of twelve equivalents of carbon and five of hydrogen. Its hydrated oxide constitutes carbolic acid.

PHENYL, BROWN. A coloring substance obtained from carbolic acid.

PHENYL, HYDRATED OXIDE. See *Phenyl.*

PHENYL, HYDRURET. See *Benzine.*

PHENYLIC ACID. See *Acid, Carbolic.*

PHENYLIC ALCOHOL. See *Phenic Acid.*

PHIAL. A glass bottle.

PHILADELPHIA FLEABANE. See *Erigeron Philadelphicum.*

PHILICOME. ℞. White wax, five ounces; almond oil, two pounds; oil bergamot, one ounce; oil lemon, half an ounce; oil lavender, two drachms; oil cloves, one drachm. Melt the wax and oil, stir as the mixture cools, and add the perfume.

PHILLYRIN. A neutral organic principle, composed of $C_{54}H_{34}O_{22}+3Aq$, obtained from a species of privet.

PHLOBAPHEN. An amorphous kind of tannic acid precipitated by acetate of lead, described as the principal constituent of the oak bark. Its formula is $C_{28}H_{24}O_{14}$, and when boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, it splits into glucose and oak-red.

PHLOGISTIC. Partaking of phlogiston; inflaming.

PHLOGISTON. The supposed principle of inflammability, or the matter of fire in composition with other bodies; an hypothetical element, supposed by Stahl to be pure fire fixed in combustible bodies, in order to distinguish it from fire in action or in a state of liberty.

PHLORETIN. A peculiar substance resulting from the treating of phloridzin with dilute muriatic or sulphuric acid.

PHLORIDZIC ACID. An acid contained in the bark of many fruit trees, particularly the apple. It is composed of $C_{24}H_{16}O_{14}+12Aq$.

PHLORIDZIN. A bitter principle discovered in the bark of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum trees. It is most abundant in the bark of the root, and derived its name by this circumstance. It crystallizes in silky needles, is soluble in a thousand parts of water, and very soluble in alcohol. It is said to have proven successful where quinia had failed.

PHLOROGLUCINE. A substance resulting from the action of melted potassa on the tannin of rhatany.

PHOCENINE. A fatty substance contained in the oil of the porpoise.

PHŒNIX FARINIFERA. A tree growing on the coasts of the Indian Ocean, belonging to the family of palms, containing a farinaceous pith, which contributes to the supply of the sago of commerce.

PHORADENDRON FLAVESCENS. (*Viscum Flavescens.*) A parasitic shrub growing on the elm tree, the berries of which are poisonous. Instances are recorded, however, of their being eaten without any ill effects.

PHORMIA. See *Pseudomorphia.*

PHORMIUM TENAX. A plant belonging to the order *Liliaceæ*, at the base of the leaves of which a peculiar gummy product is formed, which can be used as a substitute for gum arabic. The plant furnishes the New Zealand flax, and the gum is readily obtained as a by-product.

PHOSGENE. Generating light. Said of a certain gas generated by the action of sunlight or bright daylight on chlorine and carbonic acid, and composed of one equivalent of carbon, one of oxygen, and one of chlorine. It is therefore an oxychloride of carbon.

PHOSPHATE. A salt formed by a combination of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base.

PHOSPHATE OF IRON. See *Ferri Phosphas.*

PHOSPHATE OF LIME, PRECIPITATED. See *Calcis Phosphas Precipitata.*

PHOSPHATE OF MANGANESE. A salt prepared by double decomposition between sulphate of manganese and phosphate of soda.

PHOSPHATE OF POTASSA. (*Potassæ Phosphas.*) The neutral tribasic phosphate, having the formula $2KO,HO,PO_5$, and is therefore a composition precisely analogous to that of the medicinal phosphates of soda and ammonia. It is derived from the variety of phosphoric acid containing three equivalents of water, by the substitution of two equivalents of potassa for two of water, and although it has a slightly alkaline reaction, it is called *neutral* in order to distinguish it from the *decidedly* alkaline tribasic phosphate $3KO,PO_5$. It may be formed by saturating, by means of carbonate of potash, glacial phosphoric acid changed by solution in water and ebullition into common phosphoric acid.

PHOSPHATE OF QUINIA. A salt formed by saturating a solution of phosphoric acid with quinia, and evaporating the solution.

PHOSPHATE OF SODA. (*Sodii Phosphas, Phosphate of Sodium.*) A salt which may be prepared as follows: To powdered calcined bone diffused in water, add sufficient dilute sulphuric acid to decompose all the carbonate of lime which it contains. When the effervescence ceases, then treat the matter with nitric acid, which dissolves the phosphate of lime and leaves the sulphate, then treat the nitric solution of the phosphate with sulphate of soda equal in quantity to the bone employed; after the reaction is completed, recover the nitric acid by distillation. In consequence of a double decomposition, sulphate of lime and phosphate of soda are formed, the latter of which is separated by water and crystallized in the usual manner.

PHOSPHATE OF THALLIUM. A salt produced by adding to a neutral solution of a salt of thallium, phosphate of soda and a few drops of ammonia; it crystallizes on standing for some time if the solutions have been sufficiently concentrated, in the form of a magma of silky needles.

PHOSPHATE OF WATER. See *Glacial Phosphoric Acid.*

PHOSPHATE OF ZINC. (*Zinci Phosphas.*) A salt said to have special advantages over other salts of the same metal in the treatment of nervous diseases, upon the theory that it supplies the waste of the phosphorus of the brain which is likely to occur in those complaints. It is prepared by the mutual reaction of sulphate of zinc and an alkaline phosphate.

PHOSPHIDE OF CALCIUM. See *Calcium*.

Phosphide of Zinc. A gray crystalline substance perfectly definite, unalterable in moist atmosphere, but readily decomposed by the juices of the stomach.

PHOSPHITE. A salt formed by the combination of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base.

PHOSPHOGLYCERIC ACID. An acid obtained by the action of baryta water on lecithin, a constituent of the bile of the ox.

PHOSPHORATED OIL. See *Oleum Phosphoratum*.

PHOSPHORESCENT TARTARIC ACID. A name applied to an article of tartaric acid which, when its hard and large crystals are rubbed together, becomes luminous.

PHOSPHORIC ACID. See *Acid, Glacial Phosphoric*.

PHOSPHOROUS ACID. An acid formed by the combination of phosphorus with oxygen in the proportion of two equivalents of phosphorus to three of oxygen.

PHOSPHORUS. An elementary substance of a yellowish color, and semitransparent, resembling fine wax. It burns in common air with great rapidity, and in oxygen gas with the greatest vehemence. Even at a common temperature it combines with oxygen, undergoing a slow combustion and emitting a luminous vapor. It is a powerful general stimulant in small, and an irritant poison in large, doses.

Phosphorus, Amorphous. (*Red or Amorphous Phosphorus.*) An allotropic form of phosphorus formed when ordinary phosphorus is kept long at a temperature between 419° and 482° Fahrenheit, in atmospheres which have no action on it, or in closed glass tubes. It is said not to be poisonous. It is not so easily affected by the air as the common phosphorus.

Phosphorus, Red. See *Phosphorus, Amorphous*.

Phosphorus, White. A name applied to the whitish layer with which phosphorus is covered when kept in ordinary water. It is said to result from a kind of erosion of the surface, owing to partial oxidation by the free oxygen held in solution by the water.

PHOSPHURET. A combination of phosphorus with another substance, as phosphuret of iron or copper.

Phosphuret of Zinc. A salt suggested as a substitute for phosphorus itself; having similar effects, and being more convenient of administration. It is prepared by bringing the vapor of phosphorus into contact with zinc, treated to ebullition in a current of hydrogen.

PHOSPHURETTED. Combined with phosphorus.

Phosphuretted Hydrogen. A simplified process for its preparation in admixture with phosphate of lime, with reference to the elimination of phosphuretted hydrogen. See *Calcium Phosphide*.

PHOTAGENE. An empyreumatic oil obtained from the tar of turf, bituminous coal, &c.; colorless, thin, and of great illuminating power.

PHOTOCHEMICAL. Pertaining to the chemical action of light.

PHOTOSANTONIC ACID. An uncrystallizable substance, much more soluble in alcohol and ether than santonin, resulting from the influence of light on santonin.

PHTALIC ACID. An acid formed by the oxidation of the bichloride of naphthalin, in the preparation of benzoic acid from napththalin.

PHTALMID. A substance resulting from the distillation of phtalate of ammonia, in the preparation of benzoic acid from naphthalin.

PHYCITE. A saccharine substance obtained from Protococcus vulgaris.

PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA. See *Myrobalani*.

PHYLLOCYANIC ACID. A name proposed for the substance known as Phyllocyanin, in consequence of its possession of acid properties in the forming of salts with bases.

PHYLLOCYANIN. A peculiar substance, insoluble in water, obtained by boiling baryta for a long time with chlorophyl. It forms salts with the bases, and is therefore considered an acid.

PHYLLOXANTHIN. A neuter principle, insoluble in water, resembling bichromate of potassa, and possessing dyeing powers analogous to those of chromic acid. It is obtained by boiling baryta for a long time with chlorophyll.

PHYSALIN. The bitter principle of Physalis alkekengi, or common winter cherry. It is obtained by agitating an infusion of the plant with chloroform, which extracts the bitter principle, and yields it by evaporation.

PHYSALIS ALKEKENGI. (*Alkekengi, Common Winter Cherry.*) A perennial herbaceous plant, growing wild in the south of Europe, and cultivated in our gardens.

Physalis Viscosa. A species of Physalis growing in this country, the berries of which are said to be remarkably diuretic.

PHYSETER MACROCEPHALUS. The spermaceti whale, from which the peculiar concrete substance called spermaceti is obtained.

PHYSETIC ACID. (*Hypogæic Acid.*) An acid composed of $C_{32}H_{30}O_4$, contained in the oil of Arachis hypogæa.

PHYSIC. A cathartic.

Physic Nuts. See *Barbadoes Nuts.*

PHYSICIAN. A person skilled in the art of healing; one whose profession is to prescribe remedies for diseases.

PHYSIOLOGY. That department of science which treats of the organs and their functions in animals and plants.

PHYSOSTIGMA VENENOSUM,
PHYSOSTIGMA FABA.
See *Bean of Calabar.*

PHYSOSTIGMIA,
PHYSOSTIGMIN.
See *Eserina.*

PHYTELEPHAS. A genus of South American plants, from the seeds of which the substance known as vegetable ivory is obtained.

PHYTOCHEMISTRY. Chemistry in its relation to vegetable bodies.

PHYTOLACCA. A genus of plants from the fruit of which a red color resembling lac is obtained; poke.

Phytolacca Decandra. The common poke-weed, abundant in all parts of this country. Its root (Phytolaccæ radix) is emetic, purgative, and narcotic.

Phytolaccæ Radix. (*Poke Root.*) See *Phytolacca Decandra.*

PHYTOLACCÆ BACCA. (*Poke Berries.*) They possess properties similar to those of the root.

PHYTOLACCACEÆ. An order of plants to which the genera Phytolacca and Anisomeria belong.

PHYTOPATHOLOGY. An account of diseases to which plants are liable.

PHYTOTOMY. The dissection of plants.

PICAMAR. The bitter principle of the heaviest portion of the rectified oil of tar. It is a colorless liquid, heavier than water, and of a peculiar odor.

PICHURIM BEANS. The seeds of an uncertain tree, growing in Brazil, Guiana, Venezuela, and other parts of South America. They resemble the common aromatics, and may be used for the same purposes.

PICOLIN. (*Piperidin.*) An organic base contained in Dippel's animal oil. It can also be obtained from the reaction of nitric acid on piperin. It is a colorless liquid, having a mixed odor of ammonia and pepper, a very caustic taste, and a strong alkaline reaction; called also picolina.

PICRA. See *Pulvis Aloes et Canella.*

PICRÆNA EXCELSA. See *Quassia Excelsa.*

PICRATE OF POTASSA. A salt formed by saturating picric acid with hydrate of potassa.

PICRIC ACID. See *Carbazotic Acid.*

PICROGLAUCINA. An organic alkaloid prepared from the root of Glaucium luteum. It is in white crystalline scales, of a bitter, nauseous taste, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and colored deep green by sulphuric acid.

PICROGLYCION. A peculiar principle, at once bitter and sweet to the taste; obtained from the stalks of Solanum dulcamara.

PICROLICHENIN. A neutral organic principle, composed of $C_6H_5O_3$, consisting of small, brilliant, rhombic, pyramidal crystals, very bitter, and said to be febrifuge. It is obtained from the Variolaria amara.

PICROMEL. The characteristic principle of bile.

PICROPHARMACOLITE. A hydrous arseniate of lime, containing a small proportion of magnesia.

PICROTOXIC ACID. A name proposed as a substitute for picrotoxin, which it is believed possesses acid properties.

PICROTOXIN. A peculiar bitter and poisonous principle, obtained from Cocculus Indicus. It is considered by some as isomeric with cantharidin. It is composed of $C_{20}H_{12}O_8$.

PIG IRON. See *Cast Iron.*

PIGMENT. A preparation used by painters to impart colors to bodies; paint.

PILEWORT. A plant, the *Ranunculus ficaria*, whose tuberous roots have been used in poultices as a specific for piles.

PILL. A medicine in the form of a little ball or small round mass.

Pill, Blue. See *Pilulæ Hydrargyri.*

Pill, Compound Calomel. See *Antimony Compound Pills.*

Pill, Mercurial. See *Pilulæ Hydrargyri.*

Pill of Aloes and Iron. (*Pill, Aloes et Ferri.*) Rub an ounce and a half of sulphate of iron with two troy ounces of Barbadoes aloes, three ounces of compound powder of cinnamon, into a fine powder, and then with four ounces of confection of senna into a uniform mass.

Pill of Barbadoes Aloes. (*Pilula Aloes, Pills of Aloes, Pill of Socotrine Aloes, Pilula Aloes Barbadensis.*) Beat together with water into a uniform mass, a troy ounce each of Socotrine aloes and soap; divide into two hundred and forty pills.

Pill of Colocynth and Hyoscyamus. (*Pilula Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami.*) Beat into a uniform mass two ounces of compound pill of colocynth and one ounce of extract of hyoscyamus. Dose, five to twenty grains.

Pill of Iodide of Manganese. A pill prepared by the double decomposition between equal weights of iodide of potassium and crystallized sulphate of manganese. The salts are perfectly dried, mixed in powder, and then rubbed up with honey, and divided into four-grain pills.

Pill of Ipecacuanha with Squill. (*Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla.*) Mix together three ounces of compound powder of ipecac, and one ounce each of powdered squill and ammoniacum, and beat into a mass with treacle.

Pill of Lead and Opium. (*Pilula Plumbi cum Opio.*) Acetate of lead, thirty-six grains; opium in powder, six grains. Beat into a mass with six grains of confection of roses.

Pill of Quinia. (*Pills of Sulphate of Quinia, Pilulæ Quiniæ, Pilulæ Quiniæ Sulphatis*) Mix an ounce of sulphate of quinia with two drachms of powdered gum arabic, and with honey form a mass, to be divided into two hundred and forty or four hundred and eighty pills.

Pill of Socotrine Aloes. See *Pill of Barbadoes Aloes.*

Pill of Subchloride of Mercury. See *Antimony, Compound Pills.*

PILLS. (*Pilulæ.*) Small, globular masses of medicine, of a size convenient for swallowing. They are well adapted for the administration of medicines which are unpleasant to the taste or smell, or insoluble in water, and do not require to be given in large doses.

Pills of Aloes and Asafœtida. (*Pilulæ Aloes et Asafœtidæ.*) Beat together with water into a uniform mass, a half troy ounce each of powdered Socotrine aloes, asafœtida, and soap, and divide into one hundred and eighty pills.

Pills of Aloes and Mastic. (*Pilulæ

Aloes et Mastiches.) Beat together with water into a uniform mass, one ounce and a half of Socotrine aloes, and a half ounce each of mastic and red rose (each in powder), and divide into four hundred pills.

PILLS OF ALOES AND MYRRH. (*Pilulæ Aloes et Myrrhæ, Rufus's Pills.*) Beat together with syrup into a uniform mass, two ounces of Socotrine aloes, one ounce of myrrh, and half an ounce of saffron (each in powder), and divide into four hundred and eighty pills.

PILLS OF ASAFŒTIDA. (*Pilulæ Asafœtidæ.*) Beat together into a mass, an ounce and a half of asafœtida and half an ounce of soap (each in fine powder), and divide into two hundred and forty pills.

PILLS OF CARBONATE OF IRON. (*Pilulæ Ferri Carbonatis, Vallet's Ferruginous Pills.*) Saccharated carbonate of iron, one ounce; confection of roses, two drachms; beat them.

PILLS OF COPAIBA. (*Pilulæ Copaibæ.*) Mix together two ounces of copaiba and one drachm of magnesia, and set aside until the mixture concretes into a pilular mass; divide into two hundred pills.

PILLS OF GALBANUM, COMPOUND. See *Compound Pill of Asafœtida.*

PILLS OF IODIDE OF IRON. (*Pilula Ferri Iodidi.*) Mix half an ounce of iodine with a fluid ounce of water in a thin glass bottle, add two drachms of finely-cut iron wire, and shake them together until a clear green solution is obtained; mix them together in a small porcelain capsule, a troy ounce of sugar, half an ounce of marshmallow, one drachm of gum arabic (each in fine powder), and one drachm of reduced iron. Now filter upon them through a small filter, first the solution previously heated, and afterwards two drachms of water to wash the filter. Then by a water-bath, evaporate with constant stirring to the proper consistence, and divide into three hundred pills. They can then be coated by shaking them in a solution of balsam tolu in a fluid drachm of ether and drying them on a plate.

PILLS OF MERCURY. See *Pilulæ Hydrargyri.*

PILLS OF OPIUM. (*Pilulæ Opii.*) Beat with water into a uniform mass, one dr. of powdered opium and twelve grs. of powdered soap; divide into sixty pills.

PILLS OF RHUBARB. (*Pilulæ Rhei.*) Beat together with water into a uniform mass, six drachms of rhubarb and two of soap (each in powder), and divide into one hundred and twenty pills.

PILLS OF SULPHATE OF QUINIA. See *Pill of Quinia.*

PILLS, PLUMMER'S. See *Antimony, Compound Pills.*

PILLS, VALLET'S FERRUGINOUS. See *Pills of Carbonate of Iron.*

PILULÆ. Pills.

PILULÆ CONII COMPOSITA. See *Compound Pill of Hemlock.*

PILULÆ DE CYNOGLOSSO. A pill composed of the root of houndstongue and opium.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI. (*Pilula Hydrargyri, Pills of Mercury, Mercurial Pill, Blue Pill.*) ℞. Mercury, one ounce; confection of roses, one and a half ounce; licorice root, in fine powder, half an ounce. Rub the mercury with the confection until the globules cease to be visible; then add the licorice root, and beat the whole into a pilular mass, to be divided into four hundred and eighty pills.

PILULÆ STOMACHICÆ. See *Dinner Pills.*

PIMELIC ACID. An acid resulting from the decomposition of *camphoric acid* by melting alkali.

PIMELINE. A former name for acrolein.

PIMENTA, } (*Allspice, Jamaica Pep-*
PIMENTO. } *per.*) The unripe berries of Englina pimenta or allspice tree, growing in the West Indies, Mexico, South America, and Jamaica. They are a warm aromatic stimulant.

PIMPERNEL, SCARLET. See *Anagallis Arvensis.*

PIMPINELLA ANISUM. The anise plant. It is an annual, a foot in height, native of Egypt and the Levant.

PIMPINELLA SAXIFRAGA. (*Small Burnet Saxifrage, Saxifraga.*) A perennial umbelliferous European plant, growing on sunny hills, and in dry meadows and pastures, the root of which is used in some parts of Europe as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and stomachic.

PINCKNEYA PUBENS. A large shrub or small tree, growing in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, in low and moist places along the sea-coast. It is closely allied to the Cinchonæ, with which it was formerly ranked.

PINE. A tree of the genus *Pinus*, of many species.

PINEAPPLE. A tropical plant. *Ananassa sativa* and its fruit.

Pineapple Essence. An artificial essence of pineapple, prepared by dissolving one part of butyric ether in eight or ten parts of alcohol.

Pineapple Syrup. Pineapple juice, one pint; refined sugar, two pounds; rectified spirit, two fluid ounces and a half; heat the juice to the boiling-point, and when it has cooled, filter it; dissolve the sugar in the filtered liquor with a gentle heat, and add the spirit.

PINE NUTS. The seeds of *Pinus cembra* and of *Pinus pinea*, used in Europe in desserts.

PINEY. A fatty substance resembling tallow, obtained from the seeds of *Vateria Indica;* called also *vegetable tallow. Piney varnish*, a pellucid, fragrant, acrid, bitter, resinous fluid, which exudes from the bark of *Vateria Indica* when wounded, and is used in making varnish; called also *liquid copal* and *pundum. Piney thistle*, a plant of the genus *Atractylis* (*A. gummifera*), from the bark of which, when wounded, a gummy substance exudes.

PINGO-PINGO. See *Ephedra Americana.*

PINIC ACID. A resinous body obtained from common resin.

PINICORTANNIC ACID. An acid contained in the bark of Pinus sylvestris, composed of $C_{16}H_9O_{11}$.

PINIPICRIN. A bitter principle, obtained from the leaves of Arbor vitæ; found also in Pinus sylvestris, sugar, gelatinous matter, a variety of wax, resin, and tannic acid. Composition $C_{44}H_{36}O_{22}$.

PINITANNIC ACID. A name given to the tannic acid obtained from the *Arbor vitæ.* It is identical with that obtained from the leaves of Pinus sylvestris, and is composed of $C_{14}H_8O_8$.

PINITE. A peculiar saccharine principle, obtained from a sugar of California, said to be derived from Pinus Lambertiana. It is very sweet, but does not undergo the vinous fermentation.

PINK, CAROLINA. See *Spigelia.*

Pink, Clove. See *Carnation.*

Pink Root. See *Spigelia.*

Pink Saucer. A small saucer, the inner surface of which is covered with a pink coloring matter, used in giving color to the complexion.

Pink, Wild. See *Catchfly.*

PINNATE. Shaped like a feather; as a pinnate leaf.

PINOLE. An aromatic powder used in Italy for making chocolate; the heart of maize baked, ground, and mixed with sugar; dissolved in water it makes a nutritious and delicious drink.

PINT. Half a quart, or four gills. In medicine, sixteen fluid ounces.

PINUS ABIES. See *Abies Excelsa.*

Pinus Australis, } See *Long-leaved*
Pinus Palustris. } *Pine.*

Pinus Balsamea. See *Abies Balsamea.*

Pinus Canadensis. See *Abies Canadensis.*

Pinus Cembra. See *Carpathian Balsam.*

Pinus Damarra. See *Agathis Damarra.*

Pinus Lambertiana. See *Pinite.*

Pinus Larix. Abies larix.

Pinus Maritima, } A species of Pine
Pinus Pinaster. } growing in the southern and maritime parts of Europe. It yields much of the turpentine, pitch, and tar consumed in France.

Pinus Nigra. See *Abies Nigra.*

Pinus Picea. See *Abies Pectinata.*

Pinus Pumilio. A species of Pine inhabiting the mountains of Eastern and Southeastern Europe, which exudes a juice spontaneously, called Hungarian balsam.

Pinus Rigida. (*Pitch Pine.*) A species of Pine growing in New Jersey, some portions of New England, and in Pennsylvania west of the Alleghany Mountains, from which considerable quantities of tar have been prepared.

Pinus Strobus. A species of Pine, in which coniferin has been discovered.

Pinus Sylvestris. (*Wild Pine, Scotch Fir.*) A species of Pine inhabiting the northern and mountainous parts of Europe. It is, when of full size, eighty feet high, and it yields a considerable portion of the common European turpentine.

Pinus Tæda. See *Loblolly Pine.*

PIPE. A cask usually containing two hogsheads, or one hundred and twenty-six gallons; used for wine.

PIPER. See *Black Pepper.*

Piper Afzelii. See *Cubeba Clusii.*

Piper Angustifolium. See *Maticæ Folia.*

Piper Anisatum. A plant of the Dutch East Indies, to which is ascribed an inferior variety of cubebs.

Piper Betel. A species of Piper growing in the East Indies, the leaves of which are mixed with areca nut, forming the masticatory called *Betel.*

Piper Caninum. See *Cubeba.*

Piper Cubeba. See *Cubeba.*

Piper Elongatum. See *Maticæ Folia.*

Piper Longum. See *Long Pepper.*

Piper Methisticum. See *Ava.*

Piper Nigrum. See *Black Pepper.*

PIPERACEÆ. A family of plants, to which belong the genera Pimento and Piper.

PIPERIC ACID. A peculiar acid formed by heating piperin with potassa.

PIPERIDGE. The barberry tree.

PIPERIDIN. See *Picolin.*

PIPERIN. The active principle of pepper. Its properties are thought by some to depend upon a portion of the concrete oil with which it is mixed when not carefully prepared, its alkaline nature being denied. The crystals are transparent, and assume the tetrahedral, prismatic form, with oblique summits.

PIPETTE. A small glass tube, with a bulb in the middle, used in chemistry for transferring liquors.

PIPIZAIC ACID. An acid composed of $C_{30}H_{20}O_6$, contained in the root of pipizateo root, a Mexican cathartic.

PIPSISSEWAY. See *Chimaphila Umbellata.*

PISCES. A family of fishes, to which the genus Gadus belongs.

PISCIDIA ERYTHRINA. See *Jamaica Dogwood.*

PISTACIA LENTISCUS. See *Mastic.*

Pistacia Terebinthus. See *Chian Turpentine.*

PISTIL. A foliar organ terminating the axis of growth in a flower, and inclosing the seed. It consists of an ovary, inclosing the ovules; a style; its terminal elongation; and the stigma, a vascular surface, in which it ends; a carpel.

PITAYA BARK. See *Carthagena Barks.*

PITAYNA (*Pitayia.*) An alkaloid discovered in the Pitaya bark. It is supposed to be identical with quinidia or cinchonidia.

PITCH. (*Pix Nigra*, *Pix*, *Pix Arida*, *Resina Nigra.*) The product left after the evaporation of tar. It is gently stimulant and tonic, and has been used in various cutaneous diseases.

Pitch, Black. See *Pitch.*

Pitch, Burgundy. See *Burgundy Pitch.*

Pitch, Canada. See *Canada Pitch.*

Pitch Pine. See *Pinus Rigida.*

Pitch Plaster. See *Emplastrum Picis.*

PITH. The soft, spongy substance in the centre of many plants and trees; the medulla; it consists of cellular tissue.

PITTACAL. One of the constituents of the empyreumatic oil produced by the distillation of tar (heavy oil of tar). It is a solid, of a beautiful blue color, differing from the other constituents in containing nitrogen as one of its elements.

PIX,
PIX ARIDA. } See *Pitch.*

Pix Burgundica. See *Burgundy Pitch.*

Pix Canadensis. See *Canada Pitch.*

Pix Liquida. (*Tar.*) The impure turpentine, procured by burning, from the wood of Pinus palustris, and other species of pines. Its medical properties are similar to those of the turpentines.

PIX NIGRA. See *Pitch*.

PLACEBO. A prescription intended rather to please or satisfy, than to benefit the patient.

PLACENTA. The part of a plant or fruit to which the seeds are attached.

PLANO-CONVEX CATECHU. See *Cake Catechu*.

PLANT. A vegetable; an organic body having, when complete, a root, stem, and leaves, though consisting sometimes only of a single leafy expansion, or a series of cellules, or even a single cellule alone. The nutriment of a plant is taken in by absorbing moisture or air, and is elaborated in the leaves or surface tissues, and is not received into any internal cavity or stomach, like that of animals. In the plant, oxygen is excreted, and carbonic acid is a source of nutriment; while in animals, carbonic acid is excreted, and oxygen is essential to life.

PLANTAGO LANCIFOLIA, }
PLANTAGO MEDIA. }
(*Rib Grass.*) An indigenous plant, possessing properties similar to those of Plantago major.

PLANTAGO MAJOR. (*Plantain.*) A well-known perennial herb, growing in fields, by the roadsides, and in grassplots, both in Europe and in this country. It is considered refrigerant, diuretic, deobstruent, and somewhat astringent.

PLANTAIN WATER. See *Alisma Plantago*.

PLASMA. A name given to a preparation introduced as a substitute for ointments, the emollient and demulcent properties of which it possesses, without their inconvenience, whether used simply, or as a vehicle for other substances to be employed locally. It is prepared by mixing seventy grains of starch in powder, and a fluid ounce of glycerin, heating to 240° until the union is effected, and stirring constantly.

PLASTER. See *Plasters*.

PLASTER, ADHESIVE. See *Emplastrum Adhæsivum*.

PLASTER, BLISTERING. See *Blistering Cerate*.

PLASTER, MERCURIAL. See *Emplastrum Hydrargyri*.

PLASTER OF ACONITE. Mix four ounces of coarsely powdered aconite root with six fluid ounces of alcohol, macerate for twenty-four hours, then submit the mixture to percolation with alcohol until a pint of tincture is obtained. From this distil off three-fourths of the alcohol, and evaporate the residue by a water-bath to a syrupy consistence. While it is still hot, add three ounces and a half of adhesive plaster, previously melted, and stir the mixture constantly until it cools.

PLASTER OF CARBONATE OF LEAD. See *Mahy's Plaster*.

PLASTER OF IRON. See *Chalybeate Plaster*.

PLASTER OF LEAD. See *Emplastrum Lithargyri*.

PLASTER OF MYRRH. A plaster made by rubbing together powdered myrrh, camphor, and balsam of Peru, of each an ounce and a half, then adding the mixture to thirty-two ounces of lead plaster, previously melted, and stirring well until the plaster thickens on cooling. It is then to be formed into rolls.

PLASTER OF PARIS. See *Calcis Sulphas*.

PLASTER OF PITCH WITH CANTHARIDES. See *Emplastrum Calefaciens*.

PLASTER, RESIN. See *Emplastrum Adhæsivum*.

PLASTER, STRENGTHENING. See *Chalybeate Plaster*.

PLASTER, WARMING. See *Emplastrum Calefaciens*.

PLASTERS. (*Emplastra.*) Solid compounds intended for external application, adhesive at the temperature of the human body, and of such a consistence as to render the aid of heat necessary in spreading them. Most of them have as their basis, a compound of olive oil and litharge, constituting the Emplastrum plumbi. Those plasters which contain no lead plaster, owe their consistence and adhesiveness to resinous substances, or to a mixture of these with wax and oleaginous matters. Plasters prepared from herbs, may be prepared extemporaneously by mixing the soft extract of the plant with about twice its weight of melted adhesive plaster.

PLATE GLASS. A fine kind of glass cast in thick plates.

PLATE-SULPHATE OF POTASSA. The double sulphate of potassa and soda, crystallized in hard, thick cakes or slabs, consisting of successive crops of crystals. It is a technical product from kelp.

PLATINA, } A metal of the color of
PLATINUM, } silver, but less bright. Its specific gravity is 20, and may be increased by heat and pressure to 21.5. It is harder than iron, undergoes no alteration in air, resists the action of acids, is very ductile, and capable of being rolled into thin plates. It is the heaviest and least expansible of the metals. Its preparations are ranked among the alteratives.

PLATINA, YELLOW. A pigment of a pale yellow color, composed of an oxide of platinum and an earth.

PLATINUM, BLACK. Metallic platinum in the form of a black powder, obtained by decomposing a weak solution of chloride of platinum by the agency of galvanism.

PLATINUM SPONGE. (*Spongy Platinum.*) A metallic platinum in the form of a porous, dull-brown mass, used in chemical experiments.

PLESIOMORPHISM. The state of crystallized substances which nearly resemble each other in form, but still are different.

PLEURISY ROOT. See *Asclepias.*

PLOSSLEA FLORIBUNDA. See *Olibanum.*

PLUM. The fruit of a tree of the genus Prunus.

PLUMBAGIN. A crystallizable acrid principle, extracted from the root of Dentelaire.

PLUMBAGINACEÆ. A family of plants to which the genera Armeria and Statice belong.

PLUMBAGO. See *Black Lead.*

PLUMBAGO EUROPÆA. See *Dentelaire.*

PLUMBATE OF SODA. A compound prepared by boiling litharge in a tolerably concentrated solution of caustic soda, by which a clear solution is formed, containing considerable oxide of lead, apparently playing the part of an acid. It is recommended as a deodorizer for petroleum oils.

PLUMBI ACETAS. See *Acetate of Lead.*

PLUMBI CARBONAS. See *Carbonate of Lead.*

PLUMBI IODIDUM. See *Iodide of Lead.*

PLUMBI NITRAS. (*Nitrate of Lead, Plumbum Nitricum, Nitrate de Plombe.*) A salt obtained by the action of nitric acid on litharge, uniting directly with the protoxide of lead to form the nitrate.

PLUMBI OXIDUM. See *Lead, Oxide.*

PLUMBI OXIDUM RUBRUM. See *Lead, Red Oxide.*

PLUMBI OXIDUM SEMIVITREUM. See *Lead, Oxide.*

PLUMBI SACCHARAS. See *Lead, Saccharate.*

PLUMBI TANNAS. (*Tannate of Lead.*) A preparation formed by precipitating a concentrated infusion of oak bark with acetate of lead, added drop by drop. It is recommended as a useful application to white swelling.

PLUMBUM. See *Lead.*

PLUMMER'S PILLS. See *Antimony, Compound Pills.*

PLUMOSE, } Having hairs, or any
PLUMOUS. } parts or appendages arranged along an axis; plume-like, as a plumose leaf.

PLUMOSITE. A sulphuret of antimony and lead, crystallizing in capillary forms.

PLUM TREE. See *Prunes.*

PLUMULE. The first bud of a young plant.

PLUNKETT'S CAUSTIC. A remedy of great celebrity, consisting of the Ranunculus acris and Ranunculus flammula, each an ounce, bruised, and mixed with a drachm of arsenious acid, and five scruples of sulphur. The whole is beaten into a paste, formed into balls, and dried in the sun. When used, these balls were rubbed up with yolk of egg, and spread on pig's bladder.

PLURILOCULAR. Having several divisions containing seeds, as the lemon.

PNEUMONIC. A medicine for affections of the lungs.

POAYA. A Brazilian name for ipecacuanha.

POD. A capsule of a plant, especially a legume; a dry, dehiscent fruit.

Pod Pepper. See *Guinea Pepper*.

PODALYRIA TINCTORIA. See *Baptisia Tinctoria*.

PODOPHYLLI RADIX. (*Mandrake Root.*) See *Mandrake*.

Podophylli Resina. (*Resin of May-Apple*, *Podophyllin*, *Resin of Podophyllum*, *Resina Podophylli.*) A resin obtained by precipitating a concentrated tincture of May-apple root by water. When pure, it is also called *Podophyllin* by the eclectics. It is a powerful cathartic, and in consequence is sometimes called *vegetable calomel*.

PODOPHYLLIN. See *Podophylli Resina*.

PODOPHYLLUM,
PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM. } See *Mandrake*.

PŒONIN. See *Coralline*.

POGOSTEMON PATCHOULY. A plant belonging to the *Labiatæ*, from which the essential oil so much used in perfumery is obtained.

POISON. Any substance which, when introduced into the animal organism, is capable of producing a morbid, noxious, or deadly effect upon it.

POISON-ASH. A tree of the genus Amyris (*Amyris toxifera*), found in the Carolinas, from the trunk of which a black liquor distils, supposed to be poisonous.

Poison-Oak. (*Toxicodendron.*) The leaves of Rhus toxicodendron, Rhus radicans. *Poison-oak* or *poison-vine*, a shrub growing in woods, fields, and along fences, from Canada to Georgia. It flowers in June and July. When wounded, it emits a milky juice. The leaves are ranked among the acrid poisons, and appear to be stimulant and narcotic; called also *Poison-Ivy*.

Poison-Vine. See *Poison-Oak*.

POKE BERRIES. See *Phytolaccæ Bacca*.

POKE ROOT. See *Phytolacca Decandra*.

POLARISCOPE. An instrument used for the detection of adulterations.

POLEMONIACEÆ. A family of plants including the genus *Polemonium*.

POLISHING ROUGE. See *Fuming Sulphuric Acid of Nordhausen*.

POLLEN. The fecundating dust or powder of the anthers of flowers.

POLLENINE. A substance obtained from the pollen of plants.

POLLOCK. See *Gadus Pollachius*.

POLVERENE. The calcined ashes of a plant of the nature of pot and pearl ashes, brought from the Levant and Syria. Highly valued in the manufacture of glass.

POLYADELPHIA. A class of plants having stamens united in three or more bodies or bundles, by the filaments.

POLYBASIC. Having, or combined with, several bases.

POLYCHROITE. A peculiar extractive matter obtained from saffron, which undergoes changes of color by the action of reagents.

POLYCHROMATIC. Exhibiting a variety of colors.

Polychromatic Acid. An acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on aloes.

POLYGALA AMARA. (*Bitter Polygala.*) A European species of Polygala possessing properties similar to those of Polygala senega.

Polygala Paucifolia. A species of Polygala whose root is supposed to contain oil of gaultheria.

Polygala Polygama, }
Polygala Rubella. } (*Bitter Polygala.*) An indigenous species of Polygala, found in many parts of this country, in a dry sandy or gravelly soil, and flowering in June and July. It is tonic, laxative, and diaphoretic.

Polygala Senega. (*Senega*, *Seneka*, *Seneka Snakeroot.*) A species of Polygala growing wild in all parts of this country.

The root is a stimulating expectorant and diuretic, and large doses emetic and cathartic.

POLYGALA VULGARIS. A species of Polygala growing in Europe, possessing properties similar to those of the American species.

POLYGALACEÆ. A family of plants to which belong the genera Krameria and Polygala.

POLYGALIC ACID. A peculiar acrid principle obtained from the seneka root.

POLYGONACEÆ, } A family of
POLYGONEÆ. } plants, including the genera Rheum, Polygonum, and Chorizanthe.

POLYGONATUM MULTIFLORUM. See *Convallaria Multiflora.*

POLYGONATUM UNIFLORUM. See *Convallaria Polygonatum.*

POLYGONUM. A genus of plants embracing a large number of species, including the various kinds of buckwheat.

POLYGONUM AVICULARE. See *Knot Grass.*

POLYGONUM BISTORTA. See *Bistort.*

POLYGONUM FAGOPYRUM. See *Buckwheat.*

POLYGONUM HYDROPIPER. See *Persicaria Urens.*

POLYGONUM PERSICARIA. See *Persicaria Mitis.*

POLYGONUM PUNCTATUM, }
POLYGONUM HYDROPIPEROIDES. }
(*Water-Pepper, Smart-Weed.*) A species of Polygonum growing abundantly in this country in moist places, possessing properties similar to those of the European species.

POLYGONUM TINCTORIUM. A species of Polygonum said to yield indigo.

POLYGYNIA. An order of plants having many styles.

POLYMERISM. The principle according to which a diversity of compounds exist under a common formula; as, for example, the compounds that may exist under the general formula (C_2H_2 NO_4) constitute an example of polymerism.

POLYMEROUS. Having the kind of relation called polymerism.

POLYPETALOUS. Having many petals; as a polypetalous corolla.

POLYPHARMACY. The act or practice of prescribing too many medicines. A prescription made up of too many medicines.

POLYPODIUM FILIX FŒMINA. See *Aspidium Filix Fœmina.*

POLYPODIUM FILIX MAS. See *Aspidium Filix Mas.*

POLYPODIUM VULGARE. (*Common Polypody.*) A fern belonging both to the old and new continents, and growing in the clefts of old walls, rocks, and decayed trunks of trees. The root was deemed purgative by the ancients. It is at present considered nearly inert.

POLYPODY. A plant of the genus Polypodium, of the order of Filices or ferns.

POLYPODY, COMMON. See *Polypodium Vulgare.*

POLYPORUS ANTHELMINTICUS. A fungus known by the name of *Thaumo* and *Coahmo*, used by the Burmese as a vermifuge.

POLYPRISMATIC. Having many lateral secondary planes, with or without the primary planes; said of a prismatic crystal.

POLYSPERMOUS. Containing many seeds.

POLYTRICHUM JUNIPERUM. See *Hair-Cap Moss.*

POMATUM. A perfumed unguent, or concrete oil, used in dressing the hair.

POME. A fleshy or pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule or capsules, as the apple, pear, and the like.

POMEGRANATE RIND. See *Granati Fructus Cortex.*

POMEGRANATE ROOT BARK. See *Granati Radicis Cortex.*

POMIFEROUS. A term applied to plants which bear the larger fruits.

POMMADE POPULEUM. Lard impregnated with the buds of the poplar, said to be more effectual in preserving it from rancidity than benzoin.

POMPHOLIX. See *Lana Philosophica.*

POMPONA. A Spanish name for a variety of vanilla.

PONTEFRACT CAKES. Small lozenges of licorice, of a superior quality, made in the vicinity of Pomfret.

POPLAR. (*Populus.*) A well-known genus of trees, several of which possess medicinal virtues. In most of them the leaf-buds are covered with a resinous exudation, which has a peculiar, agreeable, balsamic odor, and a bitterish, balsamic, somewhat pungent taste. The bark of some of these possesses tonic properties, and has been used in intermittent fever with advantage.

POPPY. See *Papaver.*

POPPY CORN. See *Papaver Rhœas.*

POPULIN. A crystallizable principle obtained from the bark of the Populus tremula.

POPULUS. See *Poplar.*

POPULUS BALSAMIFERA. A species of Populus, growing in North America and Siberia, the buds of which are highly balsamic.

POPULUS NIGRA. See *Black Poplar.*

POPULUS TREMULA. A species of Poplar, the leaves of which yield populin.

POPULUS TREMULOIDES. See *American Aspen.*

PORCELAIN. A fine, translucent kind of earthenware, made first in China and Japan, now made in Europe and America, from clay composed of alumina and silica.

POROUS. Full of pores; having interstices in the skin or substance of the body.

PORPHYRHARMINA. An alkaloid obtained by digesting harmalina with alcohol.

PORPHYRIZATION. See *Levigation.*

PORPHYROXIN. A neuter, crystallizable principle, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, obtained from opium. It is characterized by the property of assuming a purple red or rose color, when treated in dilute muriatic acid.

PORRUM. See *Allium Porrum.*

PORTABLE SOUP. (*Tablettes de Bouillon.*) The pure animal matter of bones, obtained by digesting them in weak muriatic acid for seven or eight days, occasionally renewing the acid, plunging them for a few moments in boiling water, and then subjecting them to a strong current of cold water, dissolving the product thus obtained in water, concentrating the solution until it gelatinizes, then drying the jelly obtained.

PORT, ENGLISH. See *English Port.*

PORT WINE. (*Vinum Portense, Red Wine, Vinum Rubrum.*) The fermented juice of the grape, the fruit of Vinis vinifera. Red wines are generally derived from the must of black grapes, fermented with their husks. It was originally made in Oporto, in Portugal.

PORTER. A vinous liquor obtained from the fermentation of an infusion of malt. It contains 4.20 per cent. of alcohol.

PORTLAND ARROWROOT. (*Portland Sago.*) An amylaceous substance prepared from a variety of Indian turnip (Arum maculatum), used in some parts of Europe as a substitute for bread.

PORTLAND POWDER. A noted remedy in gout, consisting of equal parts of the roots of Aristolochia rotunda and Gentiana lutea, of the tops and leaves of Teucrium chamædrys and Erythræa centaurium, and of the leaves of Ajuga chamæpytis.

PORTLAND SAGO. See *Portland Arrowroot.*

PORTULACA OLERACEA. See *Garden Purslane.*

PORTULACEÆ. A family of plants to which the genus Claytonia belongs.

POSOLOGY. The science or doctrine of doses.

POTASH. (*Potassa.*) The protoxide of the metal potassium. It is a powerful alkali, and exists in various states of purity. In its most impure state it is the common potash of commerce. This, subjected to calcination, is rendered purer, and is then called *Pearlash*, or impure carbonate of potassa.

POTASH, SULPHURATED. See *Liver of Sulphur.*

POTASSA. See *Potash.*

POTASSA, ALCOHOLIC. See *Caustic Potassa.*

POTASSA, ALUM. See *Alumina and Ammonia Sulphate.*

POTASSA CUM CALCE. See *Common Caustic, Milder.*

POTASSA, DRY. (*Protoxide of Potassium.*) Potassium combined with two equivalents or proportions of oxygen. It is of a gray color.

POTASSA FERROPRUSSIATE. See *Ferrocyanate of Potassa.*

POTASSA HYDRATE. See *Caustic Potassa.*

POTASSA HYDRIODATE. An incorrect name for iodide of potassium.

POTASSA HYPERMANGANATE. See *Potassæ Permanganas.*

POTASSA PRUSSIATE. See *Ferrocyanate of Potassa.*

POTASSA, PURE CARBONATE. See *Carbonate of Potassa.*

POTASSA QUADROXALATE. (*Essential Salt of Lemons.*) A salt often substituted for the binoxalate. It is prepared in the same manner, except that instead of one part, three parts of the acid are added to the original proportion neutralized by potassa.

POTASSA, RED PRUSSIATE. See *Ferridcyanide of Potassium.*

POTASSA SESQUICARBONATE. A salt produced by the partial decomposition of bicarbonate of potassa by boiling water, in five-sixths of its weight of which it is dissolved.

POTASSA SILICATE. (*Silicate of Potassa.*) A salt which, together with silicate of soda, is known in commerce as *soluble glass.* It is prepared in the same manner as that in which silicate of soda is prepared, and by some is preferred for the purpose of bringing about alkalinity of the urine.

POTASSA SOLUTION. See *Liquor Potassæ.*

POTASSA SULPHURATA. See *Liver of Sulphur.*

POTASSA SUPERTARTRATE. See *Acid Tartrate of Potash.*

POTASSA WITH LIME. See *Common Caustic, Milder.*

POTASSA, YELLOW PRUSSIATE. See *Ferrocyanate of Potassa.*

POTASSÆ BIANTIMONIAS. See *Antimonium Diaphoreticum.*

POTASSÆ ET SODÆ TARTRAS. (*Soda Tartarata, Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras, Sodæ Potassio-Tartras, Tartrate of Potassa and Soda, Tartarated Soda, Rochelle Salt.*) Dissolve twelve ounces of carbonate of soda in five pints of boiling water, and gradually add one pound of powdered cream of tartar. Filter the solution, and evaporate until a pellicle begins to form; then set it aside to crystallize. Pour off the mother-water, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper. Lastly, evaporate the mother-water, that it may furnish more crystals. It consists of two equivalents of tartaric acid, one of potassa, one of soda, and eight of water, and is a mild, cooling purgative.

POTASSÆ PERMANGANAS. (*Permanganate of Potassa or Potash, Hypermanganate of Potassa.*) A powerful disinfectant. It is in the form of slender prismatic crystals, of a dark-purple color, inodorous, and of a sweetish, astringent taste. Internally, it is used in diphtheria, scarlatina, &c.

POTASSÆ, PRUSSIAS FLAVA. (*Yellow Prussiate of Potassa.*) See *Ferrocyanate of Potassium.*

POTASSÆ SULPHAS. (*Sulphate of Potassa or Potash, Vitriolated Tartar, Tartarum Vitriolatum, Arcanum Duplicatum, Sal de Duobus.*) A salt produced in the distillation of nitric acid from a mixture of nitre and sulphuric acid; or in the decomposition of sulphate of magnesia by carbonate of potassa, in the manufacture of sulphuric acid; or in the decomposition of tartrate of potassa by sulphate of lime. It is a mild purgative, and is an ingredient in Dover's powder.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS CUM SULPHURE. (*Sulphate of Potassa with Sulphur, Sal Polychrestus Glaseri, Sal Polychrest.*) An old preparation, formed by mixing thoroughly equal parts of nitrate of potassa and sulphur, then throwing the mixture, in small successive portions, into a red-hot crucible; and when the deflagration had ceased, and the salt had cooled, reducing it to powder, and keeping it in well-closed bottles. Its medical properties differ but little, if at all, from those of sulphate of potassa.

Potassæ Tartras. (*Soluble Tartar, Tartrate of Potassa or Potash.*) Dissolve one pound of carbonate of potassa in eight pints of boiling water; then gradually add thirty-six ounces of cream of tartar in fine powder to the solution, or a sufficient quantity to completely saturate it, then boil. Filter the liquid, and proceed in the manner directed for Potassæ et Soda Tartras.

Potassæ Tartras Acida. See *Acid Tartrate of Potash.*

POTASSII BROMIDUM. See *Bromide of Potassium.*

Potassii Cyanuretum. See *Cyanide of Potassium.*

Potassii Sulphocyanidum. (*Sulphocyanide of Potassium.*) A salt prepared by fusing in an iron vessel, at a low red heat, a mixture of two parts of dried ferrocyanide of potassium and one part of sulphur. It is then purified in the usual manner. It has been proposed as a substitute for hydrocyanic acid and cyanide of potassium.

Potassii Sulphuretum. See *Liver of Sulphur.*

POTASSIO-FERRIC ALUM. An iron alum produced by the substitution of sulphate of potassa instead of sulphate of ammonia, in the preparation of Ferri et Ammonia Sulphas.

POTASSIO-TARTRATE OF IRON. See *Ferri et Potassa Tartras.*

POTASSIUM. A bluish-white lustrous metal, having a strong affinity for oxygen, with which it forms potassa. It has an atomic weight of 39, and is lighter than water.

Potassium Teroxide. A form of potassium produced by its combination with three equivalents of oxygen. It is of a yellowish-brown color.

POTATO. (*Common Potato.*) The fruit of Solanum tuberosum or common potato plant, the leaves, stalk, and unripe berries of which are asserted to be narcotic; and an extract prepared from the leaves, has been employed in cough and spasmodic affections, in which it is said to act like opium.

Potato Flies. See *Cantharis Vittata.*

Potato Spirit Oil. See *Alcohol, Amylic.*

Potato Starch. A starch employed in various forms, being prepared so as to imitate more costly amylaceous substances, such as arrowroot and sago.

POTEEN. Irish whisky.

POTELOT. The sulphuret of molybdenum.

POTENTILLA REPTANS. See *Cinquefoil.*

Potentilla Tormentilla. (*Tormentilla Erecta, Tormentilla Officinalis, Septfoil, Tormentil.*) A small perennial plant, very common throughout Europe. The root, Tormentilla, is a simple and powerful astringent.

POTHOS. The name of a genus of plants to which Dracontium was formerly attached.

POTION. A draught, usually a liquid medicine; a dose.

POTUS IMPERIALIS. See *Imperial.*

POTTLE. A liquid measure of four pints; a half gallon.

POULTICES. (*Cataplasmata, Cataplasms.*) Moist substances intended for external application. Seldom prepared by the pharmacist.

POUND. A legal standard of weight. The troy pound is divided into twelve ounces, and the avoirdupois into sixteen ounces. One hundred and forty-four pounds avoirdupois are equal to one hundred and seventy-five pounds troy weight.

POWDER OF ALGAROTH. See *Antimony, Oxychloride.*

Powder of Cinnamon Compound. See *Aromatic Powder.*

Powder of Ipecacuanha and Opium. See *Compound Powders.*

Powder of Iron. See *Ferri Pulvis.*

Powder of Tin. (*Stanni Pulvis.*) Tin reduced to powder by melting it in an iron vessel over the fire, and while it is cooling, stirring it until it is reduced to a powder, which is to be passed through a sieve. It is used as an anthelmintic.

POWDERS. (*Pulveres.*) Substances reduced to different grades of fineness. They may be divided into the simple, consisting of a single substance, and the compound, of one or more mixed together.

Powders, Seidlitz. See *Aperient Effervescing Powders.*

Powders, Soda. See *Effervescing Powders.*

PRAIRIE DOCK. See *Parthenium Integrifolium.*

Prairie Indigo. See *Baptisia Tinctoria.*

PRECIPITANT. A liquor which, when poured on a solution, separates what is dissolved and makes it precipitate or fall to the bottom in a concrete state; thus by adding aqua ammonia to an acid solution of quinine, the latter will precipitate.

PRECIPITATE. A substance which, having been dissolved, is again separated from its solvent and thrown to the bottom of the vessel by pouring in another liquor.

Precipitate per se. See *Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum.*

PRECIPITATED CALOMEL. Calomel obtained in the humid way by precipitating a solution of corrosive sublimate by a stream of sulphurous acid.

Precipitated Carbonate of Iron. See *Carbonate of Iron, Precipitated.*

Precipitated Carbonate of Zinc. See *Carbonate of Zinc.*

Precipitated Extract of Bark. See *Amorphous Quinia.*

Precipitated Phosphate of Lime. See *Calcis Phosphas Præcipitata.*

Precipitated Sulphur. (*Lac Sulphuris, Sulphur Præcipitatum, Milk of Sulphur.*) Pour sufficient water on eighteen ounces of lime to slake it; then mix twelve ounces of sulphur with it, and add fifteen pints of water to the mixture, then boil for two hours, occasionally adding water to preserve the same, measure and filter. Dilute the filtered liquid with an equal bulk of water, and drop into it muriatic acid so long as a precipitate is produced. Lastly, wash the precipitated sulphur repeatedly with water until the washings are nearly tasteless, and dry it.

Precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony. See *Antimonii Sulphuretum Aureum.*

PRECIPITATING JARS. Jars larger at bottom than at the top, and furnished with a lip for pouring.

PRENANTHES ALBA,
PRENANTHES SERPENTARIA. } See *Lion's Foot.*

PREPARATION. Any medicinal substance fitted for the use of the patient.

PREPARED CALAMINE. See *Calamina Præparata.*

Prepared Chalk. See *Creta Præparata.*

Prepared Lard. See *Adeps Præparatus.*

Prepared Oyster-Shell. See *Testa Præparata.*

Prepared Storax. See *Liquid Storax.*

Prepared Suet. See *Sevum Præparatum.*

Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony. See *Antimonii Sulphuretum.*

PRESCRIBE. To write or give medical directions; to indicate remedies.

PRESERVED MILK. See *Concentrated Milk.*

PRESTON SALTS. An English preparation of smelling salts, used as a nasal stimulant in syncope and hysteria. It is prepared by mixing a half drachm of oil of cloves, one drachm of oil of lavender, two and a half drachms of oil of bergamot, with ten ounces of stronger solution of ammonia. The bottles are then to be filled with carbonate of ammonia, half with the salt, coarsely bruised, and the remainder with it in fine powder, and then as much of the above essences as the salt will absorb is to be added.

PRICKLY ASH. The Xanthoxylum fraxineum or Xanthoxylum Americanum, a shrub from five to ten feet in height, growing in the Northern, Middle, and Western States. The bark is stimulant, producing when swallowed a sense of heat in the stomach, with more or less general arterial excitement and a tendency to diaphoresis.

Prickly Pear. A species of Cactus.

Prickly Poppy. See *Argemone Mexicana.*

PRIDE OF CHINA.
PRIDE OF INDIA. } See *Azedarach.*

PRIME. A number employed in conformity with the doctrine of definite proportions to express the ratios in which bodies enter into combination; a chemical equivalent.

PRIMROSE TREE. See *Œnothera Biennis.*

PRIMULACEÆ. A family of plants, including the genera Glaux and Anagallis.

PRINCE'S FEATHER. See *Amaranthus Hypochondriacus.*

PRINCIPLE. An original element which characterizes some substance, and from which it may be obtained by the process of analysis.

Proximate Principle is one of the distinct compounds which exist ready formed in animals and vegetables, such as albumen, fat, sugar, &c.

PRINOS VERTICILLATUS. See *Black Alder.*

PRINTING INK. Ink used in printing books, newspapers, &c. It is composed of lampblack, linseed or nut oil, made thick by boiling and burning, by black rosin, soap, &c., or with balsam copaiva and other ingredients for the finer qualities.

PRISMATIC. Pertaining to the trimetric system or right-prismatic forms.

PRIVET. A plant of the genus Rhamnus.

PROCUMBENT. Unable to support itself, and therefore lying on the ground, but without putting forth roots; as a procumbent stem.

PROGNOSIS. The act or art of foretelling the course and result of a disease.

PROOF SPIRIT. (*Spiritus Tenuior.*) A spirit made by mixing five pints of alcohol with three pints of distilled water. Sp. gr. 0 920 Br.

Proof Vinegar. The strongest kind of vinegar; containing 5 per cent of acetic acid.

PROPERTY. That which is proper to anything; a peculiar quality of anything.

The *chemical properties* of matter, or those which originate or terminate in the exercise of chemical affinity; thus, the explosive power of gunpowder, the combustibility of wood, the solubility of metals in acids, are chemical properties.

PROPHETIN. A neutral organic principle of the composition $C_{46}H_{36}O_{14}$, white, resinous, little soluble in cold water, more in ether, very soluble in alcohol, intensely bitter, splits with acids into sugar and propheretin, and obtained from the unripe fruit of Cucumis prophetarum.

PROPHYLACTIC. A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventive.

PROPIONIC ACID. A peculiar acid found in the acid products obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. Formula $C_6H_5O_3HO$.

PROPOLIS. See *Bee Glue.*

PROPORTIONAL. See *Equivalent.*

PROPYL. A carbohydrogen; the radical of the alkaloid propylamia (C_6H_7).

PROPYLAMIA,
PROPYLAMIN. } A volatile alkaloid, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, discovered in herring-pickle. It was obtained from ergot of rye by distillation with potassa, and called *Secalin* or *Secalia*, and has been obtained as an artificial product from cod-liver oil, codeia, narcotina, and other substances. It forms crystallizable salts with the acids, and is said to be a valuable remedy in rheumatism.

PROPYLIC NARCOTINA. A homologous modification of narcotina, which yields propylamin by distillation with potassa.

PROSOPSIS. A genus of trees growing in Mexico, which produces a gum similar to Senegal gum.

PROTEACEÆ. An order of plants including the genus *Lomatia*.

PROTECTIVES. Medicines or remedies which operate by excluding the air.

PROTEIN. A principle obtained as a distinct substance from, and considered as the basis of animal and vegetable albumen, casein, and fibrin or gluten. It consists of carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, and oxygen, and is procured by dissolving any one of the substances named in a strong solution of potassa, keeping the solution for some time at a heat of 120°, and precipitating with acetic acid.

PROTIODIDE OF MERCURY. See *Hydrargyri Iodidum*.

PROTO. A prefix used in chemical language to denote that one equivalent of an element or substance unites with another substance, or that the oxide in a compound contains but one equivalent of oxygen.

PROTOCATECHUIC ACID. An acid obtained by the action of melted potassa on the tannin of rhatany.

PROTOCOCCUS VULGARIS. A plant which yields a peculiar sugar called *Phycite*.

PROTO-SALT. A salt containing a metallic protoxide.

PROTOSULPHATE. A compound of sulphuric acid with a protoxide.

PROTOSULPHURET OF CARBON. A preparation obtained by passing the vapor of the bisulphuret of carbon over spongy platinum, or over pumice heated to redness. It is a colorless gas, a little heavier than carbonic acid, having an odor like that of the bisulphuret. It burns with a blue flame, producing carbonic acid, sulphurous acid, and sulphur. When inhaled, it acts as an anæsthetic.

PROTOXALATE OF IRON. See *Oxalate of Iron*.

PROTOXIDE. A compound of one equivalent of oxygen, with one equivalent of a base, and destitute of acid properties.

PROTOXIDE OF NITROGEN. See *Laughing Gas*.

PROTOXIDIZE. To combine with oxygen, as any elementary substance, in the proportion of one equivalent of each.

PROXIMATE. Nearest; next; closest; immediate; as cinchonia is a proximate principle of Peruvian bark.

PRUNELLA VULGARIS. See *Heal-all*.

PRUNES. (*Prunum.*) The dried fruit of Prunus domestica or plum tree. They are laxative and nutritious.

PRUNIN. A concentrated eclectic remedy, prepared from wild cherry bark.

PRUNUM, } See *Prunes*.
PRUNUS DOMESTICA. }

PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS. See *Cerasus Laurocerasus*.

PRUNUS SPINOSA. See *Acacia Nostras*.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA. See *Cerasus Serotina*.

PRUSSIAN BLUE. See *Ferrocyanide of Iron*.

PRUSSIATE. One of various compound cyanides; as the red and yellow prussiates of potash.

PRUSSIATE OF MERCURY. See *Bicyanide of Mercury*.

PRUSSIATE OF POTASSA. See *Ferrocyanate of Potassa*.

PRUSSIC ACID. Hydrocyanic acid; called *Prussic*, because formerly obtained from Prussian blue. It is a virulent poison.

PSEUDOCURARIN. An alkaloid soluble in water and alcohol, and neither volatile or poisonous; discovered in oleander.

PSEUDOMORPHIA. (*Phormia.*) A principle discovered in opium, said to be only occasionally present in it. It possesses properties characteristic of morphia, and yet it is without any poisonous influence upon the animal economy. It is tasteless, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, chloroform, and dilute sulphuric acid, soluble in solution of potassa, soda, and lime.

PSEUDOMORPHOUS. Not having the true form. A pseudomorphous crystal is one which has a form that does not result from its own powers of crystallization.

PSEUDOSPERMIC. Having the seed so closely attached to the pericarp that it cannot readily be distinguished from the integuments of the latter.

PSORALEIN. Caffeina, Theina, or Guaranina.

PSORALIA EGLANDULOSA, }
PSORALIA MELILOTOIDES. }
See *Congo Root.*

PSYCHOTRIA EMETICA. A plant growing in New Granada, long erroneously considered as the source of the true ipecacuanha.

PSYLLII SEMEN. The seeds of several species of Plantago, growing in Europe, said to be demulcent and emollient, closely resembling flaxseed in medical properties.

PTARMIC. A medicine intended to promote sneezing; a sternutatory.

PTELEA TRIFOLIATA. (*Hop Tree, Shrubby Trefoil, Wingseed, Wafer Ash.*) A shrub six or eight feet high, growing in rocky places, from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin, and southward. The bark of the root has been used in cases of dyspepsia, and generally in diseases requiring tonics. The plant belongs to the family *Rutaceæ.*

PTELIN. A concentrated remedy prepared from the bark of the root of Ptelea trifoliata, by adding a saturated tincture to twice its volume of water, and distilling off the alcohol. It is a tonic.

PTERIS AQUILINA. The common brake, sometimes called also female fern. It is said to have the property of destroying tapeworm.

PTERITANNIC ACID. A peculiar acid obtained from the root of the male fern.

PTEROCARPI LIGNUM. (*Red Sandal-Wood.*) The wood of Pterocarpus santalinus, a large tree, native of India. Its wood is the officinal red saunders, or santalum, though it is believed that the product of other trees is sold by the same name. It has little taste or smell, and is used chiefly for coloring purposes.

PTEROCARPUS DRACO. A tree of the West Indies and South America, which by incision exudes a substance called dragon's blood, little known in commerce.

PTEROCARPUS ERINACEUS. A tree growing in Senegal, and upon the banks of the Gambia, on the western coast of Africa, from which a variety of kino was obtained.

PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM. A species of Pterocarpus, from which East India kino is obtained.

PTEROCARPUS SANTALINUS. See *Pterocarpi Lignum.*

PTYALIN. A soluble matter, which constitutes a part of the saliva. It acts as a fermenting principle, and readily converts starch into sugar.

PTYSMAGOGUE. A medicine that promotes discharges of saliva.

PUBESCENCE. The soft short hairs on plants.

PUCCIN. A pale-red, tasteless alkaloid, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and obtained from blood root. It unites with muriatic and sulphuric acids to form crystallizable compounds, of a deep-red color.

PUCCOON. A name by which bloodroot is sometimes called.

PUCCOON, YELLOW. See *Hydrastis.*

PUCE OXIDE OF LEAD. See *Deutoxide of Lead.*

PUFF-BALL. (*Lycoperdon Proteus.*) A species of Lycoperdon thought to have narcotic and anæsthetic properties. The smoke of this fungus having been used for the purpose of stupefying bees, it was tried upon various animals, which when caused to inhale it, became insensible.

PULEGIUM. See *Hedeoma.*

PULMONARIA OFFICINALIS. See *Lungwort.*

PULMONIC. A medicine for the lungs.

PULP. A moist, slightly cohering mass, consisting of soft, undissolved animal or vegetable matter; as the soft succulent part of a fruit.

PULQUE. A sweet, intoxicating, fermentable juice, obtained from the Agave pulque, a species similar to the Agave Americana.

PULSATILLA. See *Anemone, Meadow.*

PULSIFIC. A medicine which excites the pulse.

PULVERABLE. Capable of being pulverized.

PULVERES. See *Powders.*

Pulveres Effervescentes. See *Effervescing Powders.*

Pulveres Effervescentes Aperientes. See *Aperient Effervescing Powders.*

PULVERINE. The ashes of barilla.

PULVERIZE. To reduce to a fine powder.

PULVERIZED SILEX. (*Silex Contritus, Silicic Acid.*) A white, harsh, tasteless powder, insoluble in water and most other solvents. It is the teroxide of silicon, and may be conveniently obtained from colorless quartz or rock-crystal.

PULVERIZERS. See *Atomizers.*

PULVIS ÆROPHORUS. Bicarbonate of soda, five parts; tartaric acid, four parts; powdered white sugar, nine parts. Each substance to be well dried and finely powdered before mixing.

Pulvis Algarothi. See *Antimony, Oxychloride.*

Pulvis Aloes et Canella. (*Hiera Picra, Powder of Aloes and Canella.*) Rub together, until thoroughly mixed, twelve ounces of Socotrine aloes and three ounces of canella; each in fine powder.

Pulvis Amygdalæ Compositus. See *Compound Powder of Almonds.*

Pulvis Capucinorum. A powder used in Europe for the destruction of vermin in the hair, and considered by the Mexicans useful in hydrophobia. Sabadilla or cevadilla is the principal ingredient.

Pulvis Commitissæ. A name by which powdered cinchona was formerly known.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus. See *Aromatic Powder of Chalk.*

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio. See *Aromatic Powder of Chalk and Opium.*

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus. Powdered senna leaves, two parts; powdered licorice root, two parts; powdered fennel seeds, one part; sulphur, one part; powdered white sugar, six parts. Mix.

Pulvis Hydrargyri Cinereus. A preparation officinal in a former Dublin Pharmacopœia, made by adding carbonate of ammonia to a solution of mercury in heated nitric acid.

Pulvis Magnesiæ cum Rheo. Carbonate of magnesia, sixty parts; powdered white sugar, forty parts; powdered rhubarb, fifteen parts; oil of fennel, one part. Mix.

PUMEX. (*Pumice-Stone.*) A very light porous stone found in the vicinity of active and extinct volcanoes, and believed to have been thrown up during their eruption. The pumice-stone of commerce is said to be obtained chiefly from Lipari. It is used for polishing purposes.

PUMICE-STONE. See *Pumex.*

PUMPKIN. See *Cucurbita Pepo.*

PUNGENT. Prickling; piercing; acrid.

PUNICA GRANATUM. See *Granati Radicis Cortex.*

PUNICIN. A peculiar principle of an acrid taste, obtained from the bark of the pomegranate root. It affects the nostrils somewhat like medicinal veratria, and has the aspect of an oleo-resin.

PUNICUM MALUM. A name applied by the ancients to the pomegranate fruit.

PUNK. A species of fungus.

PUPELO. Cider brandy.

PURE. Separate from all extraneous matter; clear; free from mixture.

Pure Æther. See *Æther Fortior.*

Pure Gum. See *Arabic Acid.*

Pure Prussian Blue. See *Ferrocyanide of Iron.*

Pure Water. See *Aqua.*

PURGATIVE. A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic.

PURGING AGARIC. See *Agaric, Purging.*

Purging Cassia. See *Cassia Fistula.*

Purging Flax. See *Linum Catharticum.*

Purging Nuts. See *Barbadoes Nuts.*

PURIFIED. Made pure.

Purified Aloes. See *Aloe Purificata.*

Purified Animal Charcoal. See *Carbo Animalis Purificatus.*

Purified Bismuth. See *Bismuth, Purified.*

Purified Chloroform. See *Chloroform.*

Purified Ox Bile. See *Fel Bovinum Purificatum.*

Purified Sugar. A brittle and pulverulent, perfectly white, inodorous sugar, possessed of the pure saccharine taste when carefully refined.

PURPLE. A color composed of red and blue.

Purple Avens. See *Avens, Water.*

Purple Willow-herb. See *Loosestrife.*

PURPURATE. A compound of purpuric acid and a base.

Purpurate of Ammonia. See *Murexide.*

PURPURIC ACID. An acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon the lithic or uric acid, having a purple color.

PURPURIN. A coloring principle found in madder. See *Oxylizaric Acid.*

PURREE. See *Indian Yellow.*

PURREIC ACID. See *Euxanthic Acid.*

PURSLANE. See *Garden Purslane.*

PUTAMEN OVI. (*Testa Ovi.*) The shell of the egg of the common dung-hill fowl. It consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, with animal matter, and a minute proportion of phosphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, oxide of iron, and sulphur.

PUTCHA PAT. Patchouly.

PUTCHUCK. A fragrant root, imported into China from the northwest coast of India, and used for burning incense.

PUTTY. A paste or cement made of whiting, or soft carbonate of lime, and linseed oil, beaten to the consistence of dough.

Putty for Metals. Starch and chloride of zinc form a good putty for metals; it soon hardens and will last for months.

Putty Powder. An oxide of tin, or of tin and lead in various proportions, much used in polishing glass and other hard substances.

Putty, Water-Proof. Common or Venice turpentine is mixed with three per cent. of sulphuric acid, after twelve hours kneaded well in tepid water, containing twelve per cent. of zinc white of the weight of the turpentine, and dried. Linseed oil, after being mixed with twenty-five per cent. its weight of caoutchouc, dissolved in twenty times its weight of spirits of turpentine, is boiled down to one-half, mixed with the former preparation, and a gentle heat applied until they are dissolved and all the turpentine evaporated.

PUYA ALPETRIS,
PUYA COARCTATA, } See *Gomme de Chagual.*
PUYA CŒRULEA.

PYIN. A modified albuminous principle contained in pus.

PYRETHRUM. See *Anacyclus Pyrethrum.*

Pyrethrum Carneum,
Pyrethrum Roseum. } See *Caucasian Insect Powder.*

Pyrethrum Parthenium. See *Chrysanthemum Parthenium.*

PYRENE. An empyreumatic volatile oil of the composition $C_{30}H_{12}$, obtained from coal tar.

PYRETIN. A name given to various empyreumatic resinous products, obtained from the pitch left after the evaporation of tar.

Pyretin Acid. See *Acid, Pyretin.*

PYRIDINA. An artificial alkaloid composed of $C_{10}H_5N$, obtained by the action of potassa on cinchonia.

PYRITES. A combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel.

Pyrites, Cubic. See *Cubic Pyrites.*

PYRMONT WATER. A celebrated

water, a wine pint of which contains 26 cubic inches of carbonic acid, 10 grains of carbonate of magnesia, 4.5 grains carbonate of lime, 5.5 grains of sulphate of magnesia, 8.5 grains sulphate of lime, 1.5 grains chloride of sodium, 0.6 grains oxide of iron. Total 30.6 grains.

PYRO. A prefix used to denote some modification by, or the possession of some quality or effect of, heat.

PYROACETIC ACID. Acetic acid exposed to the action of heat. Combined with aluminous matter, it is recommended as a preventive against boiler incrustations.

PYROACETIC ETHER, } See *Acetone*.
PYROACETIC SPIRIT. }

PYRO ACID. An acid obtained by subjecting another acid to the action of heat.

PYROCATECHUIC ACID. See *Oxyphenic Acid.*

PYRODEXTRIN A solid, black, insipid, inodorous substance, insoluble in alcohol or ether, but readily dissolved by water, with which it forms a viscid solution. It is obtained when starch or substances containing it is exposed to a high heat.

PYRODIORIC ACID. See *Oxyphenic Acid.*

PYROGALLIC ACID, } See *Galline.*
PYROGALLINE. }

PYROGAYIC ACID. See *Gayacol.*

PYROGUAIACINE. A peculiar crystalline substance obtained by the dry distillation of Guaiaci resina.

PYROLA UMBELLATA. See *Chimaphila Umbellata.*

PYROLIGNEOUS. Generated or procured by the distillation of wood.

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID. See *Acid.*

PYROLIGNEOUS SPIRIT. See *Alcohol, Methylic.*

PYROLIGNEOUS VINEGAR. See *Crude Pyroligneous Acid.*

PYROLUSITE. A name applied to manganese ores in the form of the black or deutoxide.

PYROMALATE. A salt formed by the union of pyromalic acid and a base.

PYROMALIC ACID. An acid obtained by subjecting malic acid to the action of heat.

PYROMECONIC ACID. An acid composed of $C_{10}H_4O_6 = C_{12}H_4O_{10} - 2CO_2$, and produced by the dry distillation of meconic or komenic acid.

PYROMUCATE. A salt formed by the union of pyromucic acid and a base.

PYROMUCIC. Pertaining to, or obtained from mucic acid when distilled.

PYROPHORUS. A substance which takes fire on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light. It is made by heating together alum, pearl-ashes, and lampblack.

PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON. See *Ferri Pyrophosphas.*

PYROPHOSPHORIC ACID. A form of phosphoric acid requiring heat for its production. It is the bibasic.

PYROPHOSPHOTRIAMIC ACID. An acid formed by saturating oxychloride of phosphorus with dry ammonia gas, without regard to temperature, heating the resulting mass to about 200° C., adding water, and boiling for about a minute, when the whole of the insoluble portion will be converted into the triamic acid without loss.

PYROTARTARIC ACID. An acid produced by exposing tartaric acid to heat in a close vessel. It is composed of 2HO, $C_{10}H_6O_6$.

PYROTARTRATE. A salt formed by the union of pyrotartaric acid and a base.

PYROTHOMIDE. An empyreumatic oil produced by the combustion of textures of hemp, linen, or cotton, in a copper vessel, and formerly used as a remedial agent.

PYROTIC. A caustic medicine.

PYROURIC ACID. An acid obtained by subjecting uric acid to distillation.

PYROXYLIC. Obtained by the destructive distillation of wood, as pyroxylic spirit.

PYROXYLIC ALCOHOL, } See *Alcohol,*
PYROXYLIC SPIRIT. } *Methylic.*

PYROXYLIN. See *Gun Cotton.*

PYRROL. A volatile principle obtained from coal tar.

PYRROLINA. An artificial alkaloid composed of C_8H_5N, formed by the action of potassa on cinchonia.

PYRUS CYDONIA. See *Cydonia Vulgaris.*

PYRUS MALUS. The common apple tree.

Q.

QUACK. A boastful pretender to medical skill; an empiric; a mountebank; a charlatan.

QUADRATIC Dimetric; applied to the system of crystallization which includes the square prism and related forms.

QUADRIBASIC. Having four parts of base to one of acid.

QUADRIFID. Divided half way from the margin to the base into four clefts; as a quadrifid perianth; cut about half-way into four segments, with linear sinuses and straight margins; as a quadrifid leaf.

QUADRIFOIL, } Having four
QUADRIFOLIATE. } leaflets growing from the extremity of the petiole; four-leaved.

QUADRIHYDRATED NITRIC ACID. Nitric acid of the sp. gr. of 1.42. It is the acid now officinal in both the United States and British Pharmacopœias. It is the most stable of the hydrated compounds of nitric acid, and boils at 250°. It consists of one equivalent of dry acid and four of water.

QUADRILOBATE, } Having four
QUADRILOBED. } lobes; as a quadrilobed leaf.

QUADRILOCULAR. Having four cells; as a quadrilocular pericarp.

QUADROXALATE OF POTASSA. See *Potassa Quadroxalate.*

QUADROXIDE. An oxide in which four equivalents of oxygen are combined with one equivalent of some other element.

QUAKER'S BLACK DROP. See *Lancaster Black Drop.*

QUAKING GRASS. A graminaceous plant of several species, belonging to the genus Briza, whose spikelets have a tremulous motion.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS. An analysis for determining the constituent elements of a compound without regard to quantity.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS. An analysis which determines the proportional quantity of each of the elements which make up a compound.

QUANTUM SUFFICIT. A sufficient quantity.

QUART. The fourth part of a gallon.

QUARTATION. The alloying of one part of gold that is to be refined with three parts of silver, by which means nitric or sulphuric acid is enabled to separate the gold from the inferior metals originally associated with it.

QUARTZ. Pure silex, occurring in pellucid, glassy crystals, having the form of a six-sided prism, terminated at each end by a pyramid.

QUASSIA. The wood of Simaruba excelsa, Quassia excelsa, or Picræna excelsa. It possesses in the highest degree all the properties of the simple bitters.

QUASSIA AMARA. (*Bitter Quassia.*) A small branching tree or shrub. It is a native of Surinam, growing also in the West India Islands. Its root, bark, and wood are excessively bitter. It seldom reaches our markets.

QUASSIA EXCELSA, } (*Picræna Excel-*
QUASSIA SIMARUBA. } *sa, Bitter Ash.*) A lofty tree, growing sometimes not less than one hundred feet high. This species inhabits Jamaica and the Caribbean Islands. The wood is the officinal portion. See *Quassia.*

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM. (*Quassia Wood.*) See *Quassia.*

QUASSIN. A peculiar bitter crystallizable principle contained in quassia, and upon which the virtues of the latter depend.

QUASSY. The name of the negro who

first made known the medicinal virtues of one species of the quassia plant.

QUEEN OF THE MEADOW. See *Hardhack.*

QUEEN'S DELIGHT,
QUEEN'S ROOT. See *Stillingia.*

QUERCETIN. A neuter substance obtained from the decomposition of quercitrin; also from apple-tree bark.

QUERCIN. A peculiar bitter principle discovered in European oak bark.

QUERCITANNIC ACID. See *Gallotannic Acid.*

QUERCITE. A peculiar saccharine matter contained in acorns.

QUERCITRIC ACID,
QUERCITRIN. The coloring principle of quercitron, Quercus tinctoria, or black oak bark. It possesses the property of combining with salifiable bases. It is composed of $C_{70}H_{36}O_{40}$, and is also called rutinic acid, being obtained from Ruta graveolens.

QUERCITRON. A name given to the coarsely-powdered bark (deprived of its epidermis) of the black oak or Quercus tinctoria. It is used for dyeing.

QUERCOTANNIC ACID. An acid contained in oak bark, black tea, &c. It is similar to gallotannic, but yields no gallic or pyrogallic acid.

QUERCUS ÆGILOPS,
Quercus Cerris,
Quercus Excelsa,
Quercus Ilex,
Quercus Robur. Species of oak from which it is said galls are obtained.

Quercus Alba. (*White Oak.*) An oak approaching closely in the character of its foliage, and the properties of its wood and bark, to Quercus pedunculata of Great Britain. Its bark is astringent and tonic.

Quercus Cortex. (*Oak Bark.*)
Quercus Falcata. (*Spanish Oak.*)
Quercus Montana. (*Rock Chestnut Oak.*)
Quercus Prinus. (*White Chestnut Oak.*)
Species resembling the officinal Quercus alba or white oak.

Quercus Infectoria. See *Dyer's Oak.*

Quercus Occidentalis. An oak growing in the southwest of France and in Portugal, which it is said contributes to the supply of the cork of commerce.

Quercus Pedunculata. See *Quercus Alba.*

Quercus Suber. A large oak, growing in Spain, France, north of Italy, Algeria, and some of the Mediterranean islands, from which it is said cork is exclusively obtained.

Quercus Tinctoria. (*The Black Oak.*) One of the largest trees of our American forests, frequently growing to the height of eighty or ninety feet. Its bark has a more bitter taste than that of the other species, and has been given with advantage in intermittent fever.

Quercus Virens. See *Live Oak.*

QUEVENNE'S IRON. See *Ferri Pulvis.*

QUICKENS. See *Chiendent.*

QUICKLIME. See *Calx.*

QUICKSILVER. See *Hydrargyrum.*

QUILLAY,
QUILLAY SAPONARIA. An evergreen tree, growing in the mountains of Chili, in South America, the liber or inner bark of which constitutes what is called *Soap bark*, from its property of imparting to water a soapy appearance, and of possessing to some extent its erasive properties. It has been used also as a febrifuge.

QUILMAI. A name given in Chili to the root of *Echites Chilensis.*

QUINA DE CUENCA. A cinchona bark, ascribed by some to the *Cuenca macrocalyx*, and others to *Cuenca condaminea.* It contains 0.59 per cent. quinia, and 1.79 per cent. cinchonia.

QUINCE. See *Cydonia Vulgaris.*

Quince Essence. An artificial essence of quince prepared by dissolving œnanthic ether in alcohol in due proportion.

QUINIA,
QUININE. A basic alkaloid, obtained from various species of cinchona, especially from Cinchona flava or Cinchona Calisaya. It is inodorous, very bitter, unalterable in the air, and forms salts with the acids which readily crystallize. It is obtained by

treating its sulphate with the solution of an alkali, collecting the precipitates, washing it till the water comes away tasteless, then drying it, dissolving it in alcohol, and slowly evaporating the solution.

QUINIA ACETATE. A salt formed in the same manner as the acetate of potassa.

QUINIA, AMORPHOUS. See *Amorphous Quinia.*

QUINIA ANTINOMIATE. See *Antinomiates.*

QUINIA ARSENITE. See *Arsenites.*

QUINIA BISULPHATE. See *Bisulphates.*

QUINIA CAMPHORATE. See *Camphorates.*

QUINIA CITRATE. See *Citrates.*

QUINIA FERROCYANATE. See *Ferrocyanates.*

QUINIA HYPOPHOSPHITES. See *Hypophosphites.*

QUINIA IODIDE OF SULPHATE. See *Iodides.*

QUINIA KINATE. See *Kinates.*

QUINIA LACTATE. See *Lactates.*

QUINIA PHOSPHATE. See *Phosphates.*

QUINIA SULPHATE. See *Sulphates.*

QUINIA TANNATE. See *Tannates.*

QUINIA TESTS. As a test for the purity of quinia from quinidia, cinchonia, and cinchonidia, Stoddart recommends the following: Dissolve 6 grammes of the suspected article in a test-tube, by 5 grammes sulphuric acid, and 8 grammes water; to this add 7.5 grammes ether, 18 grammes alcohol, and 2 grammes of an eight per cent. solution of caustic soda.

The mixture, when well shaken and allowed to stand for twelve hours, will deposit all the contaminating alkaloids, leaving the quinia in solution. The quinidia forms an oily layer at the bottom of the liquid. As a test for *salicine* in quinia —by which one-half per cent. is readily detected—introduce the suspected salt in a flask containing a little water, add to this a small quantity of sulphuric acid and a corresponding amount of bichromate of potassa. A curved tube, dipping into a little water, is then attached, and heat applied, when hydrate of salicyl will distil over if salicine be present, which may be determined by adding a few drops of perchloride of iron to the distillate, by which a more or less deep violet color is developed.

QUINIA URATE. See *Urates.*

QUINIA VALERIANATE. See *Valerianates.*

QUINIC ACID. See *Kinic Acid.*

QUINICIA, QUINICINE. An alkaloid, which if it does not pre-exist in Peruvian bark, results in the process of the separation of quinidia. See *Amorphous Quinia.*

QUINIDIA, QUINIDINE. A peculiar alkaloid isomeric with quinia, consisting of $C_{40}H_{24}N_2O_4$. It crystallizes readily in rhombic prisms which contain four equivalents of water, and effloresce on exposure to the air. It is sublimable by heat without change, and is condensed in a crystalline form. It resembles quinia in composition, and in its chemical relations with chlorine and ammonia, being rendered green by the successive action of those agents.

QUINIOMETRY. A name given to the process for determining the quinia strength of the Peruvian barks.

QUINIUM. A European preparation, made by mixing quinia and cinchona barks, in such proportion that there should be about two parts of the former alkaloid to one of the latter, with half their weight of slaked lime, exhausting the mixture with alcohol, and then distilling and evaporating to dryness. The dose is three grains.

QUINOIDIA, QUINOIDINE. An alkaloid, supposed to be (when pure) identical with quinicia.

QUINOIDINE, ANIMAL. See *Animal Quinoidine.*

QUINOLEIN. See *Cincholin.*

QUINO-QUINO. A name given in Paraguay to a species of Myroxylon or Myrospermum, the bark of which is used in powder and decoction, as a remedy in wounds and ulcers; and from the trunk of which a juice is obtained, which in its concrete state closely resembles dried balsam of Peru.

QUINQUE. The number five.

QUINQUECAPSULAR. Having five capsules.

QUINQUEFOLIATE. Having five leaves.

QUINQUELOBATE. Having five lobes.

QUINQUELOCULAR. Having five cells, as a pericarp.

QUINQUEVALVULAR. Having five valves, as a pericarp.

QUINTESSENCE. Concentrated essence.

R.

RACEME. A flower cluster with short and equal lateral one-flowered pedicels, as in the currant.

RACEMIC ACID. See *Paratartaric Acid.*

RACEMOSE. Resembling a raceme.

RACEMOUS. Growing in racemes.

RACHITIS. A disease which produces abortion in the fruit.

RADCLIFF'S ELIXIR. An elixir consisting of aloes, cinnamon, zedoary, rhubarb, cochineal, syrup of buckthorn, and spirit and water as the solvent.

RADICAL. An element (or molecular group, and hence called compound radical) whether insoluble or not, that may be transferred from one combination to another in exchange for one or more atoms of hydrogen or its representatives.

RADICAL VINEGAR. See *Acetic Acid, Glacial.*

RADICANT. Taking root on or above the ground; rooting from the stem.

RADICATION. The disposition of the root of a plant with respect to the ascending and descending caudex.

RADICEL. A little root or rootlet.

RADICES COLUMBRINÆ. A bitter root used by the ancients for the cure of intermittent fever. It is now thought to be the root of strychnos nux vomica.

RADICLE. The rudimentary stem of a plant which supports the cotyledons in the seed, and from which the root is developed downward; the stem of the embryo.

RADICULE. That end of the embryo which is opposite to the cotyledons.

RADIX. The root of a plant.

RADIX CARYOPHYLLATÆ. See *Caryophyllatæ Radix.*

RADIX ZEDOARIÆ. (*Zedoary.*) There are two kinds of zedoary: the long and the round, distinguished by the old officinal titles of Radix zedoariæ longæ and Radix zedoariæ rotundæ, the former produced by the Curcuma zedoaria of Roxburgh, and the latter, as some suppose, by the Kempferia rotunda, but according to others by the Curcuma zerumbet of Roxburgh. It is not now employed, as it produces no effects which cannot as well or better be obtained from ginger.

RAGWEED. See *Ambrosia Trifida.*

RAGWORT. See *Senecio Aureus.*

RAISINS. See *Uva Passa.*

RAIN-WATER. See *Snow-Water.*

RAKEE. A common Russian brandy.

RAMENTA. Thin, brown, foliaceous, scale-like processes upon the leaves or young shoots of some plants, especially upon the petioles and leaves of ferns.

RAMIE. A southern perennial plant, the cleaned fibre of which is white without bleaching, and finer than flax or hemp fibre.

RANCID. Having a rank smell; strong-scented; sour; musty; rankness. The rancidity of oils may be analogous to the oxidation of metals.

RANGOON PETROLEUM, }
RANGOON TAR. }
See *Burmese Naphtha.*

RANUNCULACEÆ. A family of plants, of which the genera Ranunculus, Aconitum, Anemone, Cimicifuga, Actæa, Helleborus, Clematis, Aquilegia, Delphinium, &c., are members.

RANUNCULUS. A genus of plants, embracing many species, some of them beautiful, flowering plants, diversified with many rich colors.

Ranunculus Acris,
Ranunculus Bulbosus.
Ranunculus Flammula,
Ranunculus Repens,
Ranunculus Sceleratus.
See *Crowfoot.*

RAPE. A plant of several species of the genus Brassica, especially Brassica napus and Brassica campestris, the seeds of which are given to canary birds, and also yield an oil.

RAPPEE SNUFF. A kind of snuff, of either a brown or black color, made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco-leaves, moistened and sometimes scented.

RAREFACTION. The act or process of making rare, or of expanding or distending bodies by separating the parts; opposed to condensation.

RAREFY. To make rare, thin, porous, less dense.

RASPBERRY. A species of *Rubus* growing in this country, possessing properties common to its class.

Raspberry Syrup. A syrup prepared in the same manner as mulberry syrup. It is recommended, however, that the juice should be allowed to stand from eight to fifteen hours, according to the temperature, in order to ferment.

RATAFIA. A fine spirituous liquor, flavored with cherries, apricots, peaches, or other fruit, and sweetened with sugar.

RATSBANE. Poison for rats; arsenic.

RATTLESNAKE WEED. See *Hieracium Venosum.*

RATTLESNAKE'S MASTER. See *Liatris Scariosa.*

RAW MEAT. An article of diet recommended for consumptive patients and scrofulous children. Prepared by taking 100 grammes of fillet of beef, deprived of all fatty and membranous matter, cutting it up finely, beating it in a mortar, adding 20 grammes of powdered sugar, 1.5 grammes chloride of sodium, half a gramme of chloride of potassium, and one-fifth of a gramme of powdered black pepper. The mixture is to be taken in teaspoonful doses.

REACTION. The mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other; the manifestation of distinctive characters.

REAGENT. A substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies; a test.

REALGAR (*Bisulphuret of Arsenic.*) See *Arsenic Bisulphuret.*

RECEIVER A vessel connected with an alembic; a retort or the like for receiving and condensing the product of distillation; a vessel for receiving and containing gases.

RECEPTACLE. The apex of the flower-stalk, from which the organs of the flower grow, or into which they are inserted.

RECIPE. A formula or a prescription for medicine.

RECOMBINE. To combine again.

RECREMENT. Superfluous matter separated from that which is dross.

RECRYSTALLIZATION. The process of a second crystallizing.

RECTIFIED. Refined; purified by repeated distillations.

Rectified Oil of Amber. See *Oil of Amber.*

Rectified Spirit. See *Alcohol.*

RECTIFY. To refine by repeated distillation or sublimation, by which the fine parts of a substance are separated from the grosser.

RECURRENT CRYSTAL. A crystal whose faces, being counted in annular ranges from one extremity to the other, furnish two different numbers, which succeed each other several times, as 4, 8, 4, 8, 4.

RED ANTIMONY. A crystalline mineral of a red color, consisting of the oxide and sulphuret of antimony.

Red Bark. A name applied to a variety of Peruvian bark on account of its color. In South America it is called Cascarilla roxa and Colorada. It is chemically distinguished by containing considerable quantities of both quinia and cinchonia. See *Barks.*

Red Bole. See *Bole Armenian.*

Red Catechu. See *Black Catechu.*

Red Cedar. See *Cedars.*

Red Chalk. (*Reddle.*) A deep red mineral substance consisting of clay and oxide of iron, and is intermediate between bole and red ochre, containing more oxide of iron than the former, and less than the latter. It is used chiefly for drawing lines upon wood, &c.

Red Charcoal. A charcoal intermediate in its qualities between wood and ordinary charcoal. Produced at a temperature of 572° in the process for preparing charcoal by steam.

Red Chromate of Potassa. See *Bichromate of Potassa.*

Red Cinchona. See *Red Bark.*

Red Cohosh. See *Actæa Rubra.*

Red Copaiba. A name given to a substance whose origin is unknown. It is said not to possess a single character of the genuine drug, being of a thick semi-fluid consistence, not unlike that of balsam of Tolu, a brown color though dark, and an unpleasant yet aromatic odor.

Red Copper. A native oxide of copper, of various shades of red, sometimes occurring in octahedral crystals, and also granular and earthy.

Red Coral. See *Coral, Red.*

Red Elm. See *Ulmus Fulva.*

Red Fire. A compound which burns with a red flame, consisting of nitrate of strontia, chlorate of potassa, sulphur, and antimony.

Red Iodide of Mercury. See *Biniodide of Mercury.*

Red Lead. See *Lead, Red.*

Red Ochre. See *Ochres.*

Red Oil. See *Oleum Hyperici.*

Red Oxide of Iron. See *Carbonate of Iron, Precipitated.*

Red Oxide of Lead. See *Lead, Red Oxide.*

Red Oxide of Mercury. See *Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum.*

Red Pepper. See *Capsicum.*

Red Poppy. See *Papaver Rhœas.*

Red Precipitate. See *Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum.*

Red Prussiate of Potash. See *Ferridcyanide of Potassium.*

Red-Root. See *Ceanothus Americanus.*

Red Rose. See *Rosa Gallica.*

Red Sandal-Wood, } See *Pterocarpus*
Red Saunders. } *Santalinus.*

Red Sulphuret of Mercury. See *Bisulphuret of Mercury.*

Red Tartar. A peculiar substance, consisting of potassa, which deposits during the fermentation of red wine.

Red Wine. See *Port Wine.*

Red Wine Vinegar. Vinegar prepared from red wine. It may be deprived of its color and rendered limpid by being passed through animal charcoal.

REDDLE. See *Red Chalk.*

REDHEAD. See *Asclepias Curassavica.*

REDOUL. See *Coriaria Myrtifolia.*

REDUCED IRON. See *Ferri Pulvis.*

REDUCTION. An operation by which certain binary compounds of the metals are brought to the metallic state by heating them alone or with some substance capable of attracting the combined substance and setting the metal at liberty.

REFINE. To reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state; to separate from extraneous matter; to purify; to defecate; to clarify.

REFINED SUGAR. (*Saccharum Purificatum, White Sugar.*) The sugar of Saccharum officinarum refined.

REFRIGERANTS. Medicines which, when internally administered, diminish animal temperature.

REFRIGERATOR. An apparatus used in chemical processes for condensing vapor.

REGELATION. The act or process of freezing anew. Two pieces of ice at 32° Fahr. with moist surfaces, when placed in contact, freeze together to a rigid mass. This is called regelation.

REGIANIC ACID. An acid obtained from the green rind of the common walnut. It forms with alkalies salts having a magnificent purple color.

REGIMEN. A course of living for the attainment of health; diet; the plan of a systematic course of living; sometimes used synonymously with hygiene.

REGULUS. The pure metal, which, in the melting of ores, falls to the bottom of the crucible.

REGULUS OF ANTIMONY. Metallic antimony.

REJAGNOU. See *Erythræa Acaulis*

REMEDY. That which cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health.

REMITTENT. Having remissions from time to time, as a disease; abating periodically in severity, as a *remittent* fever; distinguished from intermittent, in which the disease leaves the patient entirely for a time.

RENAL. Pertaining to the kidneys.

RENEALMIA CARDAMOMUM. See *Cardamom.*

RENIFORM. Having the form of a section of kidney; as, a reniform leaf.

RENNET. The inner membrane of the fourth stomach of the calf. Also an aqueous or vinous infusion of the dried stomach of the calf, or of other animals, used in various stomach complaints.

REPELLENT. A remedy which, applied to a tumefied part, causes the fluids which render it tumid to recede.

REPERCOLATION. A modification of the former process of percolation, which consists in the use of the same portion of percolating fluid with different portions successively of the substance percolated, so that the percolate becomes intensely concentrated, and not only is much of the menstruum saved, but much less evaporation is necessary in obtaining the extracted matter.

RESEDA LUTEOLA. (*Dyer's Weed, Weld.*) An annual European plant, growing also in this country. It is inodorous, and has a bitter taste, which is very adhesive. It is said to be diuretic and diaphoretic. It is also used for dyeing yellow.

RESIN. (*Resina, Rosin.*) A solid, inflammable substance, of vegetable origin; a non-conductor of electricity, and insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and essential oils. It is the residue left after the distillation of the volatile oil from the turpentine of Pinus palustris, and other species of Pinus. It is called *Colophony* in Europe, and is an important ingredient of ointments and plasters. Resins exude from trees in combination with essential oils, and in a liquid or semiliquid state. They are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and are supposed to be formed by the oxygenation of essential oils.

RESIN CERATE. See *Ceratum Resinæ.*

RESIN CERATE, COMPOUND. See *Compounds.*

RESIN OF HEMP. Extract of hemp.

RESIN OF JALAP. See *Jalap.*

RESIN OF MAYAPPLE, }
RESIN OF PODOPHYLLUM. }
See *Podophylli Resina.*

RESIN OF SCAMMONY. See *Scammonii Resina.*

RESIN OF THAPSIA. A resinous substance derived from the root of Thapsia garganica.

RESIN OF TURPETH. See *Turpethum.*

RESIN OIL. An oleaginous product resulting from the destructive distillation of resin. It is used in currying leather, lubricating machinery, preparing printer's ink, &c , &c.

RESIN PLASTER. See *Emplastrum Adhæsivum.*

RESIN, WHITE. See *White Resin.*

RESIN, YELLOW. See *Yellow Resin.*

RESINA. See *Resin.*

RESINA NIGRA. See *Pitch.*

RESINÆ. (*Resins.*) A set of substances much employed by Eclectic physicians, made by exhausting the substances from which they are obtained by alcohol, and then precipitating the resinous matter from the tincture by the addition of water, which abstracts the alcohol by its stronger affinity.

RESINE DE CHIBOU, }
RESINE DE GOMART. }
See *Bursera Gummifera.*

RESINO-ELECTRIC. Containing or exhibiting negative electricity, or that kind of electricity which is produced by the friction of resinous substances.

RESINS. See *Resinæ.*

RESOLVENT. Having power to resolve; causing solution. That which has the power to disperse inflammation, and prevent the suppuration of tumors; a discutient.

RESORCIN. An unstable compound of iodine.

RESTORATIVE. A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigor, or in recruiting the vital powers.

RESUSCITATIVE. A medicine tending to revive; to bring on reaction.

RETICULATE. Having distinct veins or lines crossing like network; as a reticulate petal.

RETINITE. A mineral resin.

RETINOID. Resin-like or resiniform; resembling a resin without being such.

RETORT. A vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat, made of different forms and materials for different uses, as a bulb of glass with a curved beak to enter a receiver, for general chemical operations, or a cylinder or semi-cylinder of cast iron for the manufacture of gas in gas works.

RETUSE. Terminating in a round end, the centre of which is somewhat indented.

REUSSIN. A sulphate of soda and magnesia, found in the form of a mealy efflorescence, sometimes crystallized in flat, six-sided prisms, and in acicular crystals.

RHABARBARIC ACID. A peculiar acid obtained from rhubarb root, synonymous with *chrysophanic acid.*

RHABARBARIN. A principle obtained from rhubarb root, once thought to be the peculiar purgative one, but it is complex.

RHABARBARUM. An ancient name for rhubarb.

RHAMNACEÆ. A family of plants including the genera Frangula, Ceanothus, and Rhamnus.

RHAMNI SUCCUS. Buckthorn juice.

RHAMNIN. See *Cathartin.*

RHAMNOXANTHIC ACID. An acid composed of $C_{24}H_{12}O_{12}$ *frangulin*, and contained in the root and bark of *Rhamnus frangula.*

RHAMNOXANTHIN. A peculiar yellow volatile coloring principle, obtained from the bark of Rhamnus frangula by subjecting the alcoholic and ethereal extract to distillation.

RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS. See *Buckthorn.*

RHAMNUS FRANGULA. See *Cortex Frangulæ.*

RHAMNUS INFECTORIUS. A species of Rhamnus, the dried fruit of which yields a rich yellow color, for which it is employed in the arts under the name of French Berries.

RHAMNUS ZIZYPHUS. See *Zizyphus Vulgaris.*

RHAPONTIC RHUBARB. See *French Rhubarb.*

RHAPONTICIN. A proximate principle of Rheum rhaponticum.

RHATANIA, RED. A peculiar, red coloring principle, obtained by the action of melted potassa on the tannin of rhatany.

RHATANIA-TANNIC ACID. See *Krameria-tannic Acid.*

RHATANY. See *Krameria.*

RHEIC ACID. An acid composed of $C_{40}H_{16}O_{18}$, formed by boiling rheotannic acid with dilute mineral acids.

RHEIN. A peculiar substance obtained from rhubarb, once supposed to be its active purgative principle, but has since been found to be more or less complex.

RHENISH. Of, or pertaining to, the river Rhine; as Rhenish wine.

RHEO-TANNIC ACID. The tannic acid of rhubarb. It differs materially from gallo-tannic acid, with which it was formerly considered identical. It possesses a decided reaction, and is composed of $C_{52}H_{26}O_{28}$.

RHEUM. A genus of plants of many species; the fleshy, acid stalks of some are used in cookery, while the roots of other species afford a valuable cathartic medicine.

Rheum. (*Rhubarb.*) The root of Rheum palmatum, and of other species of Rheum. It possesses the peculiar union of a cathartic with an astringent power; the latter not interfering with the former, as the purgative effect precedes the astringent.

Rheum Australe,
Rheum Emodi. A species of Rheum at one time conjectured to be the source of officinal Asiatic rhubarb, but has been found to have scarcely any resemblance to it. The plant has been cultivated both in Europe and this country, and its petioles answer well for tarts.

Rheum Caspicum,
Rheum Crassinervinum,
Rheum Hybridum,
Rheum Leucorrhizum,
Rheum Moorcraftianum,
Rheum Speciforme,
Rheum Webbianum.

Species of Rheum which yield roots analogous to the officinal species, though they have not entered into general commerce. The first is from the Altai Mountains, the second from the Kirghese Desert, in Tartary, the next three from the Himalaya Mountains, and the last two are cultivated in Europe, but of unknown origin.

Rheum Compactum. A species of Rheum said to be a native of Tartary and China. It is one of the garden rhubarbs, and has been cultivated for its root.

Rheum Palmatum. The officinal rhubarb plant. Its root is said to approach more closely in odor, taste, and the disposition of its colors, than that of any other known species, to the Asiatic rhubarb. It is said to inhabit China. It is cultivated in England and France for its root. See *Rheum.*

Rheum Rhabarbarum. A title once given to a plant, said to be of the species affording the genuine rhubarb. It is now called Rheum undulatum. It is a native of Siberia, and probably Tartary and China, and was cultivated by the Russian Government as the true rhubarb plant; but its culture has been abandoned. It contributes to the rhubarb produced in France.

Rheum Rhaponticum. See *French Rhubarb.*

Rheum Russicum vel Turcicum. See *Bucharian Rhubarb.*

Rheum Sinense vel Indicum. See *Chinese Rhubarb.*

Rheum Undulatum. See *Rheum Rhabarbarum.*

RHEUMIN. A peculiar substance identical with rheum.

RHIGOLIN,
RHIGOLENE, A name given to a variety of petroleum naphtha. It is obtained by distilling petroleum, and separating the liquids of the lowest point, by redistillation, until a liquid is obtained which boils at about 70°. Its chief use is as a substitute for ether, in producing congelation, by means of an atomizer, of any part of the body, preparatory to a surgical operation, or a great degree of cold for any other purpose.

RHINANTHUS ALECTOROLOPHUS. A plant, belonging to the natural order Scrophularineæ. Its seeds contain a principle called *Rhinanthin*, having the composition $C_{56}H_{52}O_{40}$. It crystallizes in stellate prisms.

RHIZOCONIN,
RHIZOCONOLEIN. Neuter, crystallizable bodies, medicinally inert, obtained from the root of Conium maculatum.

RHIZOMA. A creeping stem or branch, growing beneath the surface of the soil, and partly covered by it. A root-stock.

RHIZOMORPHA. A genus of fungi, resembling the root of a tree, found in damp cellars, on decayed wood, in mines, and similar places. One species (Rhizomorpha subterranea), found in the coal mines of Dresden, is remarkable for its brilliant phosphorescence.

RHIZOPHORA. A genus of tropical plants, including the mangrove. They root in the mud, and form a dense thicket down to the verge of the water.

RHODANIC ACID. (*Acidum Sulphohydrocyanicum.*) An acid found in the seed of mustard and other cruciferæ, and in the saliva of animals. It is uncertain whether pre-existing, or the result of a decomposition by reagents.

RHODEORETIN. A name given to the harder portion of the resin of jalap. It is insoluble in ether, and is said to be identical with Jalapin. See *Jalapic Acid.*

RHODEORETINIC ACID. An acid, resulting from rhodeoretin by reaction with the alkalies.

RHODEORETINOL. A peculiar substance produced by the action of acids on rhodeoretin and rhodeoretinic acid, both of which are glucosides.

RHODIUM. A metal discovered by Wollaston, in 1803, among grains of crude platinum. It is of a white color and metallic lustre, is extremely hard and brittle, and has a specific gravity of about 11. It is chiefly used for forming the nibs of gold pens.

RHODODENDRON. A genus of shrubs or small trees.

RHODODENDRON CRYSANTHUM,
RHODODENDRON, YELLOW-FLOWERED.

A beautiful evergreen shrub, about a foot high, with spreading branches. It is a native of Siberia. The leaves are stimulant, narcotic, and diaphoretic. In large doses, emetic and purgative. They have been used as a remedy in rheumatism.

RHODOTANNIC ACID. An acid, $C_{14}H_6O_7+HO$, contained in the leaves of Rhododendron ferrugineum.

RHŒADIA, RHŒADIN. An alkaloid, discovered in the red poppy or Papaver rhœas. It is in small white prismatic crystals, tasteless, fusible at 450°, becoming brown at the same temperature, and partially subliming. It is dissolved by dilute acids, but is nearly insoluble in water.

RHŒADIC ACID. An acid said to constitute one of the coloring principles of the flowers of the red poppy.

RHŒADINA. An alkaloid discovered in the red poppy. Its composition is $C_{42}H_{21}O_{12}N$.

RHŒADOS PETALA. (*Red Poppy Petals.*) The fresh petals or colored leaves of the flowers of the red poppy.

RHOMB. An oblique-angled equilateral parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure, whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel, but the angles unequal, two of the angles being obtuse and two acute; as a rhombic crystal.

RHOMBOHEDRON. A solid contained by six equal rhombic planes.

RHUBARB. See *Rheum.*

RHUBARB WINE. Wine made from the Rheum rhaponticum, Rheum hybridum, and Rheum compactum, or common garden rhubarbs. The plant is, when mature, cut and submitted to pressure; and the expressed juice, with an equal bulk of water and seven pounds of sugar for each gallon, is made to undergo the vinous fermentation. It has a pleasant, sweetish taste, resembling imported sherry. It is fit for use after three years.

RHUS. A genus of plants, including the various species of sumach.

RHUS CORIARIA. A species of Rhus employed in connection with a strong decoction of Genista tinctoria as a preventive of hydrophobia, by the peasants of several provinces of Russia.

RHUS COTINUS. (*Venice Sumach.*) A species of Rhus, the wood of which constitutes the young or Hungarian fustic.

RHUS DIVERSILOBA, RHUS LOBATA. A species of Rhus approaching nearly the Rhus toxicodendron.

RHUS GLABRUM. See *Sumach.*

Rhus Metopium. A species of Rhus, at one time erroneously supposed to be the source of the Hog-gum, or Gum-hogg.

Rhus Pumilum. A Southern species of Rhus, growing in Upper Carolina, and not more than a foot high. It is said to be the most poisonous of the genus.

Rhus Radicans,
Rhus Toxicodendron. } See *Poison-Oak.*

Rhus Semialata. A species of Rhus to which is ascribed the source of Chinese galls.

Rhus Succedanum. A species of Rhus, from the berries of which a substance called Japan wax is obtained.

Rhus Venenata,
Rhus Vernix. } See *Swamp Sumach.*

RHUSIN. A principle represented by the Eclectics to be the active principle of Rhus glabrum.

RIB-GRASS. See *Plantago Lancifolia.*

RICE. See *Oryza Sativa.*

RICHARDSONIA BRAZILIENSIS. See *Amylaceous Ipecacuanha.*

Richardsonia Scabra. See *Amylaceous Ipecacuanha.*

RICHWEED. See *Collinsonia Canadensis.*

RICINELAIDIC ACID. See *Palmic Acid.*

RICINELAIDIN. A fatty substance obtained by the action of nitrous acid on castor oil.

RICINIA,
RICININ. } A peculiar alkaloid discovered in the seeds of Ricinus communis. It crystallizes in rectangular prisms and tables, and has a feebly bitter taste, somewhat resembling that of bitter almonds. It contains nitrogen.

RICINI OLEUM. See *Castor Oil.*

RICINOIDES ELÆAGNIFOLIA. See *Clutia Cascarilla.*

RICINOLEIC ACID. An acid resulting from the decomposition of saponified castor oil, by an acid, composed of $C_{38}H_{36}O_6$. Solid at 15°.

RICINUS AFRICANUS. A species of Ricinus growing in the south of France, said to be distinct from the Ricinus communis.

Ricinus Communis. The Palma Christi, or officinal castor oil plant, native of the East Indies, where it attains the height of thirty or forty feet. It is now cultivated in various parts of the world.

RIGA BALSAM. See *Balsams.*

RIGOLLOT'S MUSTARD PAPERS. See *Mustard Papers.*

RINSE. To wash lightly.

RIPIDOLITE. A translucent mineral of a green color, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, magnesia, protoxide of iron, and water.

RIVER-WATER. See *Aqua Fluvialis.*

ROBBIN. A certain kind of package, in which pepper and other goods are sometimes exported from the East Indies.

ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA. See *Locust Tree.*

ROBIN'S RYE. See *Hair-Cap Moss.*

ROBORANT. Strengthening; a medicine that strengthens.

ROCELLA TINCTORIA. See *Canary Weed.*

ROCHE ALUM. A sort of alum, which occurs in fragments about the size of an almond. It is of a pale rose-color, which is given to it by bole or rose-pink. It is so called from having come originally from Rocca, in Syria.

ROCHELLE SALT. See *Potassæ et Soda Tartras.*

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRING. The solid contents of a wine gallon of this water are:

1.765	grains of	sulphate of	potassa.
3.263	"	"	lime.
1.768	"	"	magnesia.
4.863	"	protoxide of iron.	
17.905	"	alumina.	
0.700	"	crenate of ammonia.	
1.008	"	chloride of sodium.	
2.840	"	silica.	
15.224	"	free sulphuric acid.	

ROCK OIL. See *Petroleum.*

Rock Rose. See *Cistus Canadensis.*

Rock Salt. The solid state in which common salt exists in nature. It is called also fossil salt and sal gemmæ.

ROCOA. A colored pulpy substance within the legume and surrounding seeds of the Bixa orellana. In its pure state it is called annotta.

ROLL SULPHUR. See *Cane Brimstone.*

ROMAN ALUM. The purest variety of alum found in commerce. It occurs in fragments covered with a reddish-brown powder resembling ochre, which is put on by the manufacturers.

Roman Chamomile. See *Anthemis Nobilis.*

Roman Ochre. A brownish-yellow ochre, changing by heat to a purple-red. See *Ochres.*

Roman Vitriol. See *Cupri Sulphas.*

ROOSA OIL. A volatile oil extracted from the Andropogon Schœnanthus; called also roosa-grass oil. It has an odor like that of roses, and is employed to adulterate attar of roses.

ROOT. The usually descending axis of a plant, destitute of leaves or nodes, which increases in length by growth at or near its end only, and which usually gives off similar branching parts, called rootlets. In common usage all the parts of a plant which grow under ground.

ROSA CANINA. See *Dog Rose.*

Rosa Centifolia. A species of Rose, having prickly stems, usually from three to six feet high. It is cultivated in gardens all over the world. Its flowers are slightly laxative, but their chief use is in the preparation of rose-water.

Rosa Damascena. A species of Rose, of Northern India, from which, together with Rosa moschata, of Persia, and Rosa centifolia (provincialis), of the north of European Turkey, the oil or otto of roses is obtained.

Rosa Gallica. (*Red Rose.*) A species of Rose smaller than Rosa centifolia, but resembles it in the character of its foliage. It is a native of the south of Europe, and is cultivated in gardens throughout the United States. The odor of its flowers is less fragrant than that of Rosa centifolia, but is improved by drying. They are slightly astringent and tonic.

Rosa Moschata. See *Rosa Damascena.*

ROSACEÆ, or ROSÆ. A family of plants, of which the genera Cerasus, Spiræa, Horkelia, Chamœbatea, Potentilla, Rubus, Amelanchier, Photina, and Rosa are members.

ROSÆ OLEUM. See *Attar of Roses.*

Rosæ Centifoliæ Petala. The fresh petals, fully expanded, of Rosa centifolia.

ROSE GERANIUM. See *Pelargonium Odoratissimum.*

Rose Lake. A rich tint prepared from lac and madder precipitated on an earthen basis; called also rose-madder.

Rose Pink. A pigment of a rose-color, made by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil-wood and alum.

Rose, Red. See *Rosa Gallica.*

Rose-Scented Jalap. (*Overgrown Jalap.*) A false jalap.

Rose-Water. See *Aqua Rosæ.*

Rose-Water, Artificial. See *Artificial Rose-Water.*

ROSEMARY. (*Rosmarinus.*) The tops of Rosmarinus officinalis, an evergreen shrub, three or four feet high, growing spontaneously in the countries which border on the Mediterranean, and is cultivated in the gardens of Europe and this country. The flowering summits have a strong, balsamic odor, and a bitter, camphorous taste. They are gently stimulant, and have been considered emmenagogue.

ROSIN. See *Resin.*

ROSMARINUS,
ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS. } See *Rosemary.*

Rosmarinus Sylvestris. See *Ledum Palustre.*

ROSOLIC ACID. An acid obtained by the oxidation of carbolic acid.

ROSTEL. The part of a seed which descends into the earth and becomes a root.

ROTTENSTONE. (*Terra Cariosa.*) An earthy mineral, occurring in light, dull, friable masses, dry to the touch, of a very fine grain, and of an ash-brown color. It is obtained from Derbyshire in England, and is used for polishing metals.

ROTTLERA. See *Kamala.*

Rottlera Schimperi. See *Cortex Musenæ.*

Rottlera Tinctoria. See *Kamala.*

ROTTLERIC ACID. See *Rottlerin.*

ROTTLERIN. A peculiar resinous coloring substance in the form of minute crystalline plates, of a yellow color and satin-like lustre, insoluble in water, but soluble in ether. It is obtained from Kameela; composed of $C_{22}H_{10}O_6$, and called also *Rottleric Acid.*

ROUCOU. See *Annotta.*

ROUGE. A cosmetic powder prepared by mixing carthamine with finely powdered talc.

ROUGH PARSNEP. See *Opoponax.*

ROUND CARDAMOM. See *Amomum Racemosum.*

ROUND-LEAVED DOGWOOD. See *Cornus Circinata.*

ROUSSEAU'S LAUDANUM. A tincture of opium made with very weak alcohol, and prepared according to the following formula. Take of white honey, twelve ounces; warm water, three pounds; having dissolved the honey, set the solution aside in a warm place, and as soon as fermentation begins, add of selected opium, four ounces, previously dissolved in twelve ounces of water. Allow the mixture to stand for a month at the temperature of 86° Fahrenheit, then strain, filter and evaporate to *ten ounces;* finally strain, and add four ounces and a half of alcohol. Seven drops contain about a grain of opium.

RUBEFACIENTS. Remedies which produce redness and inflammation of the skin.

RUBERYTHRIC ACID. An acid contained in madder; composed of $C_{72}H_{40}O_{40}$.

RUBIA, } See *Madder.*
RUBIA TINCTORIUM. }

Rubia Munjista. A plant, the root of which, known in commerce as Munjeet, affords cooling principles similar, though not identical, with those of ordinary madder.

RUBIACEÆ. An order of plants to which the genera Rubia, Cinchona, Galium, and Cephalanthus belong.

RUBICHLORIC ACID. A peculiar acid discovered in the Galium aparine or Cleavers; composed of $C_{14}H_8O_9$.

RUBIDIUM. An alkaline metal first found in mineral waters.

RUBIGO FERRI. (*Rust of Iron, Iron Rust.*) A preparation formed by exposing moistened iron wire to the air till converted into rust. It is essentially the sesquioxide, containing a little carbonate of the protoxide.

RUBUS. A genus of plants including the blackberry, raspberry, &c., &c.

Rubus Canadensis, } (*Dewberry,*
Rubus Trivialis. } *Low Blackberry, Creeping Blackberry.*) A well-known plant, growing abundantly in old fields and neglected grounds in the Northern and Middle States. Its root is tonic and strongly astringent, and has long been used as a domestic remedy in bowel affections.

Rubus Villosus. (*Blackberry.*) A species of Rubus, perhaps the most abundant of those indigenous in the United States. Its roots possess virtues which are common to the genus and depend upon tannin, an abundant constituent.

RUE. (*Ruta.*) The leaves of Ruta graveolens, a perennial plant, two or three feet high, native of the south of Europe, but cultivated in our gardens. They are stimulant and antispasmodic.

RUFICINCHONIC ACID. An acid obtained by the oxidation of cinchotannic acid.

RUFIKINOVIC ACID. An acid obtained by the oxidation of kinovotannic acid.

RUFIMORIC ACID. An acid composed of $C_{16}H_6O_8+HO$, and probably identical with carmic acid.

RUFOCATECHUIC ACID. (*Rubinic Acid.*) An acid contained in the oxidized alkaline solution of catechuic acid.

RUFUS'S PILLS. See *Pills of Aloes and Myrrh.*

RUM. A spirit distilled from cane juice, or from the scummings of the juice from the boiling-house, or from the treacle or molasses which drains from sugar, or from the lees of former distillations, or from molasses only.

RUMEX. (*Yellow Dock.*) The root of Rumex crispus, a species of dock, native of Europe, but which has become naturalized in this country. Dock root, from whatever species derived, has an astringent, bitter taste, with little or no smell. It is also tonic and supposed to possess an alterative property. This species, together with Rumex obtusifolius and Rumex alpinus, unite a laxative with the tonic and astringent property.

Rumex Acetosa,
Rumex Acetosella,
Rumex Scutatus. (*English Sorrel, Common Sorrel.*) The common sorrels of our fields, though supposed to have been originally introduced from Europe. These species have sour leaves, and are distinguished by the common name of sorrel from the others, which are called dock.

Rumex Acutus,
Rumex Aquaticus,
Rumex Sanguineus. Species of Rumex, belonging both to Europe and this country, which may be employed indiscriminately with the officinal species, Rumex crispus.

Rumex Alpinus,
Rumex Patentia. European species of Dock, which may be used indiscriminately with Rumex crispus. The former species is in Europe sometimes called Mountain Rhubarb.

Rumex Aquaticus,
Rumex Hydrolapathum. See *Herba Britannica.*

Rumex Britannica,
Rumex Obtusifolius. Species of Rumex formerly officinal, but were dismissed at the late revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, and the Rumex crispus adopted in their stead.

Rumex Crispus. See *Rumex.*

RUMICIN. A peculiar principle obtained from the root of Rumex obtusifolius. It is said to be identical with chrysophanic acid.

RUSOT,
RUSWUT. See *Lycium.*

RUSSET. Of a reddish color; of the color composed of blue, red, and yellow, in equal strength, but unequal proportions, namely, of two parts of red to one each of blue and yellow.

RUST. A composition of iron-filings and sal ammoniac mixed with water, used to fill up joints in iron work.

Rust of Iron. See *Rubigo Ferri.*

RUTA,
RUTA GRAVEOLENS. See *Rue.*

RUTA-BAGA. The Swedish turnip or Brassica campestris.

RUTACEÆ. A family of plants including the genus Ptelea.

RUTHENIUM. A metal extracted from the ore of platinum. It is of a gray color, very hard and brittle. Its specific gravity is 8.6.

RUTIC ACID,
RUTIN,
RUTINIC ACID. A crystallizable coloring principle discovered in the leaves of the common rue; also in the leaves of the Polygonum fagopyrum or common buckwheat. See *Capric Acid.*

RUTULIN. A compound produced by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on salicin.

RUTYL HYDRIDE. See *Hydrides.*

RYE. See *Secale Cereale.*

S.

SABA. A species of bean.

SABADILLA. See *Cevadilla.*

SABADILLIA,
SABADILLIN. A white, crystallizable, insupportably acrid principle, fusible by heat, readily soluble in hot water, which deposits it on cooling, very soluble in alcohol, and wholly insoluble in ether. It is capable of saturating the acids. It is obtained from the seeds of Veratrum sabadilla, and is thought to be a compound of resinate of soda and resinate of veratria. It does not irritate the nostrils like veratria.

SABADILLIC ACID. See *Sevadic Acid.*

SABBATIA,
SABBATIA ANGULARIS. See *American Centaury.*

SABINA. See *Juniperus Sabina.*

SABINÆ CACUMINA. Savine tops.

SACCHARATE. A salt formed by the union of saccharic acid with a base.

Saccharate of Lead. See *Lead, Saccharate.*

Saccharate of Lime. See *Lime, Saccharate.*

SACCHARATED SOLUTION OF LIME. See *Liquor Calcis Saccharatus.*

SACCHARI FÆX. See *Treacle.*

SACCHARIC ACID. See *Oxalhydric Acid.*

SACCHARIFY. To convert into sugar.

SACCHARIMETRY. The process of determining the amount or proportion of sugar in a saccharine solution.

SACCHARINE. Pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar; as a saccharine taste.

Saccharine Carbonate of Iron. See *Carbonate of Iron, Saccharine.*

Saccharine Carbonate of Iron and Manganese. See *Carbonate of Iron and Manganese.*

Saccharine Fermentation. A term applied to the spontaneous change by which starch is converted into sugar.

Saccharine Iodide of Iron. A name applied to the syrup of iodide of iron, concentrated and evaporated to dryness.

SACCHARUM. (*Sugar, White Sugar.*) The sugar of Saccharum officinarum, refined.

Saccharum Officinarum. The sugar cane, an herbaceous plant having a general resemblance to Indian corn.

Saccharum Lactis. (*Sugar of Milk, Lactin, Lactose.*) A crystalline, hard, somewhat gritty, white substance, of a slightly sweet taste, obtained from the whey of milk by evaporation.

Saccharum Saturni. See *Acetate of Lead.*

SACCHULMIC ACID. An acid analogous to ulmic acid, produced by the prolonged action of weak sulphuric acid upon cane sugar.

SACCHULMIN. A substance analogous to ulmin, produced by the prolonged action of weak sulphuric acid on cane sugar.

SACHET. (*Sasha.*) A scent-bag or perfume-cushion.

SACK. Sherry wine is supposed to be the sack mentioned by Shakspeare, so called from the word *sec* (dry).

SACRED BARK. An Oriental aromatic bark, referred by several to a Laurinea.

Sacred Elixir. See *Tinctura Rhei et Aloes.*

SADRA-BEIDA GUM. See *Brittle Gum.*

SAFETY-LAMP. A lamp surrounded with a cylinder of wire gauze, to give light in mines, without the danger of setting fire to inflammable gases; invented by Sir Humphry Davy.

Safety-Tube. A tube of various forms, used in chemical operations to prevent the bursting of vessels from the sudden disengagement of gases; to prevent also the accession of the air, or the mingling of fluids in different vessels connected together.

SAFFLOWER. See *Carthamus.*

SAFFRON. See *Crocus Sativus.*

Saffron of Antimony. See *Antimony Crocus.*

Saffron of Mars, Aperitive. See *Carbonate of Iron, Precipitated.*

SAGAPENUM. The concrete juice of an unknown plant growing in Persia, supposed to be a Ferula, but without sufficient evidence. Sagapenum is a moderate stimulant, resembling asafœtida, but much inferior, and usually considered as intermediate between that gum-resin and galbanum. It has been given as an emmenagogue and antispasmodic, but is now seldom used.

SAGE. (*Salvia.*) The leaves of Salvia officinalis or common garden sage, a perennial plant, about two feet high. It grows spontaneously in the south of Europe, and is cultivated abundantly in our gardens. Sage unites a slight degree of tonic power and astringency with aromatic properties.

SAGITTARIA. A genus of aquatic plants.

SAGITTATE. Shaped like an arrowhead; as a sagittate leaf.

SAGO. The prepared fecula of the pith of Sagus Rumphii, and of other species of Sagus. It is used exclusively as an article of diet.

SAGO MEAL. A fine amylaceous powder, of a whitish color, with a yellowish or reddish tint, and of a faint but somewhat musty odor. It is imported into England from the East Indies, but does not appear in the markets of this country.

SAGO PALM,
SAGUS RUMPHII. } A tree, native of the East India Islands. It is the smallest of its family.

SAGUERUS RUMPHII,
SAGUS LÆVIS,
SAGUS RUFFIA. } Trees inhabiting the islands and coasts of the Indian Ocean, belonging to the family of Palms, and containing a farinaceous pith, which is applied to the purposes of nutriment by the natives.

SAINT IGNATIUS'S BEAN. The seeds of a plant of the genus Ignatia (Ignatia amara), used in India as a remedy for cholera.

SAINT JOHN'S WORT. See *Hypericum Perforatum.*

SAL. Salt.

SAL ABSINTHII. (*Salt of Wormwood.*) An impure carbonate of potassa, formerly obtained by lixiviating the ashes of the wormwood plant.

SAL AËRATUS A powdered salt, made principally in England. It is between a carbonate and bicarbonate of potassa. It is prepared by brewers and distillers with great facility by suspending the alkaline solution in the fermenting tun. It is thus surrounded by an atmosphere of carbonic acid, and, by absorbing it, crystallizes into bicarbonate to a greater or less degree as desired.

SAL AËRATUS, SODA. This is a bicarbonate of soda, prepared in breweries in the same manner as bicarbonate of potassa or sal aëratus, by placing the carbonate in suitable vessels over the fermenting beer in the vats, so as to be constantly immersed in an atmosphere of carbonic acid

SAL ALEMBROTH. (*Salt of Wisdom.*) Names formerly given to a double salt, consisting of the chlorides of ammonia and mercury.

SAL AMMONIAC. See *Ammonia Hydrochlorate.*

SAL DE DUOBUS. See *Potassæ Sulphas.*

SAL DIURETICUS. Acetate of potassa.

SAL ENIXUM. A name given to the sulphate of potassa left after the preparation of nitric acid from nitrate of potassa.

SAL GEMMÆ. See *Fossil Salt.*

SAL POLYCHREST. See *Potassæ Sulphas cum Sulphure.*

SAL PRUNELLE. Fused nitrate of potassa cast into moulds or formed into little circular cakes., It is also called Crystal Mineral.

SAL ROCHELLE. See *Potassæ et Sodæ Tartras.*

SAL SEIGNETTE. Rochelle salt.

SAL SODA. See *Carbonate of Soda.*

SAL VOLATILE. Volatile salt.

SALABREDA GUM. See *Brittle Gum.*

SALEP. The prepared bulbs of Orchis mascula, and other species of the same genus. It is highly nutritive, and may be employed for the same purposes as tapioca, sago, &c., &c.

SALICACEÆ. A family of plants to which the genus Salix and the genus Populus belong.

SALICIN. A crystalline principle obtained from willow bark, possessing its medical virtues. It ranks with the glucosides.

SALICON. Carbolic acid.

SALICORNIA. A genus of plants, several species of which afford barilla.

SALICYL. A peculiar compound radical, consisting of fourteen equivalents of carbon, five of hydrogen, and four of oxygen, which, with hydrogen, is supposed to constitute salicylous acid.

SALICYLIC ACID. An acid composed of $C_{14}H_5O_4+O+HO$.

SALICYLOUS ACID. (*Spirous Acid.*) A volatile oleaginous liquid, possessing acid properties, resulting from the distillation of salicin with bichromate of potassa and sulphuric acid. Composed of $HO,C_{14}H_5O_3$.

SALIFIABLE. Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt, as metallic oxides are salifiable bases.

SALIFY. To form into a salt as a base.

SALIGENIN. A colorless crystallizable substance, fusible and volatilizable, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and if heated above 212° giving off aqueous vapor and salicylous acid. It is obtained by boiling salicin or populin with dilute muriatic and sulphuric acids.

SAL′INE. A dry, saline, reddish substance, obtained from the ashes of potato leaves.

SA′LINE, } Consisting of salt or con-
SALINE′. } taining salt.

Saline Mixture. See *Citrate of Potassa Mixture.*

Saline Waters. Those waters the predominant properties of which depend upon saline impregnation. The salts most usually are sulphates and carbonates of soda, lime, and magnesia, and the chlorides of sodium, calcium, and magnesium. Potassa is occasionally present, and lithia has been detected by Berzelius in the spring of Carlsbad and other salt springs of Germany. Cæsia and rubidia have also been detected in certain mineral waters Bromine is found in the saline springs at Theodorshalle, in Germany, as also in the salt-wells of Western Pennsylvania. The mineral springs at Saratoga contain a small proportion of iodine and bromine. The principal saline waters are those of Seidlitz, in Bohemia, Cheltenham and Bath, in England, and Harrodsburg and Saratoga, in the United States. To these may be added the water of the ocean. The solid contents of a wine pint of the saline waters of Seidlitz in Bohemia are: carbonate of magnesia, 2.5 grains; carbonate of lime, 0.8; sulphate of magnesia, 180; sulphate of lime, 5; chloride of magnesium, 4.5.

SALINIFEROUS. Producing salt.

SALINOMETER. An instrument for indicating the strength of brine or salt water.

SALIRETIN. A white, tasteless, insoluble, resinous substance, obtained by boiling salicin with dilute muriatic and sulphuric acids.

SALIVATION. A continued unnatural flow of saliva.

SALIX. (*Willow.*) An extensive genus, comprising not less than one hundred and thirty different species, which, with a few exceptions, are natives of Europe, and of the northern and temperate parts of North America. The degree of bitterness in the bark is probably the best criterion of the value of the different species.

Salix Alba. The common European or white willow. It is twenty-five or thirty feet in height, with numerous round spreading branches, the younger of which are silky. The bark is tonic and astringent, and has been employed as a substitute for Peruvian bark, particularly in intermittent fever.

Salix Babylonica. (*Weeping Willow.*) A favorite ornamental tree.

Salix Helix. A species of willow, from a pound of the bark and young twigs of which was obtained two hundred and fifty-one grains of salicin.

Salix Nigra. (*Black Willow.*) The root of this species is said to be strongly bitter, and to be used in this country for the prevention and cure of intermittents.

Salix Pentandra. A European species of Salix, from a pound of the bark and young twigs of which was obtained three hundred grains of salicin. This species is preferred as being the strongest.

Salix Purpurea. A European species, said also to be the most bitter.

Salix Russelliana. A European species of willow, said to be the most valuable.

SALOGEN. A substance which forms a haloid salt with a metal; the electro-negative element of a haloid salt; halogen.

SALONIK OPIUM. An opium frequently sold for Gévé opium, which it resembles very closely in every respect. It is a type of Anatolia opium.

SALSEPARINE. See *Sarsaparillin.*

SAL-SODA. Impure carbonate of soda.

SALT. The chloride of sodium, found native in the earth, or produced by evaporation and crystallization, from water impregnated with saline particles.

A combination of an acid with a base, forming a compound which has properties differing from those of either constituent.

Salts are often classed, according to their form or constitution, in groups, which receive specific names from their composition; as *Oxysalts* are salts formed by the union of an acid containing oxygen and a salifiable base.

Sulpho-salts or *Sulphur salts*, tellurium salts, &c., are salts in which a sulphur acid is combined with a sulphur base, a tellurium acid with a tellurium base, or an acid of one of the allied substances, as selenium, &c., with a base of the same substance, in a manner analogous to the combination of an oxygen acid with an oxide or a salifiable base.

Salts are also classed from the manner in which their elements are combined, as *Proto-salts* and *Bi-salts* are oxysalts in which there are respectively one and two equivalents of the acid to one of the base, or *Haloid salts*, in which there are respectively one and two equivalents of the electro-negative constituent to one of the electro-positive constituent.

Per-Salt. An oxysalt, having a peroxide as the base, or a haloid salt, in which the greatest number of equivalents of the electro-negative constituent possible are combined with the electro-positive constituents.

Sesqui-Salt. An oxysalt, having a sesquioxide as a base, or three equivalents of acid to two of the base, or a haloid salt in which the equivalents of the electro-negative and electro-positive constituents are in the proportion of three of the former to two of the latter.

Super-Salt. A salt in which the number of equivalents of the acid is greater than that of the base.

Acid Salt. A salt which has an acid reaction with test-paper.

Binary Theory of Salts. A theory, according to which all salts are regarded as composed of two portions, and analogous in their constitution to common salt or chloride of sodium, that is, as compounded of a metallic element, or some compound performing the function of a metallic element, as ammonium, and a non-metallic element, as chlorine, iodine, bromine, &c., or some compound performing the function of such an element, and called the *Salt-radical.*

Decrepitating Salt. A salt which bursts into small fragments, with a cracking noise when heated.

Double Salt. A salt formed by the combination of two salts.

Essential Salt. A salt procured from the juices of plants by crystallization.

Fusible Salt. Microcosmic salt.

Haloid Salt. A binary compound formed by the union of chlorine, bromine, iodine, or some allied substance, with a metal, and analogous to common salt, which contains chlorine and sodium.

Monobasic, *Bibasic*, and *Tribasic Salts*, are salts in which one equivalent of the acid is united to one, two, or three equivalents of the base respectively.

Neutral Salts, are salts in which the acid and basic affinities of their components are most completely satisfied.

Permanent Salts, are those which undergo no change upon exposure to air.

SALT, COMMON. See *Chloride of Sodium.*

SALT OF LEMONS, } See *Binoxalate of*
SALT OF SORREL. } *Potassa.*

SALT OF TARTAR. A name frequently applied to the purer forms of carbonate of potassa, from their having been obtained from cream of tartar, or tartar, as it has been called in its impure state, by deflagrating two parts of it with one of nitrate of potassa.

SALT OF WORMWOOD. See *Sal Absinthii.*

SALTPETRE. See *Nitrate of Potassa.*

Salt-Radical. A substance, simple or compound, capable of forming a salt with a metal, or with some compound body, as ammonium, which may take the place of a metal. So called in reference to the binary theory of salts.

SALVE. An ointment or adhesive composition or substance, to be applied to wounds or sores.

SALVIA, } See
SALVIA OFFICINALIS. } *Sage.*

Salvia Hispanica. A plant known vulgarly as Chia in Mexico. It yields a seed which possesses emollient properties similar to quince-seed, and an oil possessing properties similar to linseed oil.

Salvia Pratensis, } Species of Salvia
Salvia Sclarea. } ranked among officinal plants in Europe. The latter, commonly called Clarry, has been introduced into our gardens.

SAMARA. A dry compound-winged fruit, indehiscent, and having few seeds, as in the ash, maple, and elm.

SAMAROID. Resembling a samara.

SAMBUCI FLORES. Elder flowers.

SAMBUCUS, }
SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS. }
See *Elder*.

Sambucus Nigra. The common elder of Europe. It differs from the American species most obviously in its size, which approaches to that of a small tree.

SAMIAN. Pertaining or belonging to the island of Samos.

SAMOVEY ISINGLASS. An English name for an inferior product of Russian isinglass, said to be procured from the fish called Silurus glanis.

SAMPFEN WOOD. See *Cæsalpina Sappan.*

SAMPLE. A part of anything presented for inspection.

SAMSHOO, } A spirituous liquor dis-
SAMSHU. } tilled from the yeasty liquor in which boiled rice has fermented many days.

SAMSON'S SNAKEROOT. See *Congo Root.*

SANATIVE. Having the power to cure or heal.

SANDAL-WOOD. (*Saunders, Santalum Album et Citrinum.*) There are three kinds of wood known by the name of Santalum or Saunders.

1st. Santalum Rubrum, or Red Saunders, from Pterocarpus Santalinus.

2d. Santalum Album, or White Saunders, from Santalum Album, growing in the East Indies, the South Pacific Islands, and South America; and,

3d. Santalum Citrinum, or Yellow Saunders, formerly supposed to be the inner wood of the tree of which the outer constituted White Saunders, but now stated to be from the species Santalum Freycinetianum, growing in the Sandwich Islands. It is this species which supplies the sandal-wood, so highly valued by the Chinese. The white is used by the East India physicians in remittent fevers, gonorrhœa, and other complaints. The Chinese employ the Yellow Saunders chiefly as a perfume. A volatile oil is obtained by distillation from a variety of yellow sandal-wood, the product of Santalum myrtifolium, growing in Continental India, which it is said is a specific in gonorrhœa.

SANDARACA, } A resinous substance
SANDARACH. } obtained from *Thuya articulata*, an evergreen tree, growing in the North of Africa It is of a pale yellow color, sometimes inclining to brown, more or less transparent, dry and brittle, and of a resinous, slightly acrid taste. It melts with heat, diffusing a strong balsamic odor and easily inflames. It is almost entirely soluble in ordinary alcohol, and entirely so in that liquid when anhydrous. It is used chiefly as a varnish and as incense, and its powder is rubbed upon paper to prevent ink from spreading after letters have been scratched out.

SANDARACIN. A resinous substance which remains after sandarach has been exposed to the action of ordinary alcohol.

SAND-BALL. Soap mixed with sand, made into a ball.

Sand-Bath. An iron pot or a shallow vessel of sheet iron, capable of holding sand to the depth of four or six inches. It serves to regulate the action of the heat on vessels which do not bear a rapid change of temperature. It is most frequently used for the evaporation of saline solutions and vegetable juices.

SANDIX. See *Orange Mineral.*

SANGAREE. Wine and water sweetened and spiced.

SANGUINARIA,
SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. }
See *Bloodroot*

SANGUINARINA. A peculiar alkaline principle, upon which the acrimony, and perhaps the medical virtues, of bloodroot depend. It is said to be identical with chelerythrin.

SANGUINARINIC ACID. An organic acid extracted from bloodroot, agreeing with chelidonic acid in some of its characteristics. It is a non-volatile liquid.

SANGUIS DRACONIS. See *Dragon's Blood.*

SANGUISUGA INTERRUPTA. A variety of the leech, called in commerce *African leeches.* They are of a beautiful light-green color, varying to a deep green.

Sanguisuga Medicinalis. The gray leech.

Sanguisuga Officinalis. The green leech. See *Hirudo Medicinalis.*

Sanguisuga Troctena. A variety of the leech from Algiers, called in French commerce *Dragons.* They are said to be quite equal to the European.

SANICLE,
SANICULA MARILANDICA. }
An indigenous, umbelliferous, perennial, herbaceous plant, two or three feet in height, growing in woods and thickets, in almost all parts of this country. The root is known in some parts of this country as Black Snakeroot, and is said to be highly effectual in chorea.

SANITARY. Conducive to health; healing; curing.

SANS SOUCI SPRING, BALSTON. See *Balston Spa Water.*

SANTALACEÆ. A family of plants to which the genera Sirium and Santalum belong.

SANTALIC ACID. See *Santalin.*

SANTALIN. The coloring principle of red saunders. It is of a resinous character, scarcely soluble in cold water, more so in boiling water; very soluble in alcohol, ether, acetic acid, and alkaline solutions, but slightly in the fixed and volatile oils. It is considered by some an acid, and is composed $C_{30}H_{14}O_{10}$.

SANTALUM. See *Pterocarpi Lignum.*

Santalum Album,
Santalum Citrinum,
Santalum Freycinetianum, }
Santalum Myrtifolium,
Santalum Rubrum.
See *Sandal-Wood.*

SANTONIATE OF LITHIA. A compound obtained by adding carbonate of lithia to a solution of santonin in alcohol of 26° (Gay-Lussac), filtering and evaporating to crystallization. It forms prismatic needles.

SANTONIC ACID. See *Santonin.*

SANTONICA. (*Aleppo Wormseed, Levant Wormseed, Alexandria Wormseed.*) The unexpanded flowers and peduncles of Artemisia contra and of other species of Artemisia (Artemisia cina). They are called *Semen Contra*, a title which originated in their anthelmintic property, Semen cynæ, Santonica semen, and European wormseed, though they consist not of the seeds, but of the small globular unexpanded flowers of the plant, mixed with their broken peduncles, and with minute obtuse smooth leaves. Another kind, called Barbary wormseed, is thought by some to be derived from *Artemisia Judaica*, by others from *Artemisia glomerata*, both of which grow in Palestine and Arabia. Both have long been celebrated as a vermifuge, which property is dependent upon their peculiar principle, called Santonin.

Santonica Semen. See *Santonica.*

SANTONIN,
SANTONINUM. } The principle upon which the vermifuge properties of wormseed depend. It is in colorless crystals, which have the form of flat rhombic prisms. It is inodorous, and at first nearly tasteless, but

after a time produces a sense of bitterness. It appears to be analogous to the stearoptenes or concrete principles of the volatile oils. By some it is considered an acid; and called santonic acid. Its formula is is $C_{30}H_{18}O_6$.

SANTONIRETIN. A name given to a substance resulting from the influence of sulphuric acid and heat upon santonin, in consequence of which the latter was supposed to be a glucoside. But not a particle of glucose can be detected; though when long boiled with sulphuric acid, santonin is somewhat changed and assumes a resinous appearance, yet the only result is the abstraction of water, and the santonin may be recovered unchanged.

SAP-GREEN. A color used by painters, produced by the evaporation to dryness with the addition of lime or an alkali of buckthorn juice.

SAPINDACEÆ. A family of plants including the genera Paullinia and Æsculus.

SAPO. (*Soap.*) A compound of one or more of the acids obtained from fatty bodies, with alkalies or oxides. Soaps are commonly either margarates or oleates of potassa or soda, made by boiling some common oil with the lye of wood ashes, and are used in washing or cleansing, also in medicine as a cathartic.

Castile Soap is a hard, mottled kind of soap, made from olive oil and soda. The mottled appearance is given by adding green vitriol and sulphuretted lye to it while in a pasty condition.

Insoluble Soap is an insoluble compound of a metallic oxide with a fatty substance, not possessing detergent qualities.

Soft Soap is a viscid, semi-fluid potash soap, of a dirty, brownish-yellow color, having an excess of alkali.

Sapo Durus. (*Hard Soap.*) Soap made with olive oil and soda.

Sapo Guaiacinus. A soap of guaiac, prepared by diluting the liquor potassæ with twice its weight of water, boiling lightly, then adding guaiac gradually with continued agitation, so long as it continues to be dissolved, and finally filtering and evaporating to the pilular consistence. One scruple may be taken daily in divided doses.

Sapo Jalapinus. Resin of jalap, two parts; medicated soap, two parts; alcohol, four parts. Mix. Soften the resin and soap over a water-bath, and evaporate till the mass weighs four and a half parts.

Sapo Mollis. (*Soft Soap.*) This soap contains the glycerin of the fatty matters, which is always separated from hard soap. That made in France has a greenish color, and the consistence of soft ointment, is composed of hemp-seed oil and potash, and is called *Savon vert.* Sometimes it is manufactured from the dregs of olive oil or common soap grease. See *Sapo.*

Sapo Vulgaris. (*Common Soap, Animal Oil Soda Soap.*) A hard soap of a white color, inclining to yellow. It is made from tallow and caustic soda, and possesses the same general qualities as the olive oil soda soap. In Scotland it is made from kelp and tallow.

SAPOGENIN. A peculiar substance resulting from the action of muriatic acid on saponin.

SAPONACEOUS. Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.

SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS. (*Soapwort, Bouncing Bet.*) A perennial, herbaceous plant, growing wild in this country in the vicinity of cultivation, but probably introduced from Europe. The root and leaves are employed. They impart to water the property of forming a lather when agitated, like a solution of soap, whence the name of the plant was derived. This property, as well as the medical virtues of the plant, resides in a peculiar proximate principle obtained from the root, called *Saponin.* It has been used in Germany as a remedy in venereal and scrofulous affections, cutaneous eruptions, and visceral obstructions.

SAPONIFICATION. The act of converting into soap.

SAPONIN. A peculiar principle obtained from the root of Saponaria officinalis. It has been found also in various other plants, as different species of Silene, Dianthus, Lychnis, and Anagallis. It is said to be identical with polygalic acid or senegin, and to possess poisonous properties.

SAPONULE. An imperfect soap, formed by the action of an alkali upon an essential oil.

SAPORIFIC. Having the power to produce taste; producing taste.

SAPOROSITY. The quality of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

SAPOTA MULLERI. (*Bullet Tree.*) A tree growing in great abundance in Dutch Guiana, in South America, which produces a substance closely analogous to gutta-percha, called *Bulata.*

SAPOTACEÆ. An order of plants from which caoutchouc is obtained.

SAPPAN WOOD. See *Cæsalpina Sappan.*

SARATOGA WATER. See *Pavilion Spring*, *Congress Spring*, and *Iodine Spring.*

SARCOCOLLA. A peculiar vegetable product, exuding spontaneously from the *Penœa sarcocolla*, *Penœa mucronata*, and other species of Penæa, small shrubs growing at the Cape of Good Hope, in Ethiopia, Arabia, &c. By the ancients it was employed as an external application to wounds and ulcers, under the idea that it possessed the property of agglutinating the flesh. It is out of use.

SARCOCOLLIN. A peculiar substance, holding an intermediate place between gum and sugar, obtained from sarcocolla.

SARCOLACTIC ACID. One of the constituents of ox bile.

SARCOSINA. A principle having the composition $C_6H_7NO_4$, obtained by decomposing caffeidina by caustic baryta.

SARKOSINA. An alkaloid obtained from creatin by boiling with baryta, and composed of $C_6H_7NO_4$. It is easily soluble in water, little in alcohol, and occurs in rhombic prisms or scales.

SARRACENIA,
SARRACENIA FLAVA,
SARRACENIA VARIOLARIS. }
See *Fly Trap.*

Sarracenia Purpurea. A species of Sarracenia, said to possess the power of very favorably modifying the disease of small-pox, and of materially shortening its course. It probably possesses no curative influence over that disease.

SARSAPARILLA. The root of Smilax officinalis and of other species of Smilax. The Sarsaparilla of commerce comes from different sources, and is divided into varieties according to the place of collection or shipment. Honduras Sarsaparilla is the variety most used in this country. Sarsaparilla root has undergone great changes of reputation. It is now considered merely a useful adjuvant and corrigent of mercury in venereal complaints.

Sarsaparilla Beer. Take of Rio Negro sarsaparilla, bruised, two pounds; bark of guaiac, powdered, eight ounces; raspings of guaiac wood, anise seed, and licorice root, each, four ounces; mezereon, bark of the root, two ounces; molasses, two pounds; and a dozen bruised cloves; pour upon these ingredients about four gallons of boiling water, and shake the vessel three times a day. When fermentation has well began it is fit for use, and may be taken in the dose of a small tumblerful three times a day. The bark of guaiacum, which is not kept in the shops, might be omitted.

Sarsaparilla, False. See *Aralia Nudicaulis.*

Sarsaparilla, Indian. See *Hemidesmi Radix.*

SARSAPARILLIN. The crystalline principle in which the virtues of sarsaparilla reside. It is white, inodorous, almost tasteless in the solid state, but bitter, acrid, and nauseous when dissolved in alcohol or water. It is very slightly soluble in cold water, but more readily in boiling water, which deposits it on cooling. It is very soluble in alcohol, especially at the boiling temperature. It has been variously, though improperly, called *Salseparine*, *Smilacin Pariglin*, and *Parillinic acid.*

SASSA. A name applied to a tree in the East, from which a gum is procured called *Sassa gum.* It is in mammillary masses, or in convoluted pieces, resembling an ammonite, of a reddish color and somewhat shining surface, and more transparent than tragacanth. Its taste is like that of tragacanth, but slightly acrid. When introduced into water it becomes white, softens, and swells to four or five times its original bulk, but it preserves its shape, neither, like tragacanth, forming a mucilage, nor, like bassora gum, separating into distinct flocculi. It is rendered blue by iodine.

Sassa Gum. See *Sassa.*

SASSAFRAS MEDULLA. The pith of the stems of Sassafras officinale. It is in slender cylindrical pieces, very light and spongy, with a mucilaginous taste, and in a slight degree the characteristic flavor of the sassafras. It abounds in gummy matter, which it readily imparts to water, forming a limpid mucilage, which, though ropy and viscid, has less tenacity than that of gum arabic, and will not answer as a substitute. This mucilage is much employed as a soothing application in inflammation of the eyes.

Sassafras Officinale. See *Laurus Sassafras.*

Sassafras Pith. See *Sassafras Medulla.*

Sassafras Radicis Cortex. The bark of the root of Sassafras officinalis.

SASSAFRID. A peculiar principle resembling tannic acid, obtained from the bark of sassafras root.

SASSY BARK. See *Erythrophleum Guineense.*

SATURANT. A substance which neutralizes the acid in the stomach.

SATURATE. To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked; to infuse into until no more can be received.

SATURATION. The satisfaction of the mutual affinities of combining bodies to such a degree, that no more of either will enter into the combination; the combination of bodies in such proportions as to completely satisfy their combining affinities.

The point of saturation is to be ascertained by means of litmus and turmeric.

Saturation Tables, Attfield's. See second part of this work.

SATUREJA HORTENSIS. (*Summer Savory.*) An annual labiate plant, growing spontaneously in the south of Europe, and cultivated in gardens as a culinary herb. It has an aromatic odor and taste, analogous to those of thyme, and was formerly used as a gentle carminative stimulant; but is now employed only to give flavor to food.

Satureja Montana. (*Winter Savory.*) A species of Satureja possessing properties similar to those of Satureja hortensis.

SATURN. The metal lead.

SATURNINE. Of or pertaining to lead.

SAUNDERS,
SAUNDERS, RED,
SAUNDERS, WHITE,
SAUNDERS, YELLOW. } See *Sandal-Wood.*

SAURURACEÆ. A family of plants, including the genus Aneminopsis.

SAURURUS CERNUUS. See *Lizard's Tail.*

SAVANILLA RHATANY. See *Krameria Ixina.*

SAVINE. See *Juniperus Sabina.*

Savine Tops. (*Sabinæ Cacumina.*) See *Juniperus Sabina.*

SAVORY. See *Satureja Hortensis.*

SAXIFRAGA. See *Pimpinella Saxifraga.*

SAXIFRAGACEÆ. A family of plants, including the genera Saxifraga and Heuchera.

SAXON-BLUE. A deep-blue liquid used in dyeing, and obtained by dissolving indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid.

Saxon-Green. A green color produced by dyeing with yellow upon a ground of Saxon-blue.

SCABIOSA ARVENSIS,
SCABIOSA SUCCISA. } Plants, the roots of which are used to adulterate the valerian in the markets of Paris. They are shorter than the genuine root, with larger radicles, less rough, little or not at all striated, very brittle, with a white amylaceous fracture. They are inodorous them-

selves, but acquire smell from contact with the valerian.

SCABIOUS. A common, though inaccurate name applied to several species of Erigeron growing in the fields about Philadelphia.

SCALES OF IRON. See *Ferri Squamæ*.

SCAMMONIÆ RESINA, SCAMMONII RESINA. Take of scammony, in fine powder, six troy ounces; alcohol, water, each a sufficient quantity. Digest the scammony with successive portions of boiling alcohol until exhausted. Mix the tinctures, and reduce the mixture to a syrupy consistence by distilling off the alcohol. Then add the residue to a pint of water, separate the precipitate formed, wash it thoroughly with water, and dry it with a gentle heat.

SCAMMONIUM. (*Scammony.*) The concrete juice of the root of Convolvulus scammonia. A gum-resin obtained by incision from the living root. The pure drug called *Virgin scammony* seldom reaches our markets in an unmixed state. The name of *Aleppo scammony* was formerly given to the better kinds of the drug, and of *Smyrna scammony* to those of inferior quality. Scammony is an energetic cathartic, apt to occasion griping, and sometimes operating with harshness.

SCAMMONY, SCAMMONY, ALEPPO. See *Scammonium.*

Scammony, Factitious. See *Cynanchum Monspeliacum.*

Scammony Lachryma. See *Lachryma Scammonii.*

Scammony Mixture. See *Mistura Scammonii.*

Scammony, Montpellier. See *Cynanchum Monspeliacum.*

Scammony, Smyrna, Scammony, Virgin. See *Scammonium.*

SCANDIX CEREFOLIUM. See *Anthriscus Cerefolium.*

SCAPE. A peduncle rising from the ground or a subterranean stem, as in the stemless violets, the blood root, and the like.

SCARLET PIMPERNEL. See *Anagallis Arvensis.*

SCHEELE'S GREEN. A pigment of a vivid light green color, prepared from arseniate of copper; emerald green.

SCHEELETINE. A mineral of a green, yellowish, brown, or red color, and resinous lustre, consisting chiefly of tungstic acid and oxide of lead; tungstate of lead.

SCHEELITE. A calcareous ore of tungsten, of a white or pale-yellowish color; tungstate of lime.

SCHEERERITE. A resinous, inflammable substance, occurring in loosely aggregated crystalline grains and folia, or in minute acicular crystals, in small cavities in coal, and consisting of carbon and hydrogen.

SCHIEDAM. (*Skedam.*) Holland gin; so called from a town where much of it is made.

SCHINUS MOLLÉ. A tree known as mollé, or false pimento tree, the bark of which is used by the Mexicans as an astringent. The fruit resembles pimento.

SCHNAPPS. Holland gin.

SCHUYLKILL WATER. A good water, except that it is occasionally turbid after heavy rains. It contains, on an average, in a wine gallon, 4.42 grains of solid matter, nearly one-half of which is carbonate of lime, with only a trace of organic matter.

SCILLA. (*Squill.*) The sliced and dried bulb of *Scilla*, or *Squilla maritima*, or *Urginea scilla*, a perennial plant, with fibrous roots proceeding from the bottom of a large bulb, which sends forth several long, lanceolate, pointed, somewhat undulated, shining, deep-green leaves. It grows on the sea-coast of Spain, France, Italy, Greece, and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean. Squill is expectorant, diuretic, and in large doses, emetic and purgative.

Scilla Maritima. See *Scilla.*

SCILLITIN. An uncrystallizable hygrometric but not deliquescent principle, obtained from squill. It is insoluble in water, and very solûble in alcohol and ether, even cold. It is in minute, transparent spangles, of a pale-yellow color, and of an intense, pungent bitterness, which is increased by the presence of water. Nitric and sulphuric acids dissolve it; and muriatic acid has no effect on it. It approaches the alkaloids in character. as it has an alkaline reaction, combines with acetic acid, and contains nitrogen. In its effects on the system, it resembles the acrid narcotics, proving fatal in the dose of three-fourths of a grain.

SCITAMINEÆ. An order of plants including the genus Maranta.

SCLEROGEN. The hard matter deposited in the membranous cells of plants, and which forms the principal part of the solid wood; lignin.

SCLEROTIC. A medicine which hardens and consolidates the parts to which it is applied.

SCLEROTIUM CLAVUS. A name applied to the parasitic fungus, which is asserted by some to constitute ergot, and is distinct from the grain of the rye.

SCOLOPENDRIUM OFFICINARUM. See *Asplenium Scolopendrium.*

SCOPARIC ACID. See *Scoparin.*

SCOPARII CACUMINA. Broom tops.

SCOPARIN. (*Scoparic Acid.*) The supposed diuretic principle of broom tops or flowers, obtained by purifying a yellow gelatinous substance deposited upon the evaporation of their decoction—$C_{21}H_{11}O_{10}$.

SCOPARIUS. See *Broom.*

SCORBUTIC. Pertaining to the scurvy disease.

SCORDIIN. A neutral organic principle, occurring in a yellow gumlike or white powder, agreeably aromatic and bitter; insoluble in cold water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and obtained from Teucrium scordium.

SCOTCH FIR. See *Pinus Sylvestris.*

SCOURING RUSH. See *Equisetum Hyemale.*

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA. See *Figwort.*

SCROPHULARINEÆ, } A family
SCROPHULARIACEÆ. } of plants
including the genera Scrophularia, Mimulus, Veronica, Digitalis, Calceolaria, &c., &c.

SCROPHULARIN, } Proxi-
SCROPHULAROSMIN. } mate principles obtained from the leaves of the figwort plant.

SCRUPLE. A weight of twenty grains; the third part of a drachm.

SCULLCAP. (*Scutellaria, Madweed.*) The herb of Scutellaria lateriflora, an indigenous, perennial herb, growing in moist places, by the sides of ditches and ponds, in all parts of this country. It is considered a valuable nervine.

Scullcap, European. (*Scutellaria Galericulata.*) A species of Scutellaria growing wild in this country, having a feeble, somewhat alliaceous odor, and a bitterish taste. It has been employed in intermittents, and externally, in old ulcers.

SCUM. The extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquids in boiling or fermentation.

SCURVY GRASS. See *Cochlearia Officinalis.*

SCUTELLARIA. See *Scullcap.*

Scutellaria Galericulata. See *Scullcap, European.*

Scutellaria Hyssopifolia. A species of Scutellaria, considered by some as a mere variety of Scutellaria integrifolia.

Scutellaria Integrifolia. An indigenous species of Scutellaria, which from its intense bitterness might probably be found useful as a tonic.

Scutellaria Lateriflora. See *Scullcap.*

SCUTELLARINE. A name given to a preparation of scutellaria, obtained by mixing a concentrated tincture of it with water, precipitating it with alum, and then washing and drying. The name scutellarine is inappropriate, as it is not a pure proximate principle.

SCYLLITE. A saccharine principle resembling inosite, found in the kidneys and liver of some fishes.

SEA-GIRDLES. See *Laminaria Digitata.*

Sea-Salt. See *Chloride of Sodium.*

Sea-Water. (*English Channel.*) The constituents of a thousand grains are:

Water,	964.744 grs.
Chloride of sodium,	27.059 "
" potassium,	0.765 "
" magnesium,	3.667 "
Bromide magnesium,	0.029 "
Sulphate magnesia,	2.296 "
" lime,	1.407 "
Carbonate lime,	0.033 "

Sea-Wrack. See *Bladder-Wrack.*

SEALING WAX. The best *red sealing wax* is made by melting together with a very gentle heat, forty-eight parts of shellac, nineteen of Venice turpentine, and one of balsam Peru, and mixing with the melted mass, thirty-two parts of finely powdered cinnabar. But common rosin is often substituted in part for the lac, and a mixture of red lead and chalk for the cinnabar. The best *black sealing wax* consists of sixty parts of lac, ten of turpentine, and thirty of levigated bone-black; the best *yellow sealing wax*, of sixty parts of lac, twelve of turpentine, and twenty-four of chromate of lead.

SEAR-CLOTH. A cloth to cover a sore; a plaster.

SEARLE'S OXYGENOUS AERATED WATER. See *Nitrous Oxide Water.*

SEASIDE BALSAM. See *Croton Balsamiferum.*

SEBACIC ACID. An acid obtained from fat.

SEBATE. A salt formed by the combination of sebacic acid and a base.

SEBIFEROUS Producing vegetable wax.

SECALE CEREALE. (*Rye.*) A plant cultivated in all temperate latitudes. Rye flour has been much used in the dry state as an external application to erysipelatous inflammation and other eruptive affections.

Secale Cornutum. See *Ergot.*

SECALIA, }
SECALIN. } See *Propylamia.*

SEDATIVE. A medicine which allays irritation, irritability, and pain.

SEDIMENT. The matter which subsides to the bottom from water or any other liquid; settlings; lees; dregs.

SEDUM ACRE. See *Biting Stone Crop.*

Sedum Album, }
Sedum Rupestre. } Species of Sedum less acrid than Sedum acre, and used as a salad in some parts of Europe

Sedum Telephium. A species of Sedum formerly employed externally to cicatrize wounds, and internally as an astringent in dysentery and hæmoptysis.

SEED. The embryo, with its envelope or envelopes, or the natural ovule, the growth of which gives origin to a new plant.

Seed-Bud. The germ.

Seed-Coat. The covering of a seed.

Seed-Lac. A lac consisting of minute irregular fragments, broken from the twigs, and partially exhausted by water. It is of a light or dark-brown color, inclining to red or yellow.

SEGREGATE. To separate from a mass and collect together about centres or long lines of fracture, as in the process of crystallization or solidification.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS. See *Aperient Effervescing Powders.*

Seidlitz Water. A wine pint contains

2.5 grs.	carbonate of magnesia,
0.8 "	" lime,
180 "	sulphate of magnesia,
5 "	" lime,
4.5 "	chloride of magnesium.

SEIGNETTE'S SALT. A name frequently applied to Rochelle salt, in honor of Seignette, an apothecary of Rochelle, who discovered it. See *Potassæ et Sodæ Tartras.*

SEL DE BOUTIGNY. See *Calomel Iodides.*

SELENIATE. A compound of selenic acid with a base.

SELENIC ACID, }
SELINIC ACID. } An acid composed of one equivalent of selenium and three of oxygen, obtained from the root of marsh parsley.

SELENIDE. A compound of selenium with a metal, or some other body which may take the place of a metal.

SELENIOUS. Of, pertaining to, or obtained from selenium.

Selenious Acid. An acid composed of one equivalent of selenium and two of oxygen.

SELENITE. A compound of selenious acid with a base.

SELENIUM. An elementary substance, allied to sulphur, having a dark-brown color, with a metallic lustre. It passes into vapor at 650° Fahr., producing the odor of decaying horseradish.

SELENIURET. A compound of selenium with some other element.

SELENIURETTED. Containing, combined with, or impregnated with selenium.

SELF-HEAL. See *Heal-all.*

SELINUM PALUSTRE. See *Marsh Parsley.*

SELTZER WATER. A mineral carbonated water in Europe, a wine pint of which contains seventeen cubic inches of carbonic acid, four grains carbonate of soda, five of carbonate of magnesia, three of carbonate of lime, and seventeen of chloride of sodium.

Seltzer Water, Artificial. See *Aqua Acidi Carbonici.*

SEMEN ABELMOSCHI. See *Alceæ Ægyptiacæ.*

Semen Contra,
Semen Cynæ. See *Santonica.*

Semen Nigellæ. See *Fennel Flower, Small.*

Semen Psyllii. See *Fleawort.*

SEMI. A prefix signifying half.

Semi-Fluid,
Semi-Liquid. Half or imperfectly fluid.

Semi-Vitrified. Half or imperfectly vitrified.

Semi-Vitrified Oxide of Lead. See *Lead, Oxide.*

SEMPERVIRENT. Always fresh; ever green.

SEMPERVIVUM TECTORUM. (*Common Houseleek.*) A perennial, succulent, European plant, growing on rocks, old walls, and the roofs of houses, and remarkable for its tenacity of life. The leaves are employed in the recent state, and bruised, as a cooling application to burns, stings of bees, hornets, &c., &c.

SENECA OIL. See *New York Petroleum.*

SENECIN. A name applied to a preparation made by precipitating a tincture of Senecio aureus with water. This name, however, should be reserved for the active principle when discovered.

SENECIO AUREUS. (*Ragwort.*) A favorite vulnerary with the Indians.

Senecio Vulgaris. (*Common Groundsel.*) An annual European plant introduced into this country, and growing in cultivated grounds. The whole herb is used. It is emetic in large doses, and has been given in convulsive affections, liver complaints, spitting of blood, &c., &c.

SENECIONIN. A modification of senecin.

SENEGA,
SENEGA ROOT,
SENEKA,
SENEKA SNAKEROOT. See *Polygala Senega.*

SENEGAL GUM. See *Gum, Australian.*

SENEGIN. A name applied to the supposed active principle of senega root. It has since been ascertained to be a complex substance, and to have no just claim to the rank assigned it.

SENNA,
SENNA ALEXANDRIA. See *Cassia Acutifolia.*

Senna Alexandrina. The leaflets of Cassia lanceolata.

Senna American. See *American Senna.*

Senna Figs. A preparation of senna made by slitting figs and impregnating the interior parts with extract of or powdered senna

Senna, India. See *India Senna.*

Senna, Indica. The senna from plants cultivated in Southern India.

Senna, Mecca. See *Mecca Senna.*

Senna Paste. A paste consisting of figs and powdered senna beaten thoroughly together to the consistence of a confection, and then covered with granulated sugar.

Senna Tripoli. See *Cassia Æthiopica.*

SENNACRIN. A name applied to

the cathartin of senna deprived of its bitterness.

SENNACROL, SENNAPICRIN, SENNARETIN. } Peculiar substances obtained from senna.

SENNIN. A principle said to have been obtained from senna, by precipitating a decoction of it with acetate of lead, filtering the solution, and treating it with sulphuretted hydrogen, by which a precipitate is produced, which, after drying, is digested in ether, and on spontaneous evaporation, the latter yields the crystals, which, according to Kubly, are composed of *sulphur* mixed with a trace of bitter organic matter.

SENSITIVE. Readily affected or changed by certain appropriate agents, as iodized silver is extremely *sensitive* to the action of light.

SEPAL. A leaf or division of the calyx. When the calyx or pericarp consists of but one part, it is said to be monosepalous; when of two parts, disepalous, &c., when of a variable and indefinite number, it is said to be polysepalous.

SEPARATION OF LIQUIDS. Liquids which have no chemical affinity, and differ in specific gravity, may be separated by allowing them to remain at rest in a separating funnel, and then drawing off the heavier fluid.

SEPARATION OF MIXED SUBSTANCES. Various mechanical operations for this purpose are resorted to in practical pharmacy; some of these relate to the separation of solids from liquids, others to that of one liquid from another.

SEPARATION OF SOLIDS FROM LIQUIDS. This includes the process of decantation, filtration, percolation, straining, expression, clarification, &c.

SEPARATORY. A chemical vessel for separating liquids.

SEPEERINA. (From the Dutch name Sepeeri, for bebeeru.) See *Bebeerin.*

SEPIA OFFICINALIS. The cuttle-fish.

SEPTFOIL. See *Potentilla Tormentilla.*

SERALBUMEN. The albumen of the blood; so called in distinction from that of the white of an egg, or ovalbumen, from which it differs slightly in its chemical reactions.

SERICOGRAPHIS MOHITLI. A plant belonging to the Acanthaceæ, containing a hygroscopic deep blue coloring principle, which acts chemically like litmus.

SEROTINOUS. Happening later in a season than is customary with allied species.

SEROUS. Thin, watery, like whey; said of that part of the blood which separates in coagulation from the grumous or red part.

SERPENTARIA. See *Aristolochia Serpentaria.*

SERRATE, SERRATED. } Notched on the edge like a saw, as a serrate leaf.

SERUM. The liquid portion of the blood, after the separation of the coagulum or clot, of which albumen is the principal organic ingredient.

SERUM LACTIS. That part of milk which contains the sugar, salts, and water; used as a dietetic in certain diseases, and as a vehicle.

SESAMI FOLIUM. See *Benne Leaf.*

SESAMUM INDICUM, SESAMUM ORIENTALE. } Species of Sesamum, natives of the East Indies. They have been cultivated from time immemorial in various parts of Asia and Africa. They are now cultivated in this country. The seeds are employed as food by the negroes, who parch them over the fire.

SESQUI. A prefix denoting the proportion of three equivalents of the substance to the name of which it is prefixed to two equivalents of the other element, or proximate principle, as sesquichloride.

SESQUIBROMIDE. A compound of bromine with another element in the proportions of three equivalents of bromine to two of the other element.

SESQUICARBONATE OF AMMONIA. Carbonate of ammonia, consisting of three equivalents of carbonic acid, two of ammonia, and two of water. See *Ammonia Carbonate*

SESQUICARBONATE OF POTASSA. A salt resulting from the partial decomposition of bicarbonate of potassa by five-sixths of its weight of boiling water.

SESQUICARBONATE OF SODA. (*Trona.*) The native soda of Egypt. That of South America is less carbonated.

SESQUICHLORIDE. A compound of chlorine with another element, in the proportions of three equivalents of chlorine to two of the other element.

SESQUICHLORIDE OF IRON. See *Chloride of Iron.*

SESQUICYANIDE. A compound of cyanogen with some element, in the proportions of three equivalents of cyanogen to two of the other element.

SESQUIODIDE. A compound of iodine with another element, in the proportions of three equivalents of the iodine to two of the other element.

SESQUIODIDE OF MERCURY. A preparation of mercury, consisting of two equivalents of mercury, and three of iodine, formed by the combination of the biniodide with the protiodide.

SESQUIOXIDE. A compound of oxygen with some other element, in the proportions of three equivalents of oxygen to two of the other element.

SESQUIOXIDE OF CHROMIUM. See *Chromium, Sesquioxide.*

SESQUIOXIDE OF IRON. See *Ferri Peroxidum.*

SESQUISALT. A salt having three equivalents of one component, and two of another.

SESQUISULPHIDE, } A com-
SESQUISULPHURET. } pound of sulphur with some other element, in the proportions of three equivalents of sulphur to two of the other element.

SESSILE. Issuing directly from the main stem or branch, without a petiole or footstalk, as a sessile leaf.

SETACEOUS. Having the slender form of a bristle.

SEVEN BARKS. See *Hydrangea Arborescens.*

SEVUM. (*Mutton Suet.*) The fat of the sheep, taken chiefly from about the kidneys. It is employed to give a proper consistence to ointments, &c.

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM. (*Prepared Suet.*) The internal fat of the abdomen of the sheep, *Ovis aries*, purified by melting and straining.

SEX. The distinguishing peculiarity of plants, as staminate or pistillate; one of the groups founded on this distinction. The *sexual method*, or the method of classification—called also *Linnæan method* and *artificial method*—which is founded on the distinction of sexes in plants, as male and female, each sex being furnished with appropriate organs or parts; the stamens or male organs producing a pollen or dust, which fecundates the stigma of the pistil, or female organ, and is necessary to render it prolific. Most plants are hermaphrodite, the male and female organs being contained in the same flower.

SHADDOCK. A variety of orange; the product of the Citrus decumana.

SHAMMY, } A leather prepared ori-
SHAMOIS. } ginally from the skin of the chamois, and much esteemed for its softness, pliancy, and the quality of bearing soap without damage.

Much of the leather which bears this name is counterfeit, being made of the skin of the common goat, the kid, or even the sheep.

SHAMROCK. A plant of the genus Trifolium (*Trifolium repens*), used by the Irish as their national emblem; white trefoil; white clover.

The name shamrock is supposed to have been originally applied to a plant of the genus Oxalis, the Oxalis acetosella, or wood sorrel, which also has trifoliate leaves

SHARON SPRING WATER. A chalybeate water, of which the gaseous contents of a wine gallon are 0.7702 cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen. The solid contents are:

15.1148	grains	of bicarbonate of magnesia.
68.8024	"	sulphate of lime.
8.1646	"	" magnesia.
1.4040	"	protosulphate of iron.
3.7401	"	sulphate of soda.
28.48	"	organic matter.

A trace of sulphate of potassa.

SHEEP-LAUREL. See *Kalmia Angustifolia.*

SHEEP-SORREL. An herb, the Rumex acetosella.

SHELLAC, SHELL-LAC. The resin lac spread into thin plates after being melted and strained.

SHELLBARK. See *Carya Alba.*

SHEPHERD'S PURSE. See *Thlapsus Bursa Pastoris.*

SHERRY WINE. (*Vinum Xericum, Vinum Album*) A deep amber-colored wine prepared in the vicinity of Xeres, in Spain. It ranks among the stronger white wines, and contains, on an average, nineteen per cent., by measure, of alcohol.

SHINING ALOES. See *Aloes, Shining.*

SHITTAH, SHITTIM. A wood supposed to have been a species of Acacia (Acacia Arabica).

SHRUB. A low, dwarf tree.

SHRUBBY TREFOIL. See *Ptelea Trifoliata.*

SIALAGOGUES. Medicines which increase the flow of saliva.

SIBERIAN RHAPONTIC ROOT. (*Siberian Rhubarb.*) An inferior quality of rhubarb.

SIBERIAN STONE PINE. See *Carpathian Balsam.*

SICCATIVE. A medicine which promotes the process of drying.

SIENNA. (*Terra di Sienna.*) An argillaceous mineral, compact, of a fine texture, very light, smooth, and glossy, of a yellowish-brown or coffee color, leaving a dull-orange trace when moistened and drawn over paper. By calcination it assumes a reddish-brown color, and is then called burnt sienna. It is used in painting. The best is brought from Italy, but an inferior kind is found in England. *Burnt sienna* is sienna made of a much redder color by the action of fire. *Raw sienna*, sienna in its natural state of a transparent yellowish-brown color.

SILENE PENNSYLVANICA. A species of Silene growing in the eastern portion of the Union, possessing properties similar to those of Silene Virginica, or Catchfly.

SILENE VIRGINICA. See *Catchfly.*

SILEX. Silicic acid, generally impure, as it is found in nature, constituting flint, quartz, and most sands and sandstones.

SILEX CONTRITUS. See *Pulverized Silex.*

SILICA. Silicic acid in a state of purity.

SILICATE. A salt composed of silicic acid and a base.

SILICATE OF MAGNESIA, HYDRATED. See *Magnesia, Silicate of.*

SILICATE OF POTASSA. A salt prepared in the same manner as the silicate of soda, and, like it, is called soluble glass. This salt is preferred by some, as it acts more promptly in bringing about alkalinity of the urine.

SILICATE OF SODA. (*Sodæ Silicas, Soluble Glass.*) A salt employed in conjunction with benzoate of soda, in the treatment of gout and rheumatism, for the purpose of eliminating uric acid by the urine. It is made by fusing one part of silica and two of dried carbonate of soda, mixed in powder, in an earthenware crucible, and pouring out the fused mass on a stone slab to cool. This is pulverized and treated with boiling water, to dissolve the soluble part. The solution is then filtered and concentrated so as to form crystals on cooling.

SILICATE OF ZINC. See *Calamine.*

SILICIUM, SILICIC ACID. See *Pulverized Silex.*

SILICON. The base of silex or silica; a non-metallic element, which has been obtained in three allotrophic states, called amorphous, graphitoidal, and octohedral silicon; the first corresponding to charcoal, the second to graphite, and the third to diamond.

SILICO-PROPIONIC ACID. A compound, $Si_2C_4H_5O_3HO$, wherein a large percentage of the carbon of the propionic acid is replaced by silicium.

SILK COLLODION. A collodion prepared from silk by bringing it to the condition of the material from which the worm spins its thread. This is done by dissolving silk in a solution of chloride of zinc, and then separating the solvent by means of dialysis. It is used for photographic purposes. Before it is used as collodion it must be dissolved in some volatile liquid, which would evaporate spontaneously on application to the surface.

SILK-WEED, COMMON. See *Asclepias Cornuti.*

SILURUS GLANIS. See *Samovey Isinglass.*

SILVER. (*Argentum.*) A soft, white, metallic element, very malleable and ductile, and capable of a high polish. It occurs pure in nature, and also in combination with sulphur, arsenic, &c., and with ores of lead, copper, and gold.

Fulminating Silver is an explosive compound, formed of the newly prepared oxide of silver combined with ammonia.

SILVER, CHLORIDE. See *Argenti Chloridum.*

SILVER, CYANIDE, } See *Argenti*
SILVER, CYANURET. } *Cyanidum,*

SILVER FIR, AMERICAN. See *Abies Balsamea.*

SILVER FIR, EUROPEAN. See *Abies Pectinata.*

SILVER, FUSED NITRATE. See *Argenti Nitras Fusa.*

SILVER, IODIDE. See *Agenti Iodidum.*

SILVER, NITRATE. See *Argenti Nitras.*

SILVER, OXIDE. See *Argenti Oxidum.*

SILVERY CROWN BARK. A name by which English druggists distinguish a variety of Loxa Peruvian bark, characterized by a whitish, silvery appearance of the epidermis, derived from adhering lichens.

SIMABA CEDRON. See *Cedron.*

SIMARONA. An inferior variety of vanilla.

SIMARUBA. The bark of the root of *Simaruba officinalis*, *Quassia simaruba*, or *Simaruba amara*, a tree of considerable height and thickness, growing in the West Indies and Guiana. In Jamaica it is called *mountain damson.* The bark of the root contains a bitter principle identical with *quassin*, and possesses the same tonic properties as other simple bitters, and may be employed for the same purposes.

SIMARUBA AMARA, } See *Sima-*
SIMARUBA OFFICINALIS. } *ruba.*

SIMARUBA EXCELSA. See *Quassia.*

SIMARUBACEÆ. A family of plants to which the genus Ailanthus belongs.

SIMMER. To boil gently.

SIMPLE. Not having been, or not capable of being, decomposed or separated into two or more elementary bodies; elementary, without subdivision; entire; as a simple stem, leaf, or flower.

SIMPLE CERATE. See *Cerate of Lard.*

SIMPLE OINTMENT. See *Ointment of Lard.*

SIMPLE SYRUP. (*Syrupus*, *Syrupus Simplex*, *Syrup*) Dissolve thirty-six troy ounces of coarsely powdered refined sugar, with the aid of heat, in twenty fluid ounces of distilled water, raise the temperature to the boiling-point, and strain the solution while hot.

SINAPIC ACID. (*Erucic Acid*) An acid resulting from the boiling of sulphocyanide of sinapin with alkalies, composed of $C_{44}H_{42}O_4$.

SINAPIN. (*Sulpho-Sinapisin.*) The peculiar ingredient of white mustard seed. It is white, crystallizable, inodorous, bitter, and soluble in alcohol and water, forming a yellow solution. It was first thought to be an acid, but was afterwards ascertained to be neuter. It is considered by some as a sulphocyanide of an alkaloid, and as having the formula $C_{32}H_{28}NO_{12}$. It is difficult to separate the organic base sinapin from it, because this is decomposed by alkalies.

SINAPIS, } See *Mustard.*
SINAPIS ALBA. }

SINAPIS NIGRA. See *Black Mustard.*

SINAPISIN. A peculiar crystalline principle obtained from the seeds of Sinapis nigra. It is in brilliant, white, scaly crystals, sublimable by heat, soluble in alcohol, ether, and the fixed and volatile oils, but insoluble in acids and alkalies.

SINAPISM. A mustard poultice, formed either in the usual manner, or by mixing 20 drops of the volatile oil of mustard with 3.5 drachms of glycerin and 5 drachms of starch.

SINGLE AQUA FORTIS. A nitric acid of the arts. It is half the strength of the double aqua fortis, having the specific gravity of 1.22.

SINTOC. A spice used in the East Indies, consisting of the bark of a species of Laurus.

SIPEERIA, SIPEERIN, An amorphous substance left after the separation of bebeeria by ether, in the processes for obtaining that principle. It is very sparingly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol, but differing from bebeeria in being insoluble in ether.

SIPHON. A bent tube or pipe by which a liquid can be transferred from one vessel to another, over an intermediate elevation, by means of the pressure of the atmosphere forcing the liquid up the branch of the tube immersed in it, while the excess of weight of the liquid in the other branch (when once filled), causes a continuous flow. The flow takes place only when the discharging orifice is lower than the surface of the liquid, and no part of the tube is higher above it, then the same liquid will rise by atmospheric pressure, that is, thirty-three feet for water, thirty inches for mercury, &c.

SIPHONIA CAHUCHU, SIPHONIA ELASTICA. See *Caoutchouc.*

SIRITCH. A sweet oil expressed from the seeds of Sesamum orientale, used by the Arabs as an article of diet, for friction of the body, and for lamps.

SIROP DE CAPILLAIRE. A syrup, popular in France as a remedy in pectoral affections. It is made from the leaves of *Adiantum capillus veneris.*

SIROP DE CUISINIER. A compound syrup of sarsaparilla, famous in France, for which the officinal U. S. P. syrup is intended as a substitute.

SIRUP. The sweet juice of vegetables or fruits; or sugar boiled with vegetable infusions; sweetened liquid of any kind. This word is spelt sirup in most English dictionaries, but *syrup* is the form in common use.

SISYMBRIUM MURALIS. See *Ditoplaxis Muralis.*

SISYMBRIUM NASTURTIUM. See *Nasturtium Officinale.*

SISYMBRIUM OFFICINALE. See *Erysimum Officinale*

SISYMBRIUM SOPHIA. See *Flixweed.*

SIUM LATIFOLIUM. A species of Sium growing in Europe and this country, which is the *common water parsnep* of the United States. It is positively asserted to be poisonous; madness and death having followed the use of its root.

SIUM LINEARE. A species of Sium constituting an ingredient in a combination of native plants, recommended as having peculiar efficacy in dysentery.

SIUM NODIFLORUM. (*Water Parsnep.*) A perennial, umbelliferous, aquatic European plant, growing also in the southern portion of this country. It is said to be poisonous; but the expressed juice has been given in the dose of three or four ounces every morning, without any serious results, and on the contrary has been found in this quantity, very advantageous in obstinate skin diseases.

SIUM SISARUM, SKIRRET. A species of Sium of Chinese origin, cultivated in Europe. It has a sweetish, somewhat aromatic root, which is employed as food, in the form of salad, and is supposed to be a useful diet in complaints of the chest.

SIZING FOR WOOLLENS. A preparation consisting of 100 parts glycerin 20° B., 1 part sal soda, 1 part gelatin, and 0.100 parts alum and borax.

SKULEINE. An irritating poison, said to have been separated from squills.

SKUNK CABBAGE. See *Dracontium.*

SLAKED LIME. See *Calcis Hydras.*

SLIPPERY ELM BARK. See *Ulmi Cortex.*

SMALL BURNT SAXIFRAGE. See *Pimpinella Saxifraga.*

Small Fennel Flower. See *Fennel Flower, Small.*

Small Houseleek. See *Biting Stone Crop.*

Small Spikenard. See *Aralia Nudicaulis.*

SMALT. See *Azure.*

SMARTWEED. See *Polygonum Punctatum.*

SMILACEÆ. A family of plants including the genus Asparagus.

SMILACIN. See *Sarsaparillin.*

SMILAX. A genus of climbing shrubs found in the warm and temperate parts of both hemispheres.

Smilax Aspera. A species of Smilax, the root of which is said to be employed in the south of Europe as a substitute for sarsaparilla, but it has little reputation.

Smilax China. See *China Root.*

Smilax Cumanensis,
Smilax Officinalis,
Smilax Syphilitica. } Species of Smilax, especially the latter, indicated as the probable source of the genuine sarsaparilla root, exported from Mexico and the Spanish Main.

Smilax Medica. A species of Smilax growing on the eastern declivity of the Mexican Andes, where the root is collected and sent to Vera Cruz.

Smilax Papyracea. See *Guatemala Sarsaparilla.*

Smilax Sarsaparilla. A species of Smilax formerly admitted as the source of the best sarsaparilla, but as this species is a native of the United States, and as the drug has never been collected in this country, it is probable that it was never obtained from it.

SMOOTH SUMACH. See *Sumach.*

SMUT. A parasitic fungus, Uredo segetum, which forms on grain, blasting it.

SMYRNA OPIUM. See *Opiums.*

Smyrna Scammony. See *Scammonium.*

SNAKEHEAD. See *Chelone Glabra.*

SNAKEROOT, BLACK. See *Black Snakeroot.*

Snakeroot, Button. See *Button-Snakeroot.*

Snakeroot, Canada. See *Asarum.*

Snakeroot Seneka. See *Polygala Senega.*

Snakeroot, Virginia. See *Aristolochia Serpentaria.*

SNEEZEWORT. See *False Sunflower.*

SNOW-WATER. Rain and snow waters are the purest kinds of natural waters. Rain-water ordinarily contains atmospheric air and a little nitric acid, the amount of which is increased when the rain descends in a storm. According to an analysis, however, made of rain-water which fell at Marseilles during a violent storm, 1000 parts by weight contained 0.004 of chlorine and 0.003 of ammonia; not a trace of iodine or of nitric acid was discovered.

SOAP. See *Sapo.*

Soap Almond Oil,
Soap Amygdaline. } See *Almond Oil Soap.*

Soap Balls. Balls prepared by dissolving soap in a little water, and then forming it with starch into a mass of the proper consistence.

Soap Bark. See *Quillay.*

Soap, Beef's Marrow. See *Beef's Marrow Soap.*

Soap, Castile. (*Olive Oil Soda Soap, Spanish Soap.*) A fine white or marbled soap, made with soda and olive oil. When good, white castile soap contains about twenty-one per cent. of water, is of a pale, grayish-white color, incapable of giving an oily stain to paper, devoid of rancid odor or strong alkaline qualities, and entirely soluble both in water and alcohol. It should not feel greasy nor grow moist, but should become dry by exposure to the air without exhibiting any saline efflorescence. Marbled or mottled castile soap is harder, more alkaline, and more constant in its composition than the other variety, and contains about fourteen per cent. of water. Having less water than the white castile, it is a stronger and more economical soap, but at the same time less pure. The impurity arising from the veins of the marbling, consisting of ferruginous matter. Soap made with animal fat, with the probable addition of silicate of soda, has been sold for castile soap.

Soap Cerate See *Ceratum Saponis.*

Soap Cerate Plaster. See *Emplastrum Cerati Saponis.*

Soap, Common. See *Sapo Vulgaris.*

Soap, Common Yellow. (*Rosin Soap.*) A soap deriving its peculiarities from an admixture of rosin and a little palm oil with the tallow employed.

Soap, Hard. See *Sapo Durus.*

Soap Liniment. See *Camphorated Tincture of Soap.*

Soap Liniment, Camphorated. See *Camphorated Tincture of Soap.*

Soap, Marbled. See *Soap, Castile.*

Soap of Guaiac. See *Sapo Guaiacinus.*

Soap, Palm. See *Palm Soap.*

Soap Plaster. See *Emplastrum Saponis.*

Soap, Rosin. See *Soap, Common Yellow.*

Soap, Soft. See *Sapo Mollis.*

Soap, Starkey's. A soap prepared by uniting, by trituration, equal parts of carbonate of potassa, oil of turpentine, and Venice turpentine.

Soap, Transparent. A soap prepared by saponifying kidney fat with soda free from foreign salts, drying the resulting soap, dissolving it in alcohol, filtering and evaporating the solution, and running it into moulds when sufficiently concentrated. The soap is yellow or yellowish-brown, and preserves its transparency after desiccation.

Soap, Windsor. A scented soda soap, made of one part of olive oil and nine parts of tallow.

SOAPSTONE. Saponite; steatite; potstone; a soft, magnesian mineral, usually gray, white, or yellow.

SOAPWORT. See *Saponaria Officinalis.*

SOCOTRINE ALOES. See *Aloe Socotrina.*

SODA. The protoxide of the metal sodium, formerly called, though not appropriately, mineral alkali.

Soda Ash. A name applied to carbonate of soda when at a certain stage of purification in its manufacture. It is in white or gray compact masses, and contains about half its weight of foreign salts, consisting principally of chloride of sodium and sulphate of soda.

Soda Ball. See *Black Ash.*

Soda Biborate, } See *Borax.*
Soda Borate. }

Soda, Dry. (*Protoxide of Sodium.*) A salt of soda, consisting of one equivalent of sodium and one of oxygen. United with one equivalent of water it forms hydrate of soda or caustic soda.

Soda Hydrate. See *Caustic Soda.*

Soda Impure. Soda derived from the ashes of plants growing on the surface or borders of the sea, and called barilla or kelp, according to the character of the plants incinerated.

Soda Muriate. See *Chloride of Sodium.*

Soda Nitrate. See *Cubic Nitre.*

Soda Powders. See *Effervescing Powders.*

Soda Solution. See *Liquor Sodæ,* U. S. D.

Soda Solution, Chlorinated. See *Chloride of Soda Solution.*

Soda Sulphate. See *Glauber's Salt.*

Soda Sulphite. (*Sodæ Sulphis.*) A salt prepared by passing sulphurous acid into a solution of carbonate of soda, and evaporating out of contact of the air. The sulphurous acid unites with the soda of the carbonate to form the sulphite of soda, and the carbonic acid escapes. After sufficient concentration, the solution is allowed to cool, and the salt crystallizes. It consists of one equivalent of soda, one of sulphurous acid, and three of water, and has been used in cases of yeasty vomiting with remarkable success.

Soda Tartarata. See *Potassæ et Sodæ Tartras.*

Soda Tartrate. See *Sodæ Tartras.*

Soda Valerianate. A deliquescent, very soluble salt, formed by saturating valerianic acid with caustic soda and evaporating. It is used chiefly for the purpose of forming by double decomposition the valerianates of quinia, iron, and zinc.

Soda Vitriolated. See *Glauber's Salt.*

Soda Waste. A name applied to the insoluble impurities occurring in the preparation of artificial soda. It is used in the manufacture of hyposulphite of soda.

Soda Water. A name originally applied to carbonic acid water, when prepared from carbonate of soda. It is now as a matter of economy prepared from marble dust, but the name "soda water," from habit, is continued.

SODÆ ACETAS. See *Acetate of Soda.*

Sodæ Arsenias. See *Arseniate of Soda.*

Sodæ Benzoas. See *Benzoate of Soda.*

Sodæ Bicarbonas. See *Bicarbonate of Soda.*

Sodæ Boras. See *Borax.*

Sodæ Carbonas. See *Carbonate of Soda.*

Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata. See *Carbonate of Soda, Dried.*

Sodæ Chloratæ Liquor, }
Sodæ Chlorinatæ Liquor. }
See *Chloride of Soda Solution.*

Sodæ Citras. See *Citrate of Sodæ.*

Sodæ Citro-tartras Effervescens. See *Effervescent Citro-tartrate of Soda.*

Sodæ et Argenti Hyposulphis. (*Hyposulphite of Soda and Silver.*) A double salt prepared by dissolving freshly precipitated oxide of silver in a solution of hyposulphite of soda, and evaporating the solution. It is in the form of minute crystals, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. It acts externally like nitrate of silver but milder. It has been used with advantage in urethral discharges.

Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras. See *Potassæ et Sodæ Tartras.*

Sodæ Hyposulphis. (*Hyposulphite of Soda.*) A salt used as a test and for the formation of the *volumetric solution* of hyposulphite of soda, prepared by digesting the solution of sulphite of soda at a high temperature, but short of ebullition, with finely divided sulphur. It is said to have a destructive action on microscopic fungi, and to have the power of arresting fermentation.

Sodæ Murias. See *Chloride of Sodium.*

Sodæ Nitras. See *Cubic Nitre.*

Sodæ Phosphas. See *Phosphates.*

Sodæ Potassio-Tartras. See *Potassæ et Sodæ Tartras.*

Sodæ Silicas. See *Silicate of Soda.*

Sodæ Sulphas. See *Glauber's Salt.*

Sodæ Sulphis. See *Soda Sulphite.*

Sodæ Tartras. A salt recommended as an agreeable purgative, almost without taste, and acting with power equal to that of the sulphate of magnesia in the dose of ten drachms. The *Soda Powders* form an extemporaneous tartrate of soda, somewhat aerated with carbonic acid.

Sodæ Valerianas. See *Soda Valerianate.*

SODA-PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON. Pyrophosphate of iron is soluble in pyrophosphate of soda, and if an excess of pyrophosphate of soda is used in the double decomposition, the ferruginous pyrophosphate first thrown down is redissolved. This solution is proposed as a medicine under the name of the *Soda-pyrophosphate of Iron.* It is said to be the only ferruginous preparation which is not precipitated in the stomach by the agency of the food or gastric juice.

SODII CHLORIDUM. See *Chloride of Sodium.*

Sodii Iodidum. See *Iodide of Sodium.*

SODIO-PHOSPHATE OF ZINC. A compound obtained by melting together two equivalents of oxide of zinc, and one equivalent of microcosmic salt. The melted mass is elutriated with water and then dried. It forms a snow-white powder which is very sparingly soluble in water or acetic acid, but readily in dilute mineral acids. It composition is $NaO, 2ZnO, PO_5$.

SODIUM. (*Natrium.*) A soft malleable metal of a silver-white color forming the radical of the alkali soda, and obtained by igniting an intimate mixture of dry carbonate of soda, coal, and chalk, and by other means.

Sodium-Ammonium. A compound

produced by the absorption of gaseous ammonia by sodium.

Sodium Teroxide. Sodium combines with a larger proportion of oxygen than exists in soda, forming a teroxide. This oxide is always formed when the metal is burnt in the open air.

SOFT CEMENT. A cement made of yellow wax melted with half its weight of turpentine, and colored with a little venetian red; used for fastening metals or wood to glass, and for rendering joints impervious to water.

Soft Soap. See *Sapo Mollis.*

Soft Water. A water which contains but inconsiderable impurities, and which, when used in washing, forms a lather with soap.

SOFT-SHELLED ALMONDS. The fruit of a variety of Amygdalis (communis) fragilis.

SOLANACEÆ,
SOLANEÆ. } An order of plants including the genera Solanum, Datura, Atropa, Nicotiana, Latua, and Cyphomandra.

SOLANIA,
SOLANIN. } A peculiar alkaline principle in the form of a white opaque powder, or of delicate acicular crystals, somewhat like those of sulphate of quinia, though finer and shorter. It was originally obtained from the berries of *Solanum nigrum*, and subsequently from the stalks, leaves, and berries of *Solanum dulcamara* and *Solanum tuberosum.* It is most conveniently obtained from the sprouts of the common potato. It is inodorous, of a bitter taste, soluble in alcohol and ether, and capable of neutralizing the acids. When boiled with sulphuric or muriatic acid it is resolved into grape sugar, and a much stronger alkaloid, called *solanidin* or *solanidia*, which forms crystallizable salts.

SOLANIC ACID. An acid identical with malic acid.

SOLANIDIA,
SOLANIDIN. } See *Solania.*

SOLANUM BACCIFERUM. A species of Solanum the fruit of which, called *Susumber berries*, is said to be poisonous.

Solanum Dulcamara. See *Bitter Sweet.*

Solanum Lycopersicum. The common well-known tomato plant, the fruit of which is so much used as a vegetable at the table. The fruit is nutritive, laxative, and antiscorbutic, and was formerly considered poisonous.

Solanum Nigrum. (*Black Nightshade, Common Garden Nightshade.*) An annual plant from one to two feet high, of which there are numerous varieties, one of which is a native of this country. The leaves are said to produce diaphoresis, diuresis, and moderate purging, and in large doses nausea and giddiness. The poisonous properties ascribed to it are doubted.

Solanum Paniculatum. See *Jurubeba.*

Solanum Pseudocapsicum. See *Jerusalem Cherry.*

Solanum Tuberosum. See *Potato.*

SOLIDAGO,
SOLIDAGO ODORA. } See *Golden Rod.*

SOLOMON'S SEAL. See *Convallaria Polygonatum.*

SOLUBLE. Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid.

Soluble Glass. See *Silicate of Soda.*

Soluble Iodide of Starch. Iodide of starch made soluble by heating it in an enamelled pan, over a very gentle fire, with constant agitation. The heat must be removed when a pungent odor is emitted.

Soluble Mercury, Hahnemann's. This is prepared by adding, drop by drop, a dilute solution of ammonia to an equally dilute solution of nitrate of protoxide of mercury, until the precipitate begins to be paler than at first. It is a black powder, and is chemically an ammoniated nitrate of protoxide of mercury. When it has a gray color, too much ammonia has been used in its precipitation. It has been employed in syphilitic diseases.

Soluble Prussian Blue. A preparation for injecting anatomical preparations. To obtain it, a great excess of the yellow prussiate of potassa in concentrated solution is necessary. The iron should be in the state of a sesquichloride, in the proportion of not more than one-eighth or one-tenth of the prussiate employed. After their mixture, the precipitate is washed with water till it begins to assume a blue color, when it is expressed and dried in the air.

SOLUBLE TARTAR. See *Potassæ Tartras.*

SOLUTIO SOLVENTIS MINERALIS. See *Arsenical Solution, De Valangin's.*

SOLUTION. The state of being dissolved or in solution.

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF AMMONIA. See *Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.*

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF COPPER. (*A qualitative test.*) Dilute an ounce of acetic acid (imperial measure) with half an ounce of distilled water (imperial measure). Digest half an ounce (avoirdupois) of commercial subacetate of copper in the mixture, at a temperature not exceeding 212°, with repeated stirring, and continue the heat until a dry residue is obtained. Digest in four fluid ounces of boiling distilled water, and by addition of more of the water, make up the solution to five fluid ounces, and filter it.

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF MORPHIA. See *Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis.*

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF POTASSA. (*A qualitative test.*) Dissolve half an ounce (avoirdupois) of acetate of potassa in five fluid ounces of distilled water, and filter.

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF SODA. (*A qualitative test.*) Dissolve half an ounce (avoirdupois) of acetate of soda in five fluid ounces of distilled water, and filter.

SOLUTION OF ALBUMEN. (*A qualitative test.*) Mix by trituration in a mortar, the white of one egg and four fluid ounces of distilled water, and filter through clean tow, previously moistened with distilled water. The solution should be prepared when wanted.

SOLUTION OF AMMONIA. See *Ammonia Solution.*

SOLUTION OF AMMONIO-NITRATE OF SILVER. (*A qualitative test.*) Dissolve two drachms (avoirdupois) of nitrate of silver, in crystals, in eight fluid ounces of distilled water, and to the solution add half a fluid ounce of solution of ammonia, until the precipitate first formed is nearly dissolved. Filter and add distilled water, so that the bulk may be ten fluid ounces.

SOLUTION OF AMMONIO-SULPHATE OF COPPER. (*A qualitative test.*) Dissolve half an ounce (avoirdupois) of sulphate of copper, in crystals, in eight fluid ounces of distilled water, and to the solution add solution of ammonia until the precipitate first formed is nearly dissolved. Filter, and then add distilled water, so that the bulk may be ten fluid ounces.

SOLUTION OF AMMONIO-SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA. (*A qualitative test.*) Dissolve an ounce (avoirdupois) of sulphate of magnesia and half an ounce of muriate of ammonia, in eight fluid ounces of distilled water, and to the solution add half a fluid ounce of solution of ammonia, and as much distilled water as will make up the bulk to ten fluid ounces, and filter.

SOLUTION OF ARSENIATE OF POTASSA. See *Fowler's Solution.*

SOLUTION OF ARSENIATE OF SODA. See *Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis.*

SOLUTION OF ARSENIC, HYDROCHLORIC. See *Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus.*

SOLUTION OF ATROPIA. See *Liquor Atropiæ.*

SOLUTION OF BORACIC ACID. (*A qualitative test.*) Dissolve fifty grains of boracic acid in one fluid ounce of rectified spirit, and filter.

SOLUTION OF BROMINE. (*A qualitative test.*) Upon ten minims of bromine, in a bottle furnished with an accurately-fitting glass stopper, pour five fluid ounces of distilled water, and shake several times. Keep the solution excluded from the light.

SOLUTION OF CARBONATE OF AMMONIA. (*A qualitative test.*) Dissolve half an ounce (avoirdupois) of carbonate of ammonia in ten fluid ounces of distilled water.

SOLUTION OF CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA. See *Fluid Magnesia*, U. S. D.

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM. (*Solution of Hydrochlorate of Ammonia.*) (*A qualitative test.*) Dissolve one ounce (avoirdupois) of chloride of ammonium in ten fluid ounces of distilled water, and filter.

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF ANTIMONY. See *Liquor Antimonii Chloridi.*

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF ARSENIC. See *Arsenical Solution, De Valangin's.*

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF BARIUM. See *Liquor Barii Chloridi.*

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM. See *Chlorides.*

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM, SATURATED. (*A qualitative test.*) Dissolve four ounces (avoirdupois) of chloride of calcium in five fluid ounces of distilled water, and filter.

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD (*A qualitative test.*) Take of fine gold, reduced by a rolling machine to a thin lamina, sixty grains; nitric acid, *one fluid ounce and a half* (imperial measure); *hydrochloric acid, seven fluid ounces* (imperial measure); distilled water a sufficiency. Place the gold in a flask with the nitric acid and six fluid ounces of the hydrochloric acid, first mixed with four fluid ounces of the water, and digest until it is dissolved. Add to the solution the additional fluid ounce of hydrochloric acid, evaporate at a heat not exceeding 212°, until acid vapors cease to be given off, and dissolve the chloride of gold thus obtained in five fluid ounces of distilled water. The solution should be kept in a stoppered bottle.

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF POTASSA. See *Chlorides.*

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF SODA. See *Chlorides.*

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF TIN. (*A qualitative test.*) Dilute three fluid ounces of hydrochloric acid in a flask with a fluid ounce of distilled water, and having added an avoirdupois ounce of granulated tin, apply a moderate heat until gas ceases to be evolved. Add as much distilled water as will make up the bulk to five fluid ounces and transfer the solution, together with the undissolved tin, to a bottle with an accurately ground stopper.

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF ZINC. See *Chlorides.*

SOLUTION OF CHLORINATED LIME. See *Liquor Calcis Chloratæ.*

SOLUTION OF CHLORINATED MAGNESIA. See *Chlorinated Solution of Magnesia.*

SOLUTION OF CHLORINATED SODA. See *Chloride of Soda Solution.*

SOLUTION OF CHLORINE. See *Aqua Chlorinii.*

SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF AMMONIA. See *Liquor Ammoniæ Citratis.*

SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF IRON. See *Liquor Ferri Citratis.*

SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. See *Citrates.*

SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF POTASSA. See *Citrate of Potassa Mixture.*

SOLUTION OF FERRIDCYANIDE OF POTASSIUM. (*Solution of Red Prussiate of Potash.*) (*A qualitative test.*) Dissolve two drachms (avoirdupois) of crystallized red prussiate of potash in five fluid ounces of distilled water, and filter.

SOLUTION OF FERROCYANIDE OF POTASSIUM. (*Solution of Yellow Prussiate of Potash.*) (*A qualitative test.*) Dissolve two drachms (avoirdupois) of crystallized yellow prussiate of potash in five fluid ounces of distilled water, and filter.

SOLUTION OF GELATIN. (*A qualitative test.*) Mix fifty grains of isinglass in shreds with five fluid ounces of warm distilled water, and digest for half an hour on a water-bath with repeated shaking, and filter through clean tow moistened with distilled water.

SOLUTION OF GUTTA-PERCHA. See *Liquor Gutta-Perchæ.*

SOLUTION OF HYDRIODATE OF ARSENIC AND MERCURY. See *Donovan's Solution.*

SOLUTION OF HYDROCHLORATE OF AMMONIA. (*A qualitative test.*) See *Solution of Chloride of Ammonium.*

SOLUTION OF HYDROCHLORATE OF MORPHIA. See *Liquor Morphiæ Hydrochloratis.*

SOLUTION OF HYDROSULPHATE OF AMMONIA. See *Ammonia Hydrosulphate.*

Solution of Iodate of Potassa. (*A qualitative test.*) Take of iodine, chlorate of potash, each fifty grains; nitric acid, eight minims; distilled water, ten fluid ounces and a half. Rub the iodine and chlorate of potash together to a fine powder; place the mixture in a Florence flask, and having poured upon it half a fluid ounce of the water acidulated with the nitric acid, digest at a gentle heat until the color of the iodine disappears. Boil for one minute, then transfer the contents of the flask to a capsule, and evaporate to perfect dryness at 212°. Finally dissolve the residue in the remaining ten fluid ounces of distilled water; filter the solution, and keep it in a stoppered bottle.

Solution of Iodide of Arsenic and Mercury. See *Donovan's Solution.*

Solution of Iodide of Iron. See *Ferri Iodidi Syrupus.*

Solution of Iodide of Potassium. (*A qualitative test.*) Dissolve one avoirdupois ounce of iodide of potassium in ten fluid ounces of distilled water, and filter.

Solution of Iodine,
Solution of Iodine, Compound.
See *Compound Solution of Iodine.*

Solution of Lime. See *Lime-Water.*

Solution of Lime, Saccharated. See *Liquor Calcis Saccharatus.*

Solution of Lithia, Effervescing See *Effervescing Solution of Lithia.*

Solution of Muriate of Baryta. See *Liquor Barii Chloridi.*

Solution of Muriate of Lime. See *Chloride of Calcium Solution.*

Solution of Muriate of Morphia. See *Liquor Morphiæ Hydrochloratis.*

Solution of Nitrate of Iron. See *Ferri Nitratis Liquor.*

Solution of Nitrate of Mercury. See *Acid Nitrate of Mercury.*

Solution of Oxalate of Ammonia. (*A qualitative test.*) Dissolve half an ounce (avoirdupois) of oxalate of ammonia in a pint (imperial measure) of warm distilled water, and filter.

Solution of Perchloride of Iron. See *Ferri Perchloridi Liquor.*

Solution of Perchloride of Iron, Strong. See *Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior.*

Solution of Perchloride of Platinum. (*A qualitative test.*) Take of thin platinum foil, a quarter of an ounce (avoirdupois); nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, each, a sufficiency; distilled water, seven fluid ounces. Mix a fluid ounce of the nitric acid with four fluid ounces of the hydrochloric acid and two fluid ounces of the water. Pour the mixture into a small flask containing the platinum, and digest at a gentle heat, adding more of the acids mixed in the same proportions, should this be necessary, until the metal is dissolved. Transfer the solution to a porcelain capsule, add to it a fluid drachm of hydrochloric acid, and evaporate on a water-bath until acid vapors cease to be given off. Let the residue be dissolved in the remaining five fluid ounces of distilled water. Filter and preserve in a stoppered bottle.

Solution of Permanganate of Potassa. See *Liquor Potassæ Permanganatis.*

Solution of Pernitrate of Iron. See *Ferri Nitratis Liquor.*

Solution of Persulphate of Iron. See *Liquor Ferri Persulphatis.*

Solution of Phosphate of Soda. (*A qualitative test.*) Dissolve one avoirdupois ounce of crystallized phosphate of soda in ten fluid ounces of distilled water, and filter.

Solution of Potash, Effervescing. See *Effervescing Solutions.*

Solution of Potassa. See *Liquor Potassæ.*

Solution of Red Prussiate of Potash. See *Solution of Ferridcyanide of Potassium.*

Solution of Soda. See *Liquor Sodæ*, U. S. D.

Solution of Soda, Effervescing. See *Effervescing Solutions.*

Solution of Strychnia. See *Liquor Strychniæ.*

Solution of Subacetate of Lead. See *Lead, Solution of Subacetate.*

Solution of Subacetate of Lead,

DILUTED. See *Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead.*

SOLUTION OF SUBSULPHATE OF IRON. See *Liquor Ferri Subsulphatis.*

SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF ATROPIA. See *Liquor Atropiæ Sulphatis.*

SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF INDIGO. (*A qualitative test*) Take of indigo, dry and in fine powder, five grains; sulphuric acid, ten fluid ounces. Mix the indigo with a fluid drachm of the acid in a small test-tube, and apply the heat of a water-bath for an hour. Pour the blue liquid into the remainder of the acid, agitate the mixture, and, when the undissolved indigo has subsided, decant the clear liquid into a stoppered bottle.

SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF IRON. (*A qualitative test.*) Dissolve ten grains of granulated sulphate of iron in one fluid ounce of boiling distilled water, and filter. This solution should be prepared when wanted for use.

SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF LIME. (*A qualitative test.*) Take of plaster of Paris, a quarter of an ounce (avoirdupois); distilled water, one pint (imperial measure); rub the plaster of Paris in a porcelain mortar for a few minutes with two fluid ounces of the water; introduce the mixture thus obtained into a pint bottle (imperial measure) containing the rest of the water; shake well several times, and allow the undissolved sulphate to subside. When this has occurred, filter.

SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF MORPHIA. See *Liquor Morphiæ Sulphatis.*

SOLUTION OF SULPHIDE OF AMMONIUM. See *Ammonia Hydrosulphate.*

SOLUTION OF SULPHIDE OF AMMONIUM. (*A qualitative test.*) Take of solution of ammonia, five fluid ounces; put three fluid ounces of the ammonia into a bottle, and conduct into this a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen so long as this gas continues to be absorbed; then add the remainder of the ammonia, and transfer the solution to a green glass bottle furnished with a well-ground stopper.

SOLUTION OF TARTARIC ACID. (*A qualitative test.*) Dissolve one ounce (avoirdupois) of crystallized tartaric acid in eight fluid ounces of distilled water, add two fluid ounces of rectified spirit, and keep the solution in a stoppered bottle. The spirit is added to preserve the solution.

SOLUTION OF TERCHLORIDE OF ANTIMONY. See *Liquor Antimonii Chloridi.*

SOLUTION OF TERNITRATE OF SESQUIOXIDE OF IRON. See *Ferri Nitratis Liquor.*

SOLUTION OF TERSULPHATE OF IRON. See *Liquor Ferri Persulphatis.*

SOLUTION OF YELLOW PRUSSIATE OF POTASH. See *Solution of Ferrocyanide of Potassium.*

SOLUTIONS. See *Liquores.*

SOLVENTS. Remedies which promote the solution of indigestible matters in the stomach. In pharmacy it is applied to all liquors used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, decoction, &c., &c.

SOLVENTS FOR PHOSPHORUS. Almond oil and cacao butter are considered the best solvents for phosphorus for internal administration.

SOMNIFIC. Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep.

SOORMA. A preparation of antimony with which Indian women anoint their eyelids.

SOOT. See *Fuligo Ligni.*

SOPHORA TINCTORIA. A synonym of Baptisia tinctoria.

SOPORIFICS. Medicines which induce sopor or profound sleep, like that of a person intoxicated or fatigued.

SORBEFACIENT. A medicine which produces absorption.

SORBIC ACID. An acid obtained from the berries of the *Sorbus* or *Pinus acuparia*, or mountain ash. It appears to be identical with pure malic acid.

SORBITE, } SORBIN. } The sugar of the berries of the *Sorbus acuparia.* It is in perfectly transparent crystals, having the same taste as cane sugar, but is not susceptible of fermentation.

SORBUS AMERICANA. An American species of Sorbus, possessing properties similar to those of Sorbus acuparia or mountain ash.

Sorbus Acuparia. (*Mountain Ash.*)
Sorbus Hybrida,
Sorbus Torminalis.
Species of Sorbus in which amygdalin is extensively diffused.

SOREL'S CEMENT. A new cement described by M. Sorel. It is a hydrated basic oxychloride of magnesium, and is prepared by mixing magnesia with a solution of chloride of magnesium. The cement is harder in proportion to the greater density of the solution. It is very white, and becomes very hard, and may be moulded like plaster. Objects may be made with it having the color and hardness of marble.

SORGHUM,
SORGHUM SACCHARATUM.
(*Chinese Sugar Cane.*) A valuable plant indigenous in India, China, and other parts of the East, has within a few years been introduced into Europe and this country. The stem abounds in juice, which becomes more and more saccharine with the growth of the plant. It is used chiefly at present in the preparation of molasses.

SORREL. The common name of several species of Rumex which have sour leaves.

SORREL-TREE. See *Andromeda Arborea.*

SOUTH AMERICAN KINO. See *Caraccas Kino.*

SOUTHERNWOOD. See *Artemisia Abrotanum.*

Southernwood, Tartarian. See *Artemisia Santonica.*

SOWBREAD. See *Cyclamen Europæum.*

SPA WATER. A carbonated mineral water, a wine pint of which contains—

18 cubic inches of carbonic acid.
1.5 grains carbonate of soda.
4.5 " " magnesia.
1.5 " " lime.
0.2 " chloride of sodium.
0.6 " oxide of iron.

SPANIOLITMIN. A light red coloring principle obtained from litmus, insoluble in alcohol and ether.

SPANISH BARILLA. See *Barilla.*

Spanish Black. A black pigment obtained by charring cork.

Spanish Broom. (*Spartium Junceum.*) A small shrub, indigenous in the south of Europe, and cultivated in our gardens as an ornamental plant The flowers are large, yellow, and of an agreeable odor. The seeds are, in moderate doses, diuretic and tonic, in large doses emetic and cathartic, and have been used advantageously in dropsy. The dose is from ten to fifteen grains three times a day.

Spanish Brown. A substance ranking in the ochre class of pigments.

Spanish Chalk. A variety of soapstone.

Spanish Ferseto A rich reddish-brown obtained by calcining copper and sulphur together in closed crucibles.

Spanish Flies. See *Cantharides.*

Spanish Needles. See *Bidens Bipinata.*

Spanish Oak. See *Quercus Falcata.*

Spanish Red. An ochreous red, resembling Venetian red, but slightly yellower and warmer.

Spanish Soap. See *Soap, Castile.*

Spanish White. An impalpable powder prepared from chalk by pulverizing and repeated washings.

SPARTEIN. The narcotic principle of the flowers of Cytisus scoparius or broom plant, obtained by distillation from the mother-waters of the scoparin or the diuretic principle of the same.

SPARTIUM JUNCEUM. See *Spanish Broom.*

Spartium Scoparium. A synonym of Cytisus scoparius.

SPATULA. A thin, broad-bladed knife, used for various purposes.

SPAVIN. A swelling in or near some of the joints of a horse, by which lameness is produced.

Blood or *Bog Spavin* is a distension of one of the small mucous sacs on the inside of the hock, occasioned by the checking of the free course of the blood through the subcutaneous vein of the hock.

Bone Spavin is a diseased condition of certain bones of the hock, in which the cartilaginous substance which unites them to the shank bone becomes bony, causing a considerable enlargement of the parts, and attended by lameness.

SPEARMINT. See *Mentha Viridis.*

SPEARMINT WATER. See *Aqua Menthæ Viridis.*

SPECIÉS. A simple; a component part of a compound medicine. A permanent class of existing things, associated according to attributes or qualities, which are determined by scientific observation.

SPECIES AD DECOCTUM LIGNORUM. Guaiac wood, rasped, four parts; burdock root, cut, two parts; licorice root, cut, one part; sassafras wood, cut, one part. Mix.

SPECIES AD INFUSUM PECTORALE. Marshmallow root, cut, eight parts; licorice root, cut, three parts; orris root, cut, one part; coltsfoot leaves, cut, four parts; mullein flowers, two parts; star anise, two parts. Mix.

SPECIES AROMATICÆ. Spearmint, four parts; balm, four parts; lavender flowers, two parts; cloves, one part. Cut fine and mix.

SPECIES LAXANTES ST. GERMAIN. Senna leaves, exhausted by alcohol, sixteen parts; elder flowers, ten parts; fennel seeds, five parts; aniseed, five parts. Cut and bruise, mix well, and on dispensing, add bitartrate of potassa, three parts.

SPECIFIC. A remedy which exerts a special action in the prevention or cure of a disease; an infallible remedy, or one supposed to be infallible.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY. The ratio of the weight of a body to the weight of an equal volume of some other body taken as the standard or unit. This standard is usually water for solids and liquids, and air for gases. Thus, 19, the specific gravity of gold, expresses the fact that, bulk for bulk, gold is nineteen times heavier than water. The specific gravity of liquids affords one of the best tests of their purity. The instrument commonly used by the pharmacist for ascertaining this is Baumé's hydrometer. The specific gravity of solids is ascertained by first weighing them in air and then in water, and dividing their former weight by the difference between the two. If a solid is lighter than water it should first be weighed in the air, then in air and in water, in connection with a heavier body, which has itself been previously weighed in air and in water; and the weight of the lighter body in the air should be divided by the excess of the difference between the weights in air and water of the two conjoined, over that of the weights in air and water of the heavier body alone. If the body be soluble in water, its relative weight to that of some other known liquid of known specific gravity should be ascertained, in the manner above described, and this weight multiplied by the specific gravity of that liquid.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY BOTTLE. Since the hydrometers commonly imported into this country are so carelessly made that scarcely any two agree, little dependence can be placed on their accuracy. Hence, a more certain method consists in weighing the liquid at a uniform temperature in a bottle, the capacity of which in grains of distilled water has been previously ascertained. If a bottle be selected which will hold exactly 1000 grains of water at 60°, the weight in grains of the quantity of any liquid which it will hold, will be the specific gravity of that liquid.

SPECULUM. An instrument for dilating certain passages of the body, and throwing the light within them, thus facilitating their examination or surgical operations.

SPEEDIMAN'S PILLS. Pills composed of aloes, myrrh, rhubarb, extract of chamomile, and essential oil of chamomile.

SPEEDWELL. (*Veronica Officinalis.*) A species of Veronica growing in Europe and this country, formerly considered diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, tonic, &c.

SPEISS. The impure arseniuret of nickel.

SPELTER. A name for commercial zinc.

SPERMACETI. See *Cetaceum*.

Spermaceti Cerate. See *Cerates*.

Spermaceti Ointment. See *Unguentum Cetacei*.

SPERM OIL. Oil obtained from the spermaceti whale.

SPHACELIA SEGETUM. A name given to a parasitic fungus which, it is supposed by its influence on rye, diseases the seed, entirely perverting its nature, and thereby constituting ergot.

SPHÆRIA. A name given to a genus of fungous plants.

SPHÆROCOCCUS CRISPUS. A synonym of Chondrus crispus.

SPHENOID. Wedge-shaped.

SPHEROID. Nearly round.

SPICE. Any fragrant or aromatic vegetable production.

Spice Bush, } See *Benzoin Odorif-*
Spice Wood. } *erum*.

Spice Plasters. A name given to a mixture of aromatic powders in the form of a cataplasm, much used as a mild rubefacient in nausea and vomiting, applied over the abdomen.

SPICED SYRUP OF RHUBARB. See *Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb*.

SPICULA. A pointed, fleshy appendage, somewhat like a spike.

SPIDER'S WEB. See *Cobweb*.

SPIGELIA. (*Pinkroot.*) The root of *Spigelia Marilandica* or *Carolina Pink*, an herbaceous plant, native of our Southern and Southwestern States, growing in rich soils on the borders of woods. The root is much employed, both in this country and Europe, as an anthelmintic.

Spigelia Anthelmia. A species of Spigelia growing in the West Indies and South America, possessing properties similar to those of the Spigelia Marilandica.

Spigelia Marilandica. See *Spigelia*.

SPIKE-LAVENDER. A shrubby species of lavender, native of Europe.

SPIKENARD. See *Nard*.

Spikenard, American. See *American Spikenard*.

Spikenard, Small. See *Aralia Nudicaulis*.

SPINDLETREE. A name for the Wahoo tree.

SPIRÆA, } See
SPIRÆA TOMENTOSA, } *Hardhack*
SPIRÆA ULMARIA. }

Spiræa Lobata. A species of Spiræa, in the roots and stems of which the oil of gaultheria is supposed to exist, the peculiar flavor of which they possess.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA. See *Ammonia Spirit*.

Spirit of Ammonia, Aromatic. See *Ammonia Aromatic Spirit*.

Spirit of Ammonia, Fetid. See *Ammonia, Fetid Spirit of*.

Spirit of Anise. See *Essence of Anise*.

Spirit of Cajuput. (*Spiritus Cajuputi.*) Dissolve one fluid ounce of oil of cajuput in forty-nine fluid ounces of rectified spirit.

Spirit of Camphor. (*Spiritus Camphoræ, Tinctura Camphoræ, Tincture of Camphor.*) Dissolve four troy ounces of camphor in two pints of alcohol, and filter through paper.

Spirit of Chloroform. (*Spiritus Chloroformi.*) Dissolve a troy ounce of purified chloroform in six fluid ounces of stronger alcohol.

Spirit of Cinnamon. (*Spiritus Cinnamomi.*) Dissolve a fluid ounce of oil of cinnamon in fifteen fluid ounces of stronger alcohol.

Spirit of Ether. (*Spiritus Ætheris.*) Mix ten fluid ounces of ether with one pint of rectified spirit (imperial measure). It is merely ether diluted with twice its volume of alcohol.

Spirit of Ether, Compound. See *Compound Spirit of Ether*.

Spirit of French Wine. See *Brandy*.

Spirit of Hartshorn. A name formerly applied to an impure solution of carbonate of ammonia obtained by the destructive distillation of hartshorn shavings. The name has been applied also to similar ammoniacal solutions from other sources.

Spirit of Horseradish, Compound. See *Compound Spirit of Horseradish.*

Spirit of Juniper. (*Spiritus Juniperi.*) Dissolve one fluid ounce of oil of juniper in forty-nine fluid ounces of rectified spirit. Used chiefly as an addition to diuretic infusions.

Spirit of Juniper, Compound. See *Compounds.*

Spirit of Lavender. (*Spiritus Lavendulæ.*) Dissolve one fluid ounce of oil of lavender in forty-nine fluid ounces of rectified spirit.

Spirit of Lavender, Compound. See *Compounds.*

Spirit of Lemon. See *Essences.*

Spirit of Mindererus. See *Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.*

Spirit of Mustard. A spirit prepared by macerating for two hours 250 parts of powdered black mustard with 500 parts of cold water, then adding 120 parts of alcohol of 86 per cent., and distilling over 120 parts of spirit.

Spirit of Myrcia. See *Bay Rum.*

Spirit of Nitre. Nitric acid.

Spirit of Nitrous Ether. (*Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici, Spiritus Nitri Dulcis, Sweet Spirit of Nitre.*) A mixture of nitrous ether, in variable proportions, and alcohol. Nitrous ether is always generated by the reaction of nitric acid with alcohol; and it matters not whether the alcohol be mixed with nitric acid directly, or with the materials for generating it, namely, nitre and sulphuric acid. It has the specific gravity of 0.837, and contains from four to five per cent. of its peculiar ether. It is diaphoretic, diuretic, and antispasmodic.

Spirit of Nutmeg (*Spiritus Myristicæ.*) Mix two troy ounces of bruised nutmeg with eight pints of diluted alcohol and one pint of water, and distil eight pints.

Spirit of Peppermint. See *Essences.*

Spirit of Rosemary. (*Spiritus Rosmarini.*) Dissolve one fluid ounce of oil of rosemary in forty-nine fluid ounces of rectified spirit.

Spirit of Sea-Salt. (*Muriatic Acid.*) A concentrated solution of muriatic acid gas in water.

Spirit of Spearmint. See *Essences.*

Spirit of Turpentine. A common name for oil of turpentine.

Spirit of Wine. Alcohol.

Spirit, Proof. See *Proof Spirit.*

Spirit, Pyroacetic. See *Acetone.*

Spirit, Pyroxylic. See *Alcohol, Methylic.*

Spirit, Rectified. See *Alcohol.*

SPIRITS. (*Spiritus.*) Alcoholic solutions of volatile principles, formerly in general procured by distillation, but now frequently prepared by simply dissolving the volatile principle in alcohol or diluted alcohol.

SPIRITUS. See *Spirits.*

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici, } See
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi. } *Spirit of Nitrous Ether.*

Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus. See *Compound Spirit of Horseradish.*

Spiritus Frumenti. (*Whisky.*) Spirit obtained from fermented grain by distillation, and containing from forty-eight to fifty-six per cent. of absolute alcohol. It should be free from disagreeable odor, and not less than two years old.

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ. See *Essence of Peppermint.*

Spiritus Mindereri. See *Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.*

Spiritus Myrciæ. See *Bay Rum.*

Spiritus Nitri Dulcis. See *Spirit of Nitrous Ether.*

Spiritus Pyroxylicus Rectificatus. See *Alcohol, Methylic.*

Spiritus Rectificatus. See *Alcohol.*

Spiritus Salis Dulcis. (*Spiritus Ætheris Chloridi.*) A colorless neutral spirit, composition not definitely known, used, like similar compounds of alcohol and its derivatives, as refrigerant, diuretic, and diaphoretic.

Spiritus Tenuior. Diluted alcohol.

Spiritus Vini Gallici. See *Brandy.*

SPIROL. Carbolic acid.

SPIROUS ACID. See *Salicylous Acid.*

SPISSITUDE. Thickness of soft substances; the denseness or compactness which belongs to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid.

SPLEENWORT, BLACK. See *Asplenium Adiantum Nigrum.*

SPLEENWORT, COMMON. See *Asplenium Trichomanes.*

SPODUMENE. A mineral in which the alkali lithia has been found.

SPONDIAS DULCIS. A plant called *Vi* by the Australians, abounding in Polynesia. It bears an edible fruit of about the size of a goose egg, possessing a sweet and pleasant pulp. The peel has a terebinthinate taste. The wood is valued for building boats. The plant belongs to the Terebinthaceæ.

SPONGE. (*Spongia.*) The sponge is now generally admitted to be an animal. More than two hundred and fifty species have been described by naturalists. They inhabit the bottom of the sea, where they are fixed to rocks or other solid bodies, and are most abundant within the tropics. They are collected chiefly in the Mediterranean and Red Seas, and in those of the East and West Indies.

SPONGE TENT. A form of sponge employed for dilating sinuses. It is prepared by dipping sponge into melted wax, compressing it between two flat surfaces till the wax hardens, and then cutting it into pieces of the proper form and size.

SPONGIA. See *Sponge.*

SPONGIA USTA. See *Burnt Sponge.*

SPOTTED WINTERGREEN. See *Chimaphila Maculata.*

SPRING-WATER. See *Aqua Fontana.*

SPRITZ. An instrument constructed for the purpose of washing chemical substances.

SPRUCE BEER. Take of essence of spruce, half a pint; pimento, bruised, ginger, bruised, hops, each, four ounces; water, three gallons. Boil for five or ten minutes, then strain, and add, of warm water, eleven gallons; yeast, a pint; molasses, six pints. Mix, and allow the mixture to ferment twenty-four hours.

SPRUCE ESSENCE. See *Essences.*

SPUNK. See *Agaric.*

SPURGE, IPECACUANHA. See *American Ipecacuanha.*

SPURGE, LARGE FLOWERING. See *Euphorbia Corollata.*

SPURGE, LAUREL. See *Daphne Laureola.*

SPURRED RYE. See *Ergot.*

SQUILL,
SQUILLA MARITIMA. } See *Scilla.*

SQUIRTING CUCUMBER. See *Ecbalium Agreste.*

STAFF-TREE, CLIMBING. See *Celastrus Scandens.*

STAINS ON SILK. To restore the violet color to silk, which has been extracted by acid juice, brush the portions of fabric with tincture of iodine, then, after a few seconds, saturate well the spot with a solution of hyposulphite of soda and dry gradually, when the color will be perfectly restored.

STALAGMITIS CAMBOGIOIDES. A tree growing in Ceylon and Siam, which was formerly ascribed as the source of gamboge.

STAMEN. The male organ of flowers for secreting and furnishing the pollen or fecundating dust. It consists of the anther or fertilizing part, borne on a stem called a filament.

STANDARD. Having a fixed or permanent value. *Standard solutions* are solutions of chemical reagents of known strength used in chemical analysis.

STANNI PULVIS. See *Powder of Tin.*

STANNIC ACID. An acid prepared by decomposing bichloride of tin with water. It is soluble in nitric acid and dilute sulphuric acid.

STANNUM. (*Tin.*) A metal known from the earliest ages. It exists generally as an oxide (tin stone and wood tin), rarely as a sulphuret (tin pyrites). It is found in England, Spain, Germany, Bohemia, and Hungary, and in Asia, Chili, and Mexico. The purest is from the mines of Asia. It was formerly used in medicine in the form of powder.

STAPHISAGRIA. The seeds of Delphinium staphisagria, which see.

STAPHISAIN. A principle obtained from impure delphinia, distinguished by its insolubility in ether.

STAR ANISEED. See *Illicium Anisatum.*

STAR GRASS. See *Aletris.*

STARCH. See *Amylum.*

STARCH IODIDE. See *Iodides.*

STARCH NITRIC. See *Nitric Starch.*

STARKEY'S SOAP. See *Soaps.*

STARWORT. See *False Unicorn Plant.*

STARWORT WATER. See *Callitriche Verna.*

STATICE,
STATICE CAROLINIANA,
STATICE LIMONIUM.
See *Marsh Rosemary.*

STAVESACRE. See *Delphinium Staphisagria.*

STEAM-BATH. A bath by far the most useful and easily regulated of the arrangements for indirect heating in pharmaceutical manipulations.

STEARATE. A salt formed by the combination of stearic acid with a base.

STEARIC ACID. An acid procured from animal and vegetable fats, and from the bile of many animals, composed of $C_{36}H_{36}O_4$.

STEARIN. A solid crystallizable substance, the essential part of all kinds of suet.

STEAROPTENE. The solid portion of a volatile oil.

STEARONE. A substance obtained by the partial decomposition of stearic acid with a fourth part of quick-lime. It is sparingly soluble in ether and alcohol, and is concrete at common temperatures, but fusible at 180°.

STEARO-RICINIC ACID. An acid procured by distillation from castor oil.

STEEL. Iron combined with a minute proportion of carbon, and perhaps of silicon and aluminum.

STELLATE. Resembling a star.

STENANTHIUM FRIGIDUM. A Mexican plant of the order Melanthaceæ, the root of which is said to contain *veratria* in abundance. The plant resembles the Veratrum album very closely.

STERCULARIA TRAGACANTHA. An African plant which exudes a gum not unlike gum tragacanth, as does also an East Indian species, called *Stercularia urens.*

STERCULARIA URENS. See *Stercularia Tragacantha.*

STERCULIA ACUMINATA. A synonym of Cola acuminata.

STERCULIACEÆ. An order of plants including the genera Stercularia and Theobroma.

STERLET. See *Acipenser Ruthenus.*

STIBIUM. The ancient term for the ore of antimony.

STICK-LAC. The resin lac as taken from the tree, still incrusting the small twigs around which it originally concreted. It is soluble in a great measure in alcohol.

STICK-RHUBARB. A variety of English rhubarb in somewhat cylindrical pieces, five or six inches long by an inch or less in thickness, and more or less irregular upon the surface, as if they shrunk unequally in drying.

STIGMA. That vascular part of the pistil which is destitute of an epiderm, and receives the pollen or prolific powder. It consists of the everted inner surface of the pistil.

STILL. A vessel, boiler, or copper used in the distillation of liquor.

STILLINGIA. (*Queen's Root, Queen's Delight.*) The root of Stillingia sylvatica, an indigenous perennial plant growing in pine-barrens, from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. When wounded it emits a milky juice. In large doses the root is emetic and cathartic, in smaller alterative, with some influence over the secretions.

STILLINGIA SEBIFERA. A species of Stillingia, from the fruit of which the Chinese procure a vegetable tallow in large quantities, which is said to be almost pure stearin.

STILLINGIA SYLVATICA. See *Stillingia.*

STILLINGIN. A preparation advertised as the active principle of Stillingia sylvatica. It is probably the oil of stillingia, triturated with sugar or sugar of milk.

STIMULANTS. Medicines which produce an increase of vital activity in the organism or any of its parts.

STIPE. The stem of a fungus or mushroom.

STIPEL. The stipule of a leaflet.

STIPULE. An appendage at the base of petioles or leaves, usually somewhat resembling a small leaf in texture and appearance.

STIZOLOBIUM PRURIENS. A synonym of Dolichos pruriens.

ST. JOHN'S WORT. See *Hypericum Perforatum.*

STOMACH. A musculo-membranous reservoir, continuous with the œsophagus above and the duodenum below, and situated immediately beneath the diaphragm. It owes its digestive powers to an acid liquid, the gastric juice, which is secreted by innumerable follicles in its internal or mucous coat, and the action of which upon the various elements of food is very similar to that of prolonged boiling in water.

STOMACHIC. A medicine that strengthens the stomach and excite its action.

STOMACH-PUMP. A small pump or syringe with a flexible tube, for drawing liquids from the stomach, or for injecting them into it.

STONE PINE. Pinus pinea.

STONE ROOT. See *Collinsonia Canadensis.*

STORAX. See *Liquid Storax.*

STORAX BARK. See *Cortex Thymiamatis.*

STORK'S BILL. See *Erodium Cicutarium.*

STOVED SALT. A variety of common salt distinguished in commerce.

STRAMONII FOLIUM. The leaves of Datura stramonium, which see.

STRAMONII SEMEN. The seeds of Datura stramonium. They are the most powerful of the parts of the plant employed. See *Daturia.*

STRASBURG TURPENTINE. A variety of turpentine obtained from the *Abies Picea*, or *European Silver Fir.*

STRENGTHENING PLASTER. See *Chalybeate Plaster.*

STRIATED IPECACUANHA. See *Black Ipecacuanha.*

STROBILE. An ament, the carpels of which are scale-like, and spread open and bear naked seeds; sometimes the scales are thin, with little cohesion; but they are often woody, and cohere into a single tuberculated mass. Example, the fruit of the pines.

STRONG LIQUID GLUE. A strong glue, said not to gelatinize, to keep well, and to be very convenient for pasting, is prepared as follows: Take three parts of good glue in little fragments, cover it with eight parts of water, and allow it to stand for some hours; then add half a part of muriatic acid, and three-fourths of a part of sulphate of zinc, and expose the whole for ten or twelve hours to a heat between 178° and 189° Fahr.

STRONG SOLUTION OF AMMONIA. See *Ammonia, Stronger Water of.*

STRONG SOLUTION OF PERCHLORIDE OF IRON. See *Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior.*

STRONG TINCTURE OF GINGER. See *Essence of Ginger.*

STRONGER ALCOHOL. See *Alcohol Fortius.*

STRONGER COMMON CAUSTIC. See *Caustic Potassa.*

STRONGER ETHER. See *Æther Fortior.*

STRONGER WATER OF AMMONIA. See *Ammonia, Stronger Water.*

STRONG-SCENTED LETTUCE. See *Lactuca Virosa.*

STRONTIA. An earth of a white color, resembling baryta in many of its properties. It is a compound of oxygen and the metal strontium, in the proportion of 8 of the former to 43.8 of the latter. The salts of *strontia* communicate a vivid crimson color to flame, and are much used, especially the nitrate, in the construction of fireworks.

STRONTIUM. A malleable metal, of a yellowish color, resembling barium in its properties.

STRUTHIIN. A principle identical

with saponin, obtained from Gypsophylla struthium.

STRYCHNIA. An alkaloid discovered in the nux vomica and bean of St. Ignatius, and named from the generic name or title of the plants (strychnos), to which these two products belong. It is said to exist more abundantly in the bean of St. Ignatius than in the nux vomica. It is a most violent poison. One grain, or even less, might prove fatal in the human subject. It is, however, a valuable remedy in various diseases of a paralytic nature. It is soluble in water, acidulated with sulphuric, nitric, or acetic acid. Iodine and hydrate of chloral have been proposed as antidotes to its poisonous effects.

Strychnia Arsenite. See *Arsenites.*

Strychnia Solution. See *Liquors.*

Strychnia Sulphate. See *Sulphates.*

Strychnia Test. It appears that any substance capable of yielding nascent oxygen readily will serve to develop the characteristic violet color of strychnia, when applied after the addition of sulphuric acid. For this purpose the best reagent is said to be bichromate of potassa. The sulphuric acid should be of the specific gravity of 1.85.

STRYCHNOS COLUBRINA. See *Angustura.*

Strychnos Nux Vomica. See *Nux Vomica.*

Strychnos Potatorum. A species of Strychnos, whose seeds contain no strychnia.

Strychnos Tieute. A climbing woody plant belonging to the genus Strychnos, growing exclusively in Java, from the bark of the root of which a poison is prepared by the natives for the purpose of poisoning the points of their arrows. It is said to be very destructive to animal life.

Strychnos Toxifera. A name given to a plant supposed to be the source of curare, but without foundation. See *Curare.*

STURGEON. See *Acipenser.*

STYLE. The cylindrical or tapering portion of the pistil, between the ovary and the stigma.

STYPTIC. A medicine which serves to arrest hemorrhage or bleeding; often used synonymously with astringent.

Styptic Colloid. A name given to a liquid consisting of ether, saturated with tannic acid and a colloidal substance, such as xyloidin or gun-cotton.

STYRACIN. A peculiar principle, insoluble in cold alcohol and in water, obtained from the balsamic juice which exudes from the Liquidambar styraciflua. The name is also given to a resinous substance obtained from the juice of Liquidambar orientale, which by some is considered a compound of cinnamic acid with a peculiar substance called *Styrone,* and is in composition perfectly analogous to the natural fats.

STYRAX. See *Liquid Storax.*

Styrax Benzoin. See *Benzoin.*

Styrax Calamita. A variety of Storax in brown or reddish-brown masses, of various shapes, light, friable, yet possessing a certain degree of tenacity, and softening under the teeth. Upon exposure, it becomes covered upon the surface with efflorescence of benzoic acid.

Styrax Officinale. A species of Styrax, formerly considered by some as the real source of storax. It is a tree which rises from fifteen to twenty-five feet in height, sends off many branches, and is covered with a rough gray bark. It is a native of Syria, and other parts of the Levant.

Styrax Præparatus. See *Liquid Storax.*

STYROL. The volatile oil of storax, obtained by distilling the liquid balsam with water and carbonate of soda, a salt added for the purpose of retaining the cinnamic acid. It is a mobile, limpid fluid, with the odor of liquid storax, and a burning taste.

STYROLINE. A constituent of coal-tar.

STYRONE. See *Styracin.*

SUB. A Latin preposition, denoting *under* or *below,* used in English as a prefix to express an inferior position or intention, and also a subordinate degree or imperfect state or quality. When prefixed to the name of a chemical compound, *Sub* denotes that this, if an oxysalt, contains a less number of equivalents of the acid than of the base, or that the base is suboxide; or if it is a haloid salt, or analogous compound, that the electro-negative is in a smaller proportion than the electro-positive constituent, or is combined with it in the smallest proportion possible; as in subcarbonate, subacetate, subbromide, &c., subsalts, containing a less number of equivalents of carbon, acetic acid, bromine, &c., than of the substance to which they are joined.

SUBACETATE. An acetate having an excess of the base.

SUBACETATE OF COPPER. See *Copper, Subacetate.*

SUBACETATE OF LEAD. See *Acetates.*

SUBACID. Moderately acid or sour.

SUBBROMIDE. A haloid subsalt, containing proportionately less bromine than the bromide.

SUBCARBONATE. A carbonate containing more than one equivalent of the base for each equivalent of carbonic acid.

SUBCARBONATE OF BISMUTH. See *Bismuths.*

SUBCARBONATE OF IRON. See *Carbonates.*

SUBCARBURETTED. Consisting of a greater number of equivalents of the base than of the carbon; having the lowest or smallest proportion of carbon.

SUBCHLORIDE OF MERCURY. See *Calomel.*

SUBER. See *Cork.*

SUBERATE. A salt formed by the combination of suberic acid with a base.

SUBERIC ACID. A peculiar acid, formed by the action of nitric acid on cork.

SUBERIN. A name given to the characteristic ingredient of cork.

SUBIODIDE. A haloid subsalt, containing proportionally less iodine than the iodide.

SUBLIMATE. The product of sublimation.

Blue Sublimate. A preparation of mercury with flowers of sulphur and sal ammoniac, used in painting.

Corrosive Sublimate. The protochloride or bichloride of mercury.

SUBLIMATE. To bring by heat into the state of vapor, which on cooling, returns again to the solid state.

SUBLIMATED SULPHUR. (*Sulphur Sublimatum, Flores Sulphuris, Flowers of Sulphur.*) Sulphur prepared from crude or rough sulphur by sublimation. It is always contaminated with a little sulphuric acid, formed from the oxygen of the air.

SUBLIMATION. The process by which volatile substances are raised by heat, and again condensed into the solid form; it is, in fact, dry distillation.

SUBLIMATION OF ALKALOIDS. A process originated by Dr. Helwig, for the purpose of determining the presence of alkaloids in forensic analysis.

SUBNITRATE OF BISMUTH. See *Bismuths.*

SUBSALT. An oxysalt, containing a less number of equivalents of the acid than the base, or in which the latter is a suboxide. A haloid salt, or analogous compound, in which the number of equivalents of the electro-negative constituent is less than that of the electro-positive constituent.

SUBSESQUI. A prefix used in chemical terms, denoting the combination of constituents in the proportion of two to three; especially denoting the combination of two electro-negative with three electro-positive equivalents; as a subsesquiacetate, a salt containing two equivalents of acetic acid for every three of the base.

SUBSULPHATE. A sulphate with an excess of the base.

SUBSULPHATE OF IRON /SOLUTION. See *Liquor Ferri Subsulphatis.*

SUBSULPHATE OF QUINIA. See *Sulphate of Quinia.*

SUBSULPHIDE. A non-acid compound, consisting of one equivalent of sulphur and more than one equivalent of some other body, as a metal.

SUBTILIZATION. The operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapor.

SUCCI. (*Juices.*) The expressed liquors of fruits or plants.

SUCCI SPISSATI. (*Inspissated Juices.*) Extracts prepared by the evaporation of the expressed juices of fresh plants.

SUCCINATE. A salt formed by the union of succinic acid and a base.

SUCCINATE OF AMMONIA. A salt formed by the union of succinic acid with ammonia. It has been used with great alleged success in delirium tremens, and is occasionally used as a precipitant of sesquioxide of iron.

SUCCINATE OF PEROXIDE OF IRON. A compound recommended for the treatment of leucophlegmatic subjects, in whom there is a tendency to a redundancy of fatty tissue, and when there is reason to suppose that cholesteric fat may be forming about the heart and arteries.

SUCCINIC ACID. An acid obtained from amber.

SUCCINUM. See *Amber.*

SUCCORY. See *Chicory.*

SUCCULENT. Juicy; full of juice.

SUCCUS. Juice.

SUCCUS CONII. See *Juice of Hemlock.*

SUCCUS SCOPARII. See *Juice of Broom.*

SUCCUS TARAXACI. See *Juice of Dandelion.*

SUDORIFIC. A medicine that produces sweat.

SUET. See *Sevum*:

SUGAR. See *Saccharum.*

SUGAR, BARLEY. See *Barley Sugar.*

SUGAR, BROWN. See *Brown Sugar.*

SUGAR, HAVANA. A name applied to brown sugar partially purified by boiling it with lime-water, concentrating, &c.

SUGAR, INVERSE. See *Inverse Sugar.*

SUGAR, MAPLE. See *Maple Sugar.*

SUGAR OF ERGOT. See *Mycose.*

SUGAR OF GELATIN. See *Glycocoll.*

SUGAR OF GRAPES. See *Glucose.*

SUGAR OF LEAD. See *Acetate of Lead.*

SUGAR OF MILK. See *Saccharum Lactis.*

SUGAR OF MUSCLE. See *Inosite.*

SUGAR OF MUSHROOMS. A saccharine matter found in mushrooms. It is less sweet than most varieties of sugar, and less soluble in alcohol and water than that of the cane.

SUGAR OF PALM. Jaggary.

SUGAR, PURIFIED, } See *Saccharum.*
SUGAR, REFINED. }

SUGAR, UNCRYSTALLIZABLE. See *Chulariose.*

SUGAR, WHITE. See *Saccharum.*

SUGAR-CANDY. A name applied to the white semi-transparent crystals of hydrated sugar, formed when spirit is added to a gently heated concentrated syrup.

SUGAR-CANE. See *Saccharum Officinarum.*

SUGAR-CANE, AFRICAN. See *African Sugar-Cane.*

SUGAR-CANE, CHINESE. See *Sorghum Saccharatum.*

SUGAR-CANE, OTAHEITAN. See *Otaheitan Sugar-Cane.*

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES. A syrup which drains in the process for forming an inferior quality of white sugar. Its specific gravity is about 1.4, and it contains about seventy-five per cent. of solid matter.

SULPHATE. A salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with any base.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA. See *Aluminas.*

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA. See *Ammonias.*

SULPHATE OF ATROPIA. See *Atropias.*

SULPHATE OF BARYTA. See *Baryta.*

SULPHATE OF BEBEERIA. See *Bebeeriæ Sulphas.*

SULPHATE OF CADMIUM. See *Cadmii Sulphas.*

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIA. See *Cinchona Sulphate.*

SULPHATE OF COPPER. See *Cupri Sulphas.*

SULPHATE OF INDIGO. A name given to a solution of indigo in sulphuric acid.

SULPHATE OF IODO-CINCHONIA, }
SULPHATE OF IODO-CINCHONIDIA, }
SULPHATE OF IODO-QUINIDIA. }
Crystallizable salts formed in the same manner as the iodide of sulphate of quinia.

SULPHATE OF IODO-QUINIA. See *Iodide of Sulphate of Quinia.*

SULPHATE OF IRON. See *Ferri Sulphas.*

SULPHATE OF IRON AND AMMONIA. See *Ammonio-Ferric Alum.*

SULPHATE OF IRON AND POTASSA. See *Potassio-Ferric Alum.*

SULPHATE OF IRON, COMMERCIAL. See *Commercial Sulphate of Iron.*

SULPHATE OF IRON, DRIED. See *Ferri Sulphas Exsiccata.*

SULPHATE OF IRON, GRANULATED. See *Ferri Sulphas Granulata.*

SULPHATE OF LIME. See *Calcis Sulphas.*

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA. See *Epsom Salts.*

SULPHATE OF MANGANESE. See *Manganese, Sulphate.*

SULPHATE OF MERCURY. See *Hydrargyri Sulphas.*

SULPHATE OF MORPHIA. See *Morphiæ Sulphas.*

SULPHATE OF MORPHIA SOLUTION. See *Liquor Morphiæ Sulphatis.*

SULPHATE OF NICKEL. See *Niccoli Sulphas.*

SULPHATE OF POTASSA. See *Potassæ Sulphas.*

SULPHATE OF POTASSA WITH SULPHUR. See *Potassæ Sulphas cum Sulphure.*

SULPHATE OF QUINIA. A salt formed by sulphuric acid combined with the alkaloid quinia. It is called a *disulphate* or *subsulphate* by those by whom it is thought to contain two equivalents of base to one of acid. If regarded as neutral, it consists, in the crystalline form, of one equivalent each of quinia, sulphuric acid, and water; according to another, of two equivalents of quinia, one of acid, and one of water, and, therefore, a disulphate.

SULPHATE OF QUINIDIA. A salt consisting, according to one view, of one equivalent each of quinidia, sulphuric acid, and water; according to another, of two equivalents of quinidia, one of acid, one of water, and, therefore, a disulphate.

SULPHATE OF SODA. See *Glauber's Salt.*

SULPHATE OF STRYCHNIA. (*Strychniæ Sulphas.*) Mix a troy ounce of strychnia with a pint of distilled water, heat the mixture gently, and gradually add diluted sulphuric acid until the alkaloid is neutralized and dissolved; filter the solution, and evaporate with a moderate heat, so that crystals may form on cooling, which are then to be drained, dried rapidly on bibulous paper, and kept in a well-stopped bottle.

SULPHATE OF WATER. See *Acid, Sulphuric.*

SULPHATE OF ZINC. (*Zinci Sulphas.*) A salt containing one equivalent of sulphuric acid, one of oxide of zinc, and seven of water. The impure sulphate of zinc, called *White Vitriol*, contains but three equivalents of water. It is tonic, astringent, and, in large doses, a prompt emetic.

SULPHATO. See *Ferreira Spectabilis.*

SULPHIDE. A compound of sulphur with another element, or with a body which may take the place of an element; a sulphuret.

SULPHIDE OF AMMONIUM. A compound prepared by passing steam through a mixture of an ammonia salt and soda waste or gas lime, and condensing the vapor in a suitable apparatus.

SULPHIDE OF ANTIMONY, NATIVE. See *Antimonii Sulphuretum.*

SULPHIDE OF CALCIUM. A compound prepared by the decomposition of sulphate of lime by fusion with charcoal. It is but sparingly soluble in water.

SULPHIDE OF CARBON. See *Bisulphide of Carbon.*

SULPHIDE OF MAGNESIUM. A compound formed by passing sulphydric acid into magnesia suspended in water, filtering the solution formed, and boiling it to expel excess of sulphuretted hydrogen.

SULPHITE. A salt formed by a combination of sulphurous acid with a base.

SULPHITE OF AMMONIA. A salt prepared by passing sulphurous acid through a solution of carbonate of ammonia. It is converted into the sulphate by the absorption of oxygen.

SULPHITE OF LIME. A salt prepared

by passing sulphurous acid through lime-water.

Sulphite of Magnesia. A salt prepared by double decomposition, consisting of mixing concentrated warm solutions of sulphite of soda and sulphate of magnesia.

Sulphite of Platinum. A salt obtained by passing sulphurous acid into suspended hydrated oxide of platinum. A red-brown solution is formed, which contains sulphite of platinum.

Sulphite of Potassa. A salt prepared by passing sulphurous acid through a solution of carbonate of potassa.

Sulphite of Soda. A salt prepared by passing sulphurous acid through a solution of carbonate of soda. See *Sodæ Sulphis.*

SULPHION. A hypothetical body, consisting of one equivalent of sulphur and four equivalents of oxygen. So called, in reference to the binary theory of salts.

SULPHIONIDE. A compound of sulphion with a metal, or with a body performing the function of a metal. So called in reference to the binary theory of salts.

SULPHO-ACIDS. When strong sulphuric acid is added to many organic compounds, it unites with them, forming conjugate acids, which are known generally as sulpho-acids, and especially by the name of the compound with the prefix sulpho; thus we have sulphobenzolic acid, sulphosuccinic acid, &c.

SULPHOACETIC ACID. An acid having the composition $H_3C_4O_3\ 2SO_3+HO$, obtained by heating together, in a closed glass tube, chloride of acetyl, sulphate of silver, and powdered glass.

SULPHOARSENIC ACID. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of sulphur and arsenic. Said of an acid consisting of five equivalents of sulphur and one of arsenic.

SULPHOBENZOLATE. A salt prepared by decomposing a barium compound with the sulphate of the required salt.

SULPHOBENZOLIC ACID. An acid prepared by the action of fuming sulphuric acid, on benzole, or by adding four volumes of ordinary sulphuric acid to five volumes of benzole, and heating on the sand-bath for eight to ten hours.

SULPHOCARBOLATE OF SODA. A salt prepared by mixing two measures of pure carbolic acid with one of officinal sulphuric acid in a glass flask; heating the mixture to 280° or 290° Fahr., maintaining the temperature from five to ten minutes; adding, after the liquid has cooled, six or eight measures of water, and carefully neutralizing with carbonate of soda. The solution is then sufficiently evaporated, and set aside to crystallize.

Sulphocarbolate of Ammonia,
Sulphocarbolate of Magnesia,
Sulphocarbolate of Zinc.

Salts prepared by heating together pure carbolic and sulphuric acids, diluting the mixture with water, and saturating with the base. Upon evaporation the sulphocarbolate separates in crystals.

SULPHOCARBOLATES. A class of salts introduced as a convenient means of obtaining the effects of carbolic acid in the treatment of zymotic diseases.

SULPHOCARBOLIC ACID. An acid in slender needle-shaped crystals. It is analogous to sulphovinic acid.

SULPHOCARBONIC. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of sulphur and carbon. Said of an acid consisting of two equivalents of sulphur and one of carbon.

SULPHOCYANIDE. A compound of sulphocyanogen and another constituent.

Sulphocyanide of Ammonium. A salt prepared from sulphocyanide of potassium by double decomposition with sulphate of ammonia at a boiling temperature. Sulphate of potassa is allowed to crystallize out, and the liquor mixed with two volumes of alcohol, ninety per cent., the solution filtered, decolorized with animal charcoal, evaporated, and crystallized.

Sulphocyanide of Atropia and Gold. A salt obtained by adding a salt of atropia to a solution of sulphocyanide of gold in sulphocyanide of potassium. It is in the form of red, oily drops.

SULPHOCYANIDE OF COBALT. A compound prepared by shaking a mixture of aqueous solutions of a salt of cobalt and an alkaline sulphocyanide with ether, which appears to determine the double decomposition, and dissolves the new compound with a blue color. The solution, when allowed to evaporate spontaneously, affords splendid crystals of a dark-blue color.

SULPHOCYANIDE OF MERCURY. A compound prepared by double decomposition between sulphocyanide of potassium and solution of nitrate of mercury.

SULPHOCYANIDE OF POTASSIUM. See *Potassii Sulphocyanidum.*

SULPHOCYANIDE OF SINAPIN. See *Sinapin.*

SULPHOCYANOGEN. A compound consisting of two equivalents of sulphur and one of cyanogen.

SULPHOHYDRIC ACID. See *Hydrosulphuric Acid.*

SULPHOPHENATES. (*Sulphocarbolates.*) A class of salts prepared by acting upon commercial carbolic acid with sulphuric acid at a temperature of 280° Fahr., or a little higher. They appear to possess the same properties as the crude carbolic acid, and are preferable in many cases, since they do not possess the strong odor.

SULPHOPHENIC ACID. An acid formed by the combination in due proportion, of pure sulphuric and phenic acids.

SULPHOPHTALIC ACID. An acid obtained by heating phtalic acid with sulphuric anhydride to 100° or 105° C., in a sealed vessel. The product is dissolved in water, neutralized with carbonate of lead, and decomposed by sulphuretted hydrogen.

SULPHOSALTS. A term applied to compounds formed by the combination of different sulphurets, from their analogy to salts.

SULPHOSINAPISIN. See *Sinapin.*

SULPHOUREA. A compound of $C_2H_4N_2S_2$, formed by exposing sulphocyanide of ammonium contained in a sealed tube to a temperature of 170° C. It crystallizes in the form of white, silvery rhombic needles and prisms, is unalterable in the air, soluble in water and alcohol, and possesses a slightly bitter taste.

SULPHOVINIC ACID. (*Etherosulphuric Acid, Bisulphate of Alcohol, Bisulphate of Ether.*) An acid formed by the mixture of two equivalents of sulphuric acid and one of alcohol.

SULPHUR. Sulphur is very generally disseminated throughout the mineral kingdom, and is almost always present in minute quantity, in animal and vegetable matter. Among vegetables it is particularly abundant in mustard and other cruciform plants. It occurs in the earth, either native or in combination; the former is most abundant in volcanic countries, and is hence called *volcanic sulphur*, and is found in masses mixed with various earthy impurities. In combination it is usually united with certain metals, as iron, lead, mercury, antimony, copper, and zinc, forming compounds called sulphurets. Sulphur is laxative, diaphoretic, and resolvent.

SULPHUR AURATUM ANTIMONII. See *Antimonii Sulphuretum Aureum.*

SULPHUR, BLACK. Sulphur modified or colored by a minute proportion of foreign matter. The fats and oils generally, when heated with sulphur, give it a red or black color.

SULPHUR, CRUDE. (*Sulphur Crudum.*) Rough or crude sulphur; the result of the distillation of native sulphur. It contains about one-twelfth of its weight of earthy matter.

SULPHUR, CRUMMY. Either a yellow or red sulphur, obtained from a solution of soft sulphur in bisulphide of carbon after octahedral sulphur is obtained from it, by the spontaneous evaporation of the solvent.

SULPHUR FLOWERS. See *Sublimated Sulphur.*

SULPHUR, INSOLUBLE. A name given to that part of soft sulphur left undissolved by bisulphide of carbon, amounting to about one-third and nearly one-half of the former.

Sulphur Iodide. See *Bisulphuret of Iodine.*

Sulphur, Lotum. (*Washed Sulphur.*) Sublimed sulphur thoroughly washed with water. It has the general appearance of sublimed sulphur, and is wholly volatilized by heat. When properly prepared, it undergoes no change from exposure to the air, and does not affect litmus.

Sulphur, Milk of. See *Precipitated Sulphur.*

Sulphur, Native. See *Sulphur.*

Sulphur Octahedral. An allotropic condition of sulphur obtained from freshly-made soft sulphur, by acting on it with bisulphide of carbon, which dissolves it in part. This solution, by distilling off a portion of the bisulphide, yields, on cooling, octahedral sulphur.

Sulphur Ointment. See *Unguentum Sulphuris.*

Sulphur Præcipitatum. See *Precipitated Sulphur.*

Sulphur, Prismatic. An allotropic condition of sulphur, which forms the greater part of ordinary sulphur. It is soluble in bisulphide of carbon.

Sulphur, Red. See *Sulphur, Black.*

Sulphur, Roll. See *Cane Brimstone.*

Sulphur, Soft. (*Viscid Sulphur.*) A name given to sulphur melted, heated above 392°, and suddenly cooled by being poured out into water, when it becomes a reddish-brown plastic mass, with alteration of properties, and is employed in taking impressions of medals, &c.

Sulphur Sublimatum. See *Sublimated Sulphur.*

Sulphur, Viscid. See *Sulphur, Soft.*

Sulphur Vivum. See *Horse Brimstone.*

Sulphur, Volcanic. See *Sulphur.*

Sulphur, Washed. See *Sulphur Lotum.*

SULPHURATED ANTIMONY. See *Antimonii Sulphuretum Aureum.*

Sulphurated Oil. A former name for balsam of sulphur.

Sulphurated Potash. See *Liver of Sulphur.*

SULPHURET. A combination of sulphur with another element, or with a body which may take the place of an element.

Sulphuret of Allyl. See *Allyl.*

Sulphuret of Antimony. See *Antimonii Sulphuretum.*

Sulphuret of Calcium. See *Calcii Sulphuretum.*

Sulphuret of Carbon. See *Bisulphide of Carbon.*

Sulphuret of Iron. See *Ferri Sulphuretum.*

Sulphuret of Potassium. See *Liver of Sulphur.*

SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN. See *Hydrosulphuric Acid.*

Sulphuretted Waters. Waters which contain sulphuretted hydrogen. They are distinguished by the peculiar fetid smell of that gas, and by yielding a brown precipitate with the salts of lead or silver. Examples of this kind are the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle and Harrogate, in Europe, and those of the White, Red, and Salt Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, and of the artesian well in Lafayette, Indiana.

SULPHURIC ACID. See *Acids.*

Sulphuric Ether. See *Ether.*

SULPHURIS IODIDUM. See *Bisulphuret of Iodine.*

SULPHUROUS ACID. See *Acids.*

SULPHYDRIC. Composed of sulphur and hydrogen.

Sulphydric Acid. A poisonous acid gas. An economical source for its production is suggested by Reinsch, who prepares for this purpose sulphide of calcium, by mixing intimately one part common gypsum, one-fourth part burned gypsum, one-third part coal—all in powder—and forming with water into small masses, which, after drying, are heated for two hours in a wind furnace with coke. The product is kept carefully excluded from dampness, and will readily yield perfectly pure sulphydric acid by the aid of chlorhydric acid.

SUMACH. (*Rhus Glabrum, Smooth Sumach, Pennsylvania Sumach, Upland Sumach.*) A species of Rhus found in almost all parts of the United States. It is a shrub from four to twelve feet or more in height, growing in old neglected fields, along fences, and on the borders of woods. The berries are astringent and refrigerant.

SUMACH, SWAMP. See *Swamp Sumach.*

SUMATRA CAMPHOR. See *Borneo Camphor.*

SUMBUL RADIX. See *Jatamansi.*

SUMBULIC ACID. A crystallizable acid obtained from sumbul root.

SUMBULUS MOSCHATUS. A plant belonging to the natural order *Umbelliferæ*, or the "Umbelliferous family," from which musk or sumbul root is obtained. It was discovered when the Russians occupied Bucharia.

SUMMER SAVORY. See *Satureja Hortensis.*

SUNFLOWER. See *Helianthus Annuus.*

SUPER. A prefix often used in connection with chemical compounds, signifying that the number of equivalents of the component to the name of which it is prefixed is greater than that of the other component or components; as supersulphate, supercarbonate of soda, &c. Used also, formerly, to denote that a salt, to the name of which it is prefixed, possesses acid properties.

SUPERACIDULATED. Acidulated to excess.

SUPERIODIDES OF THE ALKALOIDS. These are prepared by precipitating a salt of the base with a solution of iodine in iodide of potassium.

SUPERNATANT. Swimming above; floating on the surface, as oil supernatant on water.

SUPEROXIDE. An oxide containing more equivalents of oxygen than of the base with which it is combined; a hyperoxide. An oxide containing the greatest number of equivalents of oxygen; a peroxide.

SUPERPHOSPHATE. A phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with a base.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF IRON. A salt prepared by dissolving phosphate of iron to saturation in a boiling solution of metaphosphoric acid.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME. A soluble salt, composed of one equivalent of phosphoric acid, one of lime, and ten of water.

SUPERSALT. A salt with a greater number of equivalents of acid than of the base, as the binoxalate and quaternoxalate of potassa are *supersalts.*

SUPERSATURATE. To add to beyond saturation.

SUPERSULPHATE. A sulphate with a greater number of equivalents of acid than base.

SUPERSULPHURETTED. Consisting of a greater number of equivalents of sulphur than of the base with which the sulphur is combined.

SUPERTARTRATE OF POTASSA. See *Acid Tartrate of Potash.*

SUPPOSITER. An instrument used in the preparation or moulding of suppositories, consisting of a slender handle a few inches long, with a ring at one end for the finger, and an expansion at the other, having a cavity for the reception of the cylindrical base of the suppository. The metallic mould should be very cold at the time of introducing the melted mixture, so as to solidify it quickly, and thus prevent the suspended medicine from sinking to the bottom, and becoming unequally distributed.

SUPPOSITORIA. (*Suppositories.*) Solid bodies intended to be introduced into the rectum, with a view either of evacuating the bowels by irritating the mucous membrane of the rectum, or of producing a specific effect on the neighboring parts, or on the system at large.

SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI TANNICI. ℞. Tannin, thirty-six grains; benz. lard, forty-four grains; white wax, ten grains; cocoa butter, ninety grains. Melt the wax and butter with a gentle heat, then add the tannin and benz. lard, previously rubbed together in a mortar, and mix all the ingredients thoroughly. Pour the mixture while it is fluid into suitable moulds of the capacity of fifteen grains.

SUPPOSITORIA HYDRARGYRI. (*Mercu-*

rial Suppositories.) ℞. Ointment of mercury, sixty grains; benz. lard, white wax, of each, twenty grains; cocoa butter, eighty grains. Melt with gentle heat the lard, wax, and cocoa butter, then mix thoroughly with the ointment of mercury, and complete the process in the manner directed for Suppositoria Acidi Tannici.

Suppositoria Morphiæ. (*Morphia Suppositories.*) ℞. Muriate of morphia, six grains; benz. lard, sixty-four grains; white wax, twenty grains; cocoa butter, ninety grains. Melt the wax and butter with gentle heat, add the muriate of morphia and lard, previously rubbed together in a mortar, mix all the ingredients thoroughly, and complete the process in the manner directed for Suppositoria Acidi Tannici.

Suppositoria Plumbi Compositus. (*Compound Lead Suppositories.*) ℞. Acetate of lead, thirty-six grains; pulv. opii, twelve grains; benz. lard, forty-two grains; white wax, ten grains; cocoa butter, eighty grains. Melt the wax and butter with gentle heat, add the other ingredients, previously rubbed together in a mortar, and mix the whole thoroughly, and complete the process in the same manner directed for Suppositoria Acidi Tannici.

SUPPURATIVE. A medicine that promotes suppuration.

SURINAMINA. An organic alkaloid from the bark of *Andira retusa*, by precipitating an aqueous infusion with acetate of lead, treating with sulphuretted hydrogen, and evaporating.

SUSPENSORY. A bandage for suspending the scrotum.

SUS SCROFA. A white paste of the consistence of cream, consisting of an emulsion made from the pancreatic juice of the pig, with beef-fat; recommended in cases of consumption attended with dyspepsia.

SUSUMBER BERRIES. The fruit of a species of Solanum, *Hortus Jamaicensis* or *Solanum bacciferum*, of which there are two varieties, one relatively innocent, the other poisonous.

SWALLOWWORT, WHITE. See *Asclepias Vincetoxicum.*

SWAMP DOGWOOD. See *Cornus Sericea.*

Swamp Hellebore. See *Veratrum Viride.*

Swamp Laurel. See *Kalmia Glauca.*

Swamp Sassafras. A name occasionally applied to the magnolia.

Swamp Sumach. (*Rhus Vernix*, *Rhus Venenata*, *Poison Sumach.*) A beautiful shrub or small tree, growing in swamps and low grounds from Canada to Carolina, and flowers in June and July. Like the other species, it is very poisonous.

SWEET ALMOND. See *Almonds.*

Sweet Bay. (*White Bay.*) A Southern name for the magnolia.

Sweet Birch. See *Betula Lenta.*

Sweet Brier. See *Eglantine.*

Sweet Cicely. A North American umbelliferous plant of the genus Osmorrhiza, having aromatic roots and seeds, and white flowers. Also a plant of the genus Myrrhis (Myrrhis odorata), growing in England.

Sweet Fennel. See *Anethum Fœniculum.*

Sweet Fern. See *Comptonia Asplenifolia.*

Sweet Flag. See *Calamus.*

Sweet Gum. See *Liquidambar Styraciflua.*

Sweet Marjoram. See *Marjoram, Sweet.*

Sweet Oil. See *Oils.*

Sweet Orange-Peel. See *Aurantii Dulcis Cortex.*

Sweet Potato. See *Convolvulus Batatas.*

Sweet Principle of Oils. See *Glycerin.*

Sweet Root. Licorice root.

Sweet Spirit of Nitre. See *Spirit of Nitrous Ether.*

SWEET-SCENTED GOLDEN ROD. See *Golden Rod.*

Sweet-Scented Life Everlasting. See *Gnaphalium Polycephalum.*

Sweet-Scented Virgin's Bower. See *Clematis Flammula.*

Sweet-Scented Water-Lily. See *Nymphœa Odorata.*

SWIETENIA FEBRIFUGA. A large tree growing in the East Indies, the bark of which is astringent, and possesses properties somewhat analogous to Peruvian bark.

Swietenia Mahogoni. See *Mahogany Tree.*

Swietenia Senegalensis. A species of Swietenia, the bark of which is used on the coast of Africa, in the cure of intermittents.

SYCAMORE. A large tree allied to the common fig.

SYDENHAM'S LAUDANUM. See *Vinum Opii.*

SYLLABUS. A compendium; an abstract.

SYLVIC ACID. An acid obtained by treating the residue of common resin with boiling spirit of 0.865, which dissolves it, and lets it fall upon cooling. It is a resinous body, pre-existing in the turpentine.

SYLVIN. A native chloride of potassium, observed in the salt mines of Stassfurt and Kalusz.

SYMBOL. The sign or representation of anything. Chemical elements are designated by letters called symbols. The initial letter of the name is the symbol, whenever it is distinctive; but, when several elements have names beginning with the same letter, the plan adopted is to represent one of them by the initial letter, and the rest by the initial letter with some other associated with it. Thus C stands for carbon, Ca for calcium, Cd for cadmium, Ce for cerium, Cl for chlorine, Co for cobalt, Cr for chromium, Cu for copper, &c. The use of these symbols saves time and space in designating the composition of compounds. Where a single equivalent is intended to be designated, the symbol of the element simply is given; but where several equivalents are to be represented, the symbol is preceded by a figure indicating the number. Thus C means one equivalent of carbon, 2C two equivalents, and so on. The number of equivalents is now generally denoted by a small depressed figure following the symbol. The group of letters and figures thus used to denote the composition of any compound, is called the *formula* of such compound.

SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE. See *Comfrey.*

SYMPLOCARPUS FŒTIDA. See *Dracontium.*

SYNANTHROSE. The name of a new amorphous sugar, found in the Synantheræ. It is allied to cane sugar.

SYNAPTASE. A peculiar matter obtained from the sweet and bitter almond.

SYNTHESIS. The uniting of elements to form a compound; the opposite of analysis; as, that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen, is proved both by analysis and synthesis; composition, or the putting together, as in compound medicines.

SYNTONIN. A protein compound contained in the fibrils of muscles.

SYPHON. See *Siphon.*

SYRIAN HERB MASTICH. See *Cat Thyme.*

SYRINGA VULGARIS. See *Lilac, Common.*

SYRINGIN. An organic principle composed of $C_{38}H_{28}O_{20}+2Aq$. obtained from the bark of Syringa vulgaris. It is in colorless needles, tasteless, soluble in water, more in alcohol, not in ether, and with acids splits into sugar and *syringenin.*

SYRINGENIN. See *Syringin.*

SYRINGOPICRIN. A principle contained in all parts of lilac. Bitter, soluble in water and alcohol.

SYRUP. See *Simple Syrup.*

Syrup of Carnation. A syrup flavored with clove pink, used in Europe as a vehicle for other less pleasant medicines.

Syrup of Ether. A syrup of the French Codex, prepared by shaking together in a bottle 440 parts of sugar, 490 parts of distilled water, 50 parts of alcohol 90°, and 20 parts of pure ether.

SYRUPS. (*Syrupi.*) Syrups are concentrated solutions of sugar in watery fluids, either with or without medicinal impregnation. When the solution is made with pure water, it is named *syrup,* or *simple syrup;* when with water charged with one or more medicinal agents, it is called in general terms a *medicated syrup*, and receives its particular designation from the substance or substances added. Medicated syrups are usually prepared by incorporating sugar with vegetable infusions, decoctions, expressed juices, fermented liquors, or simple aqueous solutions. When the active matter of the vegetable is not readily soluble in water, is associated with soluble matter which it is desirable to avoid, or is volatilized or decomposed by a heat of 212°, it is sometimes extracted by diluted alcohol, the spirituous ingredient of which is subsequently driven off. Medicated syrups are also occasionally prepared by adding a tincture to simple syrup, and evaporating the alcohol. Another and better mode of effecting the same object, when aromatic or other volatile substances are concerned, is to mix the tincture with sugar in coarse powder, expose the mixture to a very gentle heat till the alcohol has evaporated, and then prepare the syrup from the impregnated sugar by dissolving it in the requisite proportion of water.

T.

TABACI FOLIA. Leaf tobacco.

TABACUM. Tobacco.

TABASHEER. A concretion in the joints of the bamboo which consists largely of pure silex. It is valued highly in the East Indies as a medicine for the cure of bilious vomitings, dysentery, &c.

TABLET. A lozenge or troche.

TACAMAHAC, } See *Amyris Tomentosa.*
TACAMAHACA. }

TACCA FECULA. A variety of fecula from the South Sea Islands, sometimes sold under the name of arrowroot. It consists of circular, muller-shaped, or polyhedral granules, with few and not very distinct rings, and a small, circular hilum, which is cracked in a linear or stellate manner.

TACCA OCEANICA. A species of Tacca, growing in the Sandwich Islands, from which a variety of arrowroot is obtained.

TACCA PINNATIFIDA. A species of Tacca growing in the East India province of Arracan. It affords a product similar to the Tacca Oceanica.

TALC. A soft magnesian mineral of a soapy feel; a species of Steatite.

TALCAHUANA ARROWROOT. A fecula produced from the tuberous roots of different species of Alstrœmeria, growing in South America. See *Alstrœmeria Ligtu.*

TALLOW. The suet or fat of animals of the sheep and ox kind, separated from membranous and fibrous matter by melting it down.

TALLOW, MINERAL. A yellowish-white combustible substance, having a pearly lustre, found with the iron ores of the coal measures in Scotland, Wales, and in Finland. It is known by the name of Hatchetine.

TALLOW, VEGETABLE. An almost pure stearin, obtained from the fruit of Stillingia sebifera, where it exists between the shell of the seeds and the outer husk. It is much used in making candles. The kernel, contained in the shell, yields a liquid oil by expression.

TAMARACK. (*Larix Americana.*) The larch.

TAMARIND, } The preserved fruit
TAMARINDUS. } or pulp of the fruit of *Tamarindus Indica* or tamarind tree, a native of the East and West Indies, Egypt, and Arabia. Tamarinds are laxative and refrigerant.

TAMARINDUS INDICA. See *Tamarind.*

TAMARIX GALLICA. A tamarisk growing in the north of Africa, from which exudes a species of manna which is used by the Bedouin Arabs near Mount Sinai with their food.

TAMPON. A plug introduced into a natural or artificial cavity to arrest hemorrhage.

TANACETIC ACID. A peculiar acid obtained from the leaves of Tanacetum vulgare. It precipitates lime, baryta, oxide of lead, and oxide of copper.

TANACETIN. A yellowish-white, very bitter organic principle, very soluble in ether, less in alcohol, little in water; obtained from the flowers of Tanacetum vulgare.

TANACETUM. (*Tansy.*) The herb of Tanacetum vulgare, a perennial herbaceous plant, rising two or three feet in height. It is cultivated in our gardens, and grows wild in the roads and in old fields, but was introduced from Europe, where it is indigenous. It is in flower from July to September. It has the medical virtues of the aromatic bitters. In large doses it is poisonous.

Tanacetum Vulgare. See *Tanacetum.*

TANASPIDIC ACID. A peculiar acid extracted from the root of male fern.

TANGHINIA. A genus of plants found in Madagascar, having a fruit of which the kernel is poisonous.

TANGLES. See *Laminaria Digitata.*

TANNATE. A compound of tannic acid and a base.

Tannate of Alumina. See *Aluminas.*

Tannate of Iron. See *Ferri Tannas.*

Tannate of Lead. See *Plumbi Tannas.*

Tannate of Quinia. A salt prepared by precipitating the infusion of Peruvian bark or solution of sulphate of quinia by the infusion of galls or solution of tannic acid, and then washing and drying the precipitate. It has the advantage of possessing little taste, while experience has shown that it is little if at all inferior in antiperiodic power to the sulphate.

TANNIC ACID. See *Acids.*

Tannic Acid Suppositories. See *Suppositoria Acidi Tannici.*

TANNIN. A term originally applied to a principle or principles existing in many vegetables, having a very astringent taste, and the properties of producing a white flocculent precipitate with solution of gelatin, and a black precipitate with the salts of sesquioxide of iron. As obtained, however, from different plants, it was found to exhibit some difference of properties; and chemists have recognized two kinds, one existing in oak bark, galls, &c., distinguished by producing a bluish-black precipitate with the salts of sesquioxide of iron, and the other existing in Peruvian bark, catechu, &c., and characterized by producing a greenish-black or dark-olive precipitate with the same salts. This substance has been universally admitted to rank with the acids, and is now, therefore, denominated *tannic acid.*

TANNINGIC ACID. See *Catechuic Acid.*

TANNOMELANIC ACID. An acid composed of $C_{12}H_4O_6$, formed by the decomposition of tannin.

TANNOXYLIC ACID. An acid composed of $C_{14}H_6O_{12}$, formed by the decomposition of tannin.

TANSY. See *Tanacetum.*

TAPIOCA. The fecula of the root of Janipha manihot. It is used simply as a diet for the sick and convalescent. See *Cassava.*

TAR. See *Pix Liquida.*

Tar Beer. See *Wine of Tar.*

Tar, Glycerated. See *Glycerated Tar.*

Tar Ointment. See *Ointments.*

Tar Water. See *Aqua Picis Liquida.*

TARAXACI RADIX,
TARAXACUM,
TARAXACUM DENS-LEONIS.
See *Dandelion.*

TARAXACIN. A crystallizable principle extracted from the juice of the dandelion root. It is bitter and somewhat acrid, fusible but not volatile, sparingly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether. It is obtained by boiling the milky juice in distilled water, filtering the concentrated liquor, and allowing it to evaporate spontaneously in a warm place.

TARNISHED SILVER. Tarnished silver is best cleansed with a solution of cyanide of potassium. As soon as the tarnish is removed, which occurs rapidly, the silver should be washed in pure water.

TARRAGON OIL. A volatile oil of the composition $C_{20}H_{12}O_2$, obtained from the herb Artemisia absinthium.

TARTAR. During the fermentation of wines, a peculiar matter is deposited in the casks, forming a crystalline crust, called *crude tartar* or *argol.* That deposited from red wines is of a reddish color and is called *red tartar*, while that derived from white wines is of a dirty white color and called *white tartar*. They consist of potassa, united with an excess of tartaric acid, forming bitartrate of potassa, rendered impure by tartrate of lime, more or less coloring matter, and other matters which are deposited during the clarification of the wine.

Tartar, Cream. See *Acid Tartrate of Potash.*

Tartar, Crude. See *Tartar.*

Tartar Crystals. See *Acid Tartrate of Potassa.*

Tartar Emetic. See *Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras.*

Tartar Emetic Ointment. See *Ointment, Antimonial.*

Tartar, Red. See *Tartar.*

Tartar, Salt of. See *Carbonate of Potassa, Impure.*

Tartar, Soluble. See *Potassæ Tartras.*

Tartar, White. See *Tartar.*

TARTARUS BORAXATUS. (*Tartras Borico-Potassicus, Potassæ Boracico-Tartras.*) A salt resembling *Potassæ et Boracis Tartras* in appearance and properties, except that it keeps in the air without attracting moisture. It is prepared by dissolving one part of boracic acid and four of cream of tartar in twenty-four parts of water, and evaporating to dryness at or near the boiling-point, so as to prevent the premature separation of the excess of bitartrate of potassa. Its composition is KO,BO_3T.

TARTARATED ANTIMONY. See *Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras.*

Tartarated Iron. See *Ferri et Potassæ Tartras.*

Tartarated Soda. See *Potassæ et Sodæ Tartras.*

TARTARIAN MOSS. See *Lecanora Tartarea.*

Tartarian Southernwood. A species of Artemisia, called Artemisia santonica, possessing properties similar to those of the officinal species.

TARTARIC ACID. See *Acids.*

TARTARIZE. To impregnate with tartar.

TARTARIZED ANTIMONY. See *Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras.*

TARTARUM VITRIOLATUM. See *Potassæ Sulphas.*

TARTRAS BORICO-POTASSICUS. See *Tartarus Boraxatus.*

TARTRATE. A salt formed by the combination of tartaric acid with a base.

Tartrate of Antimony and Potassa. See *Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras.*

Tartrate of Iron and Ammonia. See *Ferri et Ammoniæ Tartras.*

Tartrate of Iron and Potassa. See *Ferri et Potassæ Tartras.*

Tartrate of Manganese. A salt formed by the union of tartaric acid and manganese.

Tartrate of Potassa. See *Potassæ Tartras.*

Tartrate of Potassa and Magnesia. A salt proposed as a safe and pleasant purgative, formed by saturating cream of tartar with carbonate of magnesia.

Tartrate of Potassa and Soda. See *Potassæ et Sodæ Tartras.*

Tartrate of Protoxide of Iron. A pulverulent salt, insoluble in water, and possessing a mild chalybeate taste, prepared by acting on clean iron filings or bits of iron wire, with a solution of tartaric acid.

Tartrate of Soda. See *Sodæ Tartras.*

Tartrate of Soda and Potassa. See *Potassæ et Sodæ Tartras.*

Tartrate of Thallium. A salt obtained in the form of large, bright crystals, when a neutral solution of the carbonate in tartaric acid is evaporated to a syrupy consistence and allowed to cool. The acid tartrate is produced when free tartaric acid is added to the solution of the neutral tartrate.

TARTROMELS. A name given to solutions of tartaric acid in honey with the aid of a small proportion of water.

TARTROVINIC. Of, pertaining to, or designating a certain acid, composed of tartaric acid in combination with the elements of ether.

TASCHKENT RHUBARB. A name given to an inferior quality of Russian rhubarb, which enters that country by way of Taschkent.

TASTELESS AGUE DROP. A formerly celebrated remedy, for which Fowler's solution of arsenic is a substitute.

TAURIN. A neuter substance containing nitrogen and sulphur, resulting from the decomposition of choleic acid by alkalies, with the aid of heat.

TAUROCHILIC ACID. See *Choleic Acid.*

TAUSHAN OPIUM. (*Taushanly Opium.*) An opium occurring in extremely irregular and indented cakes, generally twice as long as broad, and weighing from three to five ounces. The mass consists of layers irregularly enveloped in poppy-leaves, and covered with but few rumex flowers; it is rich in morphia.

TAXUS BACCATA. (*Common European Yew Tree.*) A handsome and well-known evergreen, the fruit of which is said to be poisonous, which property seems to reside in the stone of the fruit, as in the peach and bitter almond.

TEA. The plant which furnishes this well-known article is the *Thea Chinensis*, an evergreen shrub, usually from four to eight feet high, though capable of attaining the height of thirty feet. The fruit is a three-celled and three-seeded capsule. It has not been certainly determined whether more than one species of the tea plant exists. Linnæus admitted two species, *Thea bohea* and *Thea viridis*, differing in the number of their petals; but this ground of distinction is untenable, as the petals are known to vary very much in the same plant. Hayne makes three species, *Thea stricta*, *Thea bohea*, and *Thea viridis*, which are distinguished severally by the shape of their leaves and fruit, and the direction of the footstalk. The tea plant is a native of China and Japan, and is cultivated in both countries, but most abundantly in the former. In Japan it forms hedgerows around the rice and corn-fields; in China, whence immense quantities of tea are exported, whole fields are devoted to its culture. Tea is astringent and gently excitant, and in its finer varieties, exerts a decided influence over the nervous system.

TEABERRY. Wintergreen.

TEGENARIA DOMESTICA,
TEGENARIA MEDICINALIS,
TELA ARANEÆ.
See *Cobweb.*

TELLURATE. A compound of telluric acid and a base.

TELLURET,
TELLURIDE. Any non-acid compound of tellurium with another element.

TELLURIC ACID. An acid composed of one equivalent of tellurium and three of oxygen.

TELLURITE. A compound of tellurous acid and a base.

Tellurite of Potassa. A salt of tellurium, five grains of which, given to dogs, produced stupefaction and vomiting, and the garlic odor of tellurium in the breath.

TELLURIUM. A metal discovered by Muller, in 1782, combined with gold and silver in the ores. It is of a silver-white color, and in its chemical properties closely resembles sulphur and selenium.

TENDRIL. A filiform, spiral shoot of a plant that winds around another body for the purpose of support.

TENERIFFE WINE. A white wine, of a somewhat acid taste, and when of good quality, of a fine aromatic flavor. Its average strength is about the same as that of sherry. It is made from the same grape as Madeira, to which it bears a close resemblance.

TENIIN. A name proposed for the supposed active principle of the flowers and unripe fruit of Brayera anthelmintica.

TEPHROSIA APOLLINEA. A leguminous plant, growing in Egypt and Nubia, the leaflets and fruit of which constitutes an occasional impurity in Alexandria senna.

Tephrosia Virginiana. (*Turkey Pea, Goat's Rue.*) A plant growing in most parts of the United States. It is a foot or two high, with pubescent stems and leaves, and handsome terminal flowers, which are possessed of cathartic properties.

TEPID BATH. A bath not calculated to have much modifying influence on the heat of the body. Its peculiar effects are to soften and cleanse the skin, and to promote insensible perspiration.

TERCHLORIDE. A chloride containing three equivalents of chlorine.

Terchloride of Antimony Solution. See *Liquor Antimonii Chloridi.*

Terchloride of Formyl. See *Chloroform.*

TEREBINTHACEÆ. A family of plants including the genera Spondias, Amyris, Terebinthina, &c.

TEREBINTHINA. (*Turpentine.*) The concrete juice of Pinus palustris, and other species of Pinus.

Terebinthina Canadensis. See *Abies Balsamea.*

Terebinthina Chia. See *Chian Turpentine.*

Terebinthina Veneta. See *Venice Turpentine.*

Terebinthina Vulgaris. A name given to the common European turpentine by the former London Pharmacopœia. It is furnished by several species of pine, but chiefly by the P. sylvestris and P. maritima. It is exported from Bordeaux, and hence sometimes called Bordeaux turpentine.

TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM. See *Oil of Turpentine.*

TERIODIDE. An iodide containing three equivalents of iodine.

Teriodide of Antimony. See *Antimonii Iodidum.*

Teriodide of Formyl. See *Iodoform.*

TERMINALIA BELLIRICA,
TERMINALIA CHEBULA. } See *Myrobalani.*

Terminalia Benzoin. See *Croton Benzoe.*

TERNARY. The number three; three things taken together; ternion.

TERNATE. Having an arrangement by threes; three leaflets—as a ternate leaf.

TERNITRATE. A nitrate containing three equivalents of nitric acid.

Ternitrate of Sesquioxide of Iron. A salt in the form of oblique rhombic prisms, which are either colorless, or of a delicate lavender color. It is somewhat deliquescent, very soluble in water, and sparingly soluble in nitric acid. It consists of three equivalents of nitric acid, one of sesquioxide of iron, and eighteen of water.

Ternitrate of Sesquioxide of Iron Solution. See *Ferri Nitratis Liquor.*

TERNSTROMIACEÆ. A family of plants including the genus Thea.

TEROLEATE OF GLYCERIN. (*Triolein.*) A name given by Berthelot to a salt supposed to be formed by the peculiar combination of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen in olein.

TEROXIDE OF ANTIMONY. (*Oxide of Antimony.*) An oxide containing one equivalent of antimony and three of oxygen.

TERPIN. A name given to a crystalline hydrated oil of turpentine, formed by exposing on a plate four volumes of the oil recently distilled, three of alcohol, and one of nitric acid. Crystals form at the end of a week or more.

TERRA ALBA. This is used largely for the adulteration of cream of tartar, and is prepared in England from sulphate of lime.

Terra di Sienna. See *Sienna.*

Terra Foliata Tartari. See *Acetate of Soda.*

Terra Japonica. A non-officinal, pale catechu, obtained from the *Uncaria gambir* or *Nauclea gambir.*

Terra Sigillatæ. A name by which several species or kinds of bole were formerly known.

Terra Tripolitana. See *Tripoli.*

Terra Umbria. See *Umber*.

TERRE-VERT. A species of olive-green earth used by painters, containing oxide of iron, silica, potash, and water, with other variable ingredients.

TERSULPHATE. A sulphate containing three equivalents of sulphuric acid.

Tersulphate of Iron Solution. See *Liquor Ferri Persulphatis.*

TERSULPHURET. A sulphuret containing three equivalents of sulphur.

Tersulphuret of Antimony. The state in which the native sulphuret of antimony exists before being purified by fusion.

TESTA. See *Oyster-Shell.*

Testa Ovi. See *Putamen Ovi.*

Testa Præparata. (*Prepared Oyster-Shell.*) Take of oyster-shell a convenient quantity. Free the oyster-shell from extraneous matter, wash it with boiling water, and having reduced it to a fine powder, treat this in the manner directed for prepared chalk—from which it only differs in containing animal matter—which, being intimately blended with the carbonate of lime, is supposed to render the preparation more accceptable to a delicate stomach.

TEST FOR ALKALOIDS. To establish the presence of an alkaloid, Mr. R. Wagner treats a liquid with a solution of iodine in iodide of potassium, decants, and takes up the precipitate with bisulphide of sodium, filters, and precipitates again with an excess of iodine solution. This precipitate is dissolved in aqueous sulphurous acid, the solution carefully evaporated, by which means hydriodic and sulphurous acids are expelled, and the base left as a sulphate.

Test for Free Acids. A solution of chloride of silver in just sufficient ammonia to make a clear liquid, is recommended as a test for free acids. When a little of this solution is added to a liquid containing but a trace of free acid, it will produce cloudiness. Before applying this test, it will be necessary to test the liquid with ammonia, to guard against the presence of compounds which would give precipitates with free ammonia.

Test for Liquor Ammoniæ. Chloride of mercury and carbonate of potassium have been recommended as a test for the purpose of detecting the quantity of ammonia contained in waters. This gives a white precipitate with a water containing $\frac{1}{100000}$th part of ammonia, a white turbidity, after a few minutes, with a water containing $\frac{1}{500000}$th part of ammonia, and still yields a visible reaction, after five minutes, when a water contains but $\frac{1}{1000000}$th part of ammonia.

Test for Methylic Alcohol in Ethylic Alcohol. An alkaline solution of the double iodide of potassium and mercury is recommended as a test for the presence of methylic alcohol in ethylic alcohol. On boiling a few drops of this with pure spirit of wine, a yellowish-white precipitate is formed, which is wanting should methylic alcohol be present. Acetone is the principle which is supposed to prevent the formation of a precipitate by methylated spirit.

Test for Muriate of Cinchonia. An admixture of twenty per cent. of muriate of cinchonia in sulphate of quinia is readily detected by heating a few grains of the suspected article carefully on a platinum foil. Muriate of cinchonia, muriate of quinia, and quinidia fuse, and give off, if ignition is avoided, purple fumes, like the vapor of iodine. The sulphates of the cinchona alkaloids, and the alkaloids themselves, do not give this reaction.

Test for Nickel. When a solution of a salt of nickel is mixed with acetate of soda, then hypochlorate of soda added, and the mixture heated to the boiling-point, a dark-blue precipitate of peroxide of nickel, soluble in nitric acid, is thrown down, and deposited on the sides of the test-tube. The reaction is a very delicate one.

Test for Nitric Acid. Place in a test-glass about 1 c. c. of pure concentrated sulphuric acid; to this add, drop by drop, ½ c. c. of a solution of sulphate of anilin.

Dip a glass rod into the liquid to be tested, and then into the mixture in the test-glass. On removing the stirrer, when the slightest trace of nitric acid is present, red streaks mark the course of the glass rod. This reaction depends upon the formation of fuchsin. It is applicable to detect the least traces of nitric acid in sulphuric acid, and in spring and rain waters. Hyponitric acid produces the same reaction as nitric acid.

Test for Orange-Flower Water. Orange-flower water, when genuine, and distilled from the flowers, yields a rose color to a mixture of five parts of the water with one part of a test solution composed of twenty parts nitric acid, ten parts sulphuric acid, and thirty parts water. Neither water from the leaves nor from the oil has the same reaction.

Test for Otto of Roses. Mix five drops of the otto with twenty of pure sulphuric acid, and, after cooling, add three drachms absolute alcohol; if the otto is pure, it will remain clear after boiling; if adulterated, it will be cloudy, and even form a deposit.

Test for Salicin. See *Quinia Tests.*

Test for Wines. As a test for the genuineness of wines, is recommended the shaking of a sample with its equal weight of powdered oxide of manganese. If, after a quarter of an hour, the filtrate is bright and discolored, the color of the wine is natural, while artificially colored wines remain more or less colored. The reliability of this test is contradicted.

Test to detect Tartaric Acid in Citric Acid. Warm half a drachm of the specimen and fifteen grains of magnesium carbonate in six drachms of water. When a precipitate of magnesium tartrate is formed, the presence of a considerable percentage of tartaric acid is proved; if the solution remains clear, the flask is dipped in cold water, and, when cold, two ounces of strong alcohol are added, and the whole shaken. When, after a while, the liquid remains clear, the sample is free of any tartaric acid, for the slightest quantity of this acid will cause the solution to become turbid.

Test to distinguish Cotton from Linen. If the loosened thread of any fabric be dipped in an alcoholic solution of red anilin, washed well with water, and then placed in ammonia, the color will be discharged in case it is cotton, but retained by linen thread.

TESTS. Substances employed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound, by causing it to exhibit some characteristic property; reagents.

Test-Paper. Paper impregnated with some reagent, as litmus or turmeric, and used for detecting the presence of certain substances in compounds.

Test-Tube. A tube or glass for holding liquids to be tested; a graduated tube containing a test solution.

TETRA or TETRAD. A prefix denoting the number four.

TETRACHLORIDE. A chloride containing four equivalents of chlorine.

Tetrachloride of Carbon. See *Bichloride of Carbon.*

TETRATHIONATE OF SODA. A salt formed in the solution of iodine by hyposulphite of soda.

TETRATHIONIC ACID. An acid consisting of four equivalents of sulphur and five of oxygen.

TEUCRIUM CHAMÆDRYS. See *Chamædrys.*

Teucrium Marum. See *Cat Thyme.*

Teucrium Polium. A species of Teucrium, said to have been used with advantage in cholera in the Levant.

Teucrium Scordium. (*Water Germander.*) A species of Teucrium growing in the higher latitudes of Europe. It has the odor of garlic, and a bitter, pungent taste. It was formerly esteemed as a corroborant.

TEXAS SARSAPARILLA. See *Menispermum Canadense.*

THALLIC ACID. An acid formed when oxide of thallium, obtained by precipitating sesquichloride of thallium with ammonia, is suspended in strong potash lye, and a rapid stream of chlorine passed through in the presence of heat. The solution is colored intensely violet red, and contains thalliate of potassa. This solution is readily concentrated or diluted without decomposition, but readily decomposed by acids, with protosalts of thallium.

THALLIUM. A very poisonous alkaline metal, closely resembling lead in general appearance, being of nearly the same color, density, and softness, but in its chemical relations similar to the alkali metals potassium and sodium. It is called Thallium from the bright green line which it gives to the spectrum analysis, by means of which it was discovered in 1861 by W. Crooks of London. There is no known antidote. Its poison is absorbed, and is eliminated by all the secretions. It seems to disorganize the blood.

THALLOCHLOR. A green coloring substance obtained from and constituting one of the principles of cetrarin.

THAPSIA GARGANICA. An umbelliferous plant growing in Southeastern Europe, named from the Isle of Thapsos, where it was obtained. Its root was regarded by the ancients as emetic and purgative. After long neglect it has again come into use in France, where a resinous substance derived from it has of late been in much esteem as a local irritant and revulsive, under the name of *Resin of Thapsia.*

THAPSIA RESIN. See *Thapsia Garganica.*

THEA BOHEA,
THEA CHINENSIS,
THEA STRICTA,
THEA VIRIDIS. } See *Tea.*

THEBAINA,
THEBAIN. } See *Paramorphia.*

THEBOLACTIC ACID. A variety of lactic acid, said to be a constant ingredient in opium. It is obtained from the impure mother-liquid of morphia, after all the alkaloids have been thrown down by the addition of an alkali, by concentrating the liquors to a thick consistence, adding alcohol largely, filtering, precipitating all basic matter by sulphuric acid, filtering again, neutralizing by milk of lime, and evaporating to a syrupy consistence. After standing for a week, the syrupy liquid will be seen to have set into a crystalline mass of thebolactate of lime. This being purified by repeated solution and crystallization, and by animal charcoal, is decomposed by adding the equivalent quantity of sulphuric acid, and separating the liberated thebolactic acid by means of alcohol.

THEIN. A crystallizable principle identical with caffein obtained from tea.

THEOBROMA CACAO. The cocoanut tree, a handsome tree, from twelve to twenty feet in height, growing in Mexico, the West Indies, and South America, in some parts of which it is largely cultivated, particularly in Guayaquil and Venezuela.

THEOBROMIA,
THEOBROMIN. } A nitrogenous crystallizable principle, capable of forming salts with the acids, very bitter, volatilizable without change, freely soluble in hot alcohol, sparingly so in hot water, and closely analogous to caffein, obtained from the kernels of cocoanuts.

THERAPEUTICS. That part of medicine which has relation to the discovery and application of remedies for disease.

THERIACA. An ancient composition, esteemed efficacious against the effects of poison; it was a compound of *sixty-four* drugs, prepared, pulverized, and reduced by means of honey to an electuary, called also *Andromachi*, or *Venice treacle.* The present confection of opium was intended as a substitute for theriaca.

THERMOGEN. The elementary matter of heat; caloric.

THERMOTERION. A name given to an apparatus for retaining heat; a heat retainer. It is used for digestion or slow crystallization.

THEVETIA NERIIFOLIA. A tree, indigenous in the West Indies, New Granada, and Peru, the bark and seeds of which are considered a powerful febrifuge.

THICK-LEAVED PENNYWORT. See *Bevilacqua.*

THIEVES' VINEGAR. See *Marseilles Vinegar.*

THIONESSAL. A sulphur compound obtained from petroleum oil having the composition $C_{56}H_{20}S_2$.

THLAPSUS BURSA PASTORIS. (*Shepherd's Purse.*) A species of a genus of cruciferous plants, very common in Europe, growing everywhere upon walls, by the roadsides, in gardens, &c. It is a bitter and pungent plant, and is supposed to possess astringent properties.

THORIUM. A heavy, gray metal, which, when heated in the air, takes fire and burns with great brilliancy.

THORNAPPLE. See *Datura Stramonium.*

THOROUGHWORT. See *Eupatorium.*

THRIDACE. The inspissated expressed juice of lettuce.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS. See *Arbor Vitæ.*

THUJETIN. A yellow substance obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on thujine.

THUJIC ACID. See *Thujine.*

THUJIGENINE. A substance obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on thujine.

THUJINE. A peculiar crystallizable coloring principle discovered in the leaves of the arbor vitæ. It consists of carbon, forty; hydrogen, twenty-two; and oxygen, twenty-four. Called also thujic acid.

THUS AMERICANUM. The resin of Pinus palustris or Spruce Fir.

THUYA ARTICULATA. See *Sandaraca.*

Thuya Occidentalis. See *Arbor Vitæ.*

THYME. The Thymus vulgaris, a warm, pungent, aromatic, common plant, indigenous in the south of France and cultivated in our gardens. Its active constituent is the volatile oil which is obtained separate by distillation with water.

THYMELACEÆ. A family of plants including the genera Daphne and Dirca.

THYMENE. A hydrocarbon, isomeric with the oil of turpentine, having the composition $C_{20}H_{16}$, contained in the oil of thyme.

THYMIC ACID, THYMOL. A principle concrete at ordinary temperatures, possessing antiseptic properties analogous to those of carbolic and cresylic acids and creasote, with which it is analogous in composition. It may be obtained by submitting the oil to a prolonged refrigeration, under the influence of which it crystallizes.

Thymol. See *Thymic Acid.*

THYMUS SERPYLLUM. The wild thyme of Europe; it is analogous in properties to the garden thyme. Both are occasionally used in baths, fomentations, and cataplasms, along with other aromatic herbs.

Thymus Vulgaris. See *Thyme.*

TIEUTE. See *Upas Tieute.*

TIFAN. An Australian name for the Calophyllum inophyllum.

TIGLII OLEUM. See *Croton Oil.*

TILIACEÆ. An order of plants, to which belong the genera Elæocarpus and Heliocarpus.

TIN. See *Stannum.*

TINCAL. Crude borax, as it is imported from the East Indies, in yellow, greasy crystals.

TINCTURA ACONITI FOLII. (*Tincture of Aconite Leaf.*) Aconite leaf dried, in fine powder, four troy ounces; diluted alcohol q. s. to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

Tinctura Aconiti Radicis. (*Tinctura Aconiti, Tincture of Aconite Root.*) Aconite root, finely powdered, twelve troy ounces; alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

Tinctura Aloes. (*Tincture of Aloes.*) Socotrine aloes, in fine powder, a troy ounce; licorice (ext.), three troy ounces; alcohol, half a pint; distilled water, a pint and a half. Macerate two weeks, and filter.

Tinctura Aloes et Myrrhæ. (*Tinctura Aloes Composita, Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh.*) Socotrine aloes, myrrh, each moderately fine, each three troy ounces; saffron, moderately coarse, a troy ounce; alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA ARNICÆ. (*Tincture of Arnica.*) Arnica flowers, six troy ounces; alcohol, a pint and a half; water, half a pint; diluted alcohol a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA ASAFŒTIDÆ. (*Tincture of Asafœtida.*) Asafœtida, bruised, four troy ounces; alcohol, two pints. Macerate fourteen days and filter.

TINCTURA AURANTII. (*Tincture of Orange-Peel.*) Bitter orange-peel, cut small and bruised, two ounces (avoirdupois); proof spirit, one pint (imperial measure). Macerate seven days, filter, and add spirit to make one pint.

TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. (*Tincture of Belladonna.*) Belladonna leaf, dried, in fine powder, four troy ounces; diluted alcohol a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA BENZOIN COMPOSITA. See *Compound Tincture of Benzoin.*

TINCTURA BUCHU. (*Tincture of Buchu.*) A tincture prepared in the same manner as tincture of aconite root, using two and a half (avoirdupois) ounces of buchu leaves.

TINCTURA CACTI GRANDIFLORI. A saturated tincture, prepared by macerating for one month, four ounces of the stems and flowers of Cactus grandiflora in one pint of alcohol 95°. It is recommended as a specific remedy in diseases of the heart.

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ. (*Tincture of Columbo or Calumba.*) Columbo root, moderately fine, four troy ounces; diluted alcohol a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA CANNABIS. (*Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ, Tincture of Hemp, Tincture of Indian Hemp.*) Purified extract of hemp, 360 grains; alcohol, a pint. Dissolve and filter.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS. (*Tincture of Cantharides, Tincture of Spanish Flies.*) Cantharides, powdered, a troy ounce; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints by percolation.

TINCTURA CAPSICI. (*Tincture of Capsicum or Cayenne Pepper.*) Capsicum, a troy ounce; diluted alcohol a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI. (*Tincture of Cardamom.*) Cardamom, powdered, four troy ounces; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA. See *Compound Tincture of Cardamom.*

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ. (*Tincture of Cascarilla.*) Prepare this tincture from two and a half ounces (avoirdupois) of bruised cascarilla in the manner directed for tincture of aconite root.

TINCTURA CASTOREI. (*Tincture of Castor.*) Castor, bruised, two troy ounces; alcohol, two pints. Macerate seven days, and filter.

TINCTURA CATECHU. Catechu, moderately coarse, three troy ounces; cinnamon, moderately coarse, two troy ounces; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA CHINOIDEI. Chinoidin, two parts; alcohol, fifteen parts; hydrochloric acid, one part. Dissolve and filter.

TINCTURA CHIRATÆ. (*Tincture of Chiretta.*) Chiretta, cut small and bruised, two and a half avoirdupois ounces; proof spirit, one imperial pint. Proceed in the manner directed for tincture of aconite root.

TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI COMPOSITA. See *Compounds.*

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ. (*Tinctura Cinchonæ Flavæ, Tincture of Cinchona, Tincture of Yellow Cinchona, Tincture of Peruvian Bark.*) Yellow cinchona, moderately fine, six troy ounces; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA. See *Compounds.*

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ FERRATA. (*Ferrated Tincture of Peruvian Bark.*) Displace one troy ounce of Calisaya bark, six drachms of bitter orange-peel, and one and a half drachms of serpentaria with diluted alcohol, until ten fluid ounces of percolate is obtained. This is agitated with subcarbonate of iron until a portion filtered off no longer produces a precipitate with solution of subsulphate of iron. It is then filtered, brought to the measure of ten fluid ounces by the addition of boiling alcohol, and ferrated by the addition of 160 grains of soluble citrate of iron.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI. (*Tincture of Cinnamon.*) Powdered cinnamon, three troy ounces; alcohol and water, each a sufficient quantity; mix the alcohol and water in the proportion of two measures of the former to one of the latter, and make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA COCCI. (*Tincture of Cochineal.*) Powdered cochineal, two ounces and a half (avoirdupois); proof spirit (imperial measure), one pint. Macerate seven days, and filter.

TINCTURA COLCHICI. (*Tinctura Colchici Seminum, Tincture of Colchicum, or Colchicum Seeds.*) Colchicum seeds (mod. fine), four troy ounces; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA COLOCYNTHIDIS. Colocynth, deprived of the seed and finely cut, eight parts; star anise, one part; alcohol, sp. gr. 0.88, ninety-six parts.

TINCTURA CONII. (*Tinctura Conii Fructus, Tincture of Hemlock, Tincture of Hemlock Fruit, Tincture of Conium.*) Hemlock leaves (powdered), four troy ounces; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA CROCI. (*Tincture of Saffron.*) Saffron, one avoirdupois ounce; proof spirit, one imperial pint. Proceed in the manner directed for tincture of aconite root.

TINCTURA CUBEBÆ. (*Tincture of Cubeb or Cubebs.*) Cubeb (mod. fine), four troy ounces; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS. (*Tincture of Digitalis, or Foxglove*) Powdered digitalis, four troy ounces; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA ERGOTÆ. (*Tincture of Ergot*) Ergot, coarsely powdered, five ounces (avoirdupois); proof spirit, one imperial pint. Proceed in the manner directed for tincture of aconite root.

TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS. (*Tincture of Acetate of Iron.*) Solution of persulphate of iron, two and a half fluid ounces (imperial measure); acetate of potash, two ounces (avoirdupois); rectified spirit, a sufficiency. Dissolve the acetate of potash in ten fluid ounces, and add the solution of persulphate of iron to eight fluid ounces of the spirit; then mix the two solutions in a two-pint bottle, and shake them well together, repeating the agitation several times during an hour. Put the tincture, with the precipitated salt contained in it, upon a filter, and when the liquid has ceased to run through, put as much rectified spirit upon the filter as will make the filtered product measure one pint.

TINCTURA FERRI ACETICI ÆTHEREA. Solution of acetate of iron, nine parts; alcohol, sp. gr. 0 83, two parts; acetic ether, one part. Mix.

TINCTURA FERRI CHLORIDI. (*Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi, Ferri Muriatis Tinctura, Tincture of Chloride of Iron, Tincture of Perchloride of Iron, Tincture of Muriate of Iron.*) Take of iron, in the form of wire and cut in pieces, three troy ounces; muriatic acid, seventeen troy ounces and a half; alcohol, three pints; nitric acid, distilled water, each a sufficient quantity. Introduce the iron into a flask of the capacity of two pints; pour upon it eleven troy ounces of the muriatic acid, and allow the mixture to stand until effervescence has ceased. Then heat it to the boiling-point, decant the liquid from the undissolved iron, filter it through paper, and having rinsed the flask with a little boiling distilled water, add this to it through the filter. Pour the filtered liquid into a capsule of the capacity of four pints, add the remainder of the muriatic acid, and having heated the mixture nearly to the boiling-point, add a troy ounce and a half of nitric acid. When effervescence has ceased, drop in nitric acid, constantly stirring, until it no longer produces effervescence. Lastly, when the liquid is cold, add sufficient distilled water to make it measure a pint, and mix it with the alcohol.

TINCTURA FERRI POMATA. Extract ferri pomati, one part; spirituous cinnamon water (distilled, containing one-sixth alcohol), twelve parts. Dissolve and filter.

TINCTURA GALLÆ. (*Tincture of Nutgall, Tincture of Galls.*) Nutgall, moderately fine, four troy ounces; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. See *Compounds.*

TINCTURA GUAIACI. (*Tincture of Guaiac.*) Guaiac, moderately coarse, six troy ounces; alcohol, a sufficient quantity. Mix the powder thoroughly with an equal bulk of dry sand, pack the mixture moderately in a conical percolator, and having covered it with a layer of sand, gradually pour alcohol upon it until two pints of tincture are obtained.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA. (*Tinctura Guaiaci Composita, Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiac.*) Guaiac, moderately coarse, six troy ounces; aromatic spirit of ammonia, two pints. Macerate for seven days, and filter.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI. (*Tincture of Black Hellebore.*) Black hellebore, moderately fine, four troy ounces; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA HUMULI. (*Tinctura Lupuli, Tincture of Hops.*) Hops, in moderately coarse powder, five troy ounces; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI. (*Tincture of Henbane, Tinctura Hyoscyamus.*) Henbane leaf, in fine powder, four troy ounces; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA IODINII. (*Tincture of Iodine.*) Iodine, a troy ounce; alcohol, a pint. Dissolve the iodine in the alcohol.

TINCTURA IODINII COMPOSITA. See *Compounds.*

TINCTURA IPECACUANHÆ. Ipecac root, coarsely powdered, one part; alcohol eight parts.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ. (*Tincture of Jalap.*) Jalap, in fine powder, six troy ounces; alcohol and water, in the proportions of two measures of the former to one of the latter, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA KINO. (*Tincture of Kino.*) Kino, in coarse powder, two ounces (avoirdupois); rectified spirit, one pint (imperial measure). Macerate for seven days, and filter.

TINCTURA KRAMERIÆ. (*Tincture of Rhatany.*) Rhatany, in moderately fine powder, six troy ounces; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA LIMONIS. (*Tincture of Lemon-peel.*) Fresh lemon-peel, two and a half ounces (avoirdupois); proof spirit, one pint (imperial measure). Macerate seven days, and filter.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ. (*Tincture of Lobelia.*) Lobelia, in fine powder, four troy ounces; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ ÆTHEREA. See *Ethereal Tincture of Lobelia.*

TINCTURA LUPULINÆ. (*Tincture of Lupulin.*) Lupulin, four troy ounces; alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ. (*Tincture of Myrrh.*) Myrrh, in moderately coarse powder, three troy ounces; alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ. (*Tincture of Nux Vomica.*) Take of nux vomica, in fine powder, eight troy ounces; alcohol, a sufficient quantity. Mix the powder with a pint of alcohol, and digest for twenty-four hours, in a close vessel, with a gentle heat, then transfer the mixture to a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour alcohol upon it, until two pints of tincture are obtained.

TINCTURA OPII. (*Tincture of Opium. Laudanum.*) Take of opium, dried, and in moderately fine powder, two troy ounces and a half; water, alcohol, each, a pint; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity. Macerate the opium with the water for three days, with frequent agitation, then add the alcohol, and continue the maceration for three days longer. Introduce the mixture into a percolator, and, when the liquid has ceased to pass, pour diluted alcohol upon it, until two pints of tincture are obtained.

TINCTURA OPII ACETATA. (*Acetated Tincture of Opium.*) Take of opium, dried, and in moderately fine powder, two troy ounces; vinegar, twelve fluid ounces; alcohol, half a pint. Rub the opium with the vinegar, then add the alcohol, and, having macerated for seven days, express, and filter through paper.

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA. See *Ammoniated Tincture of Opium.*

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA. See *Camphorated Tincture of Opium.*

TINCTURA OPII DEODORATA. A tincture of opium deprived of the noxious odorous matter peculiar to it.

TINCTURA PHYSOSTIGMÆ VENENOSI. (*Tincture of Calabar Beans.*) Percolate a half pint of tincture with a mixture of seven ounces alcohol and three ounces of water from one ounce of powdered Calabar beans.

TINCTURA PYRETHRI. (*Tincture of Pellitory.*) Pellitory root, four ounces (avoirdupois); rectified spirit, one pint (imperial measure). Proceed in the manner directed for tincture of aconite.

TINCTURA QUASSIA. (*Tincture of Quassia.*) Quassia, moderately fine, two troy ounces; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

TINCTURA QUINIÆ. (*Tincture of Quiniæ.*) Sulphate of quinia, one hundred and sixty grains; tincture of orange-peel, one pint (imperial measure). Dissolve the sulphate of quinia in the tincture, with the aid of a gentle heat, then allow the solution to remain for three days in a closed vessel, shaking it occasionally, and afterwards filter.

TINCTURA RHEI. (*Tincture of Rhubarb.*) Take of rhubarb, in moderately coarse powder, three troy ounces; cardamom, in moderately fine powder, half a troy ounce; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity. Mix the powders, and, having moistened the mixture with a fluid ounce of diluted alcohol, pack it moderately in a conical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it, until two pints of tincture are obtained.

TINCTURA RHEI AQUOSA. Rhubarb, cut in thin slices, twelve parts; carbonate of potassa, three parts; spirituous cinnamon-water, sixteen parts; water, ninety-six parts. Macerate twenty-four hours, express, and filter.

TINCTURA RHEI ET ALOES. (*Elixir Sacrum, Tincture of Rhubarb and Aloes, Sacred Elixir.*) Take of rhubarb, bruised, ten drachms; aloes, in powder, six drachms; cardamom seeds, bruised, half an ounce; diluted alcohol, two pints. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter through paper.

TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ. (*Tincture of Rhubarb and Gentian.*) Rhubarb, bruised, two troy ounces; gentian, bruised, half a troy ounce; diluted alcohol, two pints. Macerate two weeks, and filter.

TINCTURA RHEI ET SENNÆ. (*Tincture of Rhubarb and Senna, Warner's Gout Cordial.*) Rhubarb, in moderately coarse powder, a troy ounce; senna, red saunders, in moderately coarse powder, each, two drachms; coriander, fennel, extract licorice, in moderately coarse powder, each, half a drachm; raisins (seedless), six troy ounces; diluted alcohol, three pints. Macerate two weeks, and filter.

TINCTURA RHEI VINOSA. Rhubarb, cut fine, eight parts; orange-peel—deprived of the inner white portion—two parts; cardamom seeds, one part; sherry wine, ninety-six parts. To the filtered tincture add white sugar, twelve parts.

Tinctura Sabinæ. (*Tincture of Savin.*) Savin tops, dried and coarsely powdered, two and a half ounces (avoirdupois); proof spirit, one imperial pint. Proceed in the manner directed for tincture of aconite root.

Tinctura Sanguinariæ. (*Tincture of Bloodroot.*) Bloodroot, in moderately fine powder, four troy ounces; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

Tinctura Scillæ. (*Tincture of Squill.*) Squill, moderately coarse powder, four troy ounces; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

Tinctura Senegæ. (*Tincture of Senega.*) Senega root, in coarse powder, two and a half ounces (avoirdupois); proof spirit, one imperial pint. Proceed in the manner directed for tincture of aconite root.

Tinctura Sennæ. See *Compound Tincture of Senna.*

Tinctura Serpentaria. (*Tincture of Virginia Snakeroot.*) Serpentaria, in moderately fine powder, four troy ounces; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

Tinctura Stramonii. (*Tincture of Stramonium.*) Stramonium seed, moderately fine, four troy ounces; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

Tinctura Sumbul. (*Tincture of Sumbul*) Sumbul root, in coarse powder, two and a half ounces (avoirdupois); proof spirit, an imperial pint. Proceed in the manner directed for tincture of aconite root.

Tinctura Tolutana. (*Tincture of Tolu.*) Balsam of tolu, three troy ounces; alcohol, two pints. Macerate the balsam with the alcohol until it is dissolved, then filter.

Tinctura Valerianæ. (*Tincture of Valerian.*) Valerian in moderately fine powder, four troy ounces; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

Tincture Valerianæ Æther. Valerian, one part; spirit of ether, eight parts.

Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata. Ammoniated tincture of valerian.

Tinctura Veratri Viridis. (*Tincture of American Hellebore, Tincture of Green Hellebore.*) American hellebore, in moderately fine powder, sixteen troy ounces; alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

Tinctura Zingiberis. (*Tincture of Ginger.*) Ginger in fine powder, eight troy ounces; alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make two pints of tincture by percolation.

Tinctura Zingiberis Fortior. See *Essence of Ginger.*

TINCTURE OF SOAP. Soap dissolved in cold or boiling alcohol.

Tincture of Soap, Camphorated. See *Camphorated Tinctures.*

TINCTURES. Solutions of medicinal substances in alcohol or diluted alcohol, prepared by maceration, digestion, or percolation. Solutions in spirit of ammonia and ethereal spirit are embraced under the same denomination, but are severally distinguished by the titles of *Ammoniated Tinctures* and *Ethereal Tinctures.*

The advantages of alcohol as a menstruum are, that it dissolves principles which are sparingly or not at all soluble in water, and contributes to their preservation when dissolved; while it leaves behind some inert substances which are dissolved by water. In no instance whatever is absolute alcohol employed.

TINDER. See *Agaric.*

TIN-FOIL. Tin beaten out into thin leaves.

Tin-Foil, False. See *False Tin-Foil.*

Tin-Liquor. A solution of tin used by dyers.

Tin-Mordant. The solution of muriate of tin, used as a mordant in dyeing.

TINKALZITE. A mineral containing 34 per cent. of water, 11.95 of soda, 14.45 of lime, 34.71 of boracic acid, 1.34 of chlorine, 1.10 of sulphuric acid, 0.60 of silica, and 2 of sand; and may be considered as a compound essentially of one equivalent of crystallized borate of soda, two of borate of lime, and two more of water.

TINNEVELLY SENNA. A variety of India senna cultivated at Tinnevelly.

TITANATE. A compound formed by the union of titanic acid and a base.

TITANIC. Of, or pertaining to, titanium.

TITANIUM. A metal discovered by Gregor, in 1791, in Cornwall, England. It is of a deep blue color.

TITHONIC. Pertaining to, or denoting those rays of light which produce chemical effects.

TITRATE. To analyze by means of standard solutions.

TITRATION. Volumetric analysis.

TOAD-FLAX. Common. See *Antirrhinum Linaria.*

TOAD-STOOL. A mushroom.

TOBACCO. The commercial dried leaves of Nicotiana tabacum, an annual plant with a large fibrous root and an erect, round, hairy, viscid stem, which branches near the top, and rises from three to six feet in height. The plant is supposed to be a native of tropical America, where it was found by the Spaniards on their arrival. Tobacco unites, with the powers of a sedative narcotic, those of an emetic and diuretic.

TODDALIA. A genus of plants which it is supposed produces the article called African cubebs.

TODDY. A juice drawn from various kinds of the palm in the East Indies; or a spirituous liquor prepared from it. A mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

TOKAY. A kind of wine produced at Tokay, in Hungary, made of white grapes. It is distinguished from other wines by its aromatic taste. It is not good till it is about three years old.

TOLENE. A name given to the volatile oil obtained from balsam of tolu, which, when pure, is a carbohydrogen.

TOLU BALSAM. See *Balsams.*

TOLUDINA. An artificial alkaloid composed of $C_{14}H_7H_2N$, obtained from oil of turpentine by the action of NO_5 and KO. It is little soluble in water, easily in other solvents; intensely yellow with pine wood.

TOLUIFERA BALSAMUM. A name formerly given to the tree from which balsam of tolu is derived. It is now admitted that the genus *Toluifera* was formed upon insufficient grounds; and botanists agree in referring the tolu balsam tree to the genus Myroxylon, or as it was afterwards named, Myrospermum.

TOLUYLIC ACID. An acid obtained by the action of sodium on the bromine compound of toluole in a stream of carbonic acid.

TOMATO. See *Solanum Lycopersicum.*

TOMENTOSE. Covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be discernible, as a tomentose stem or leaf.

TONICS. Medicines that increase the strength and impart vigor of action to the system.

TONKA BEAN. The fruit or seed of Dipterix odorata, or Coumarouna odorata, a large tree growing in Guiana. The bean has a strong, agreeable, aromatic odor, and a bitterish, aromatic taste. It is employed in the scenting of snuff.

TOOTHACHE TREE. See *Aralia Spinosa.*

TOOTH-POWDER. A powder for cleaning the teeth; a dentifrice.

TOOT PLANT. (*Toot Poison.*) See *Coriaria Ruscifolia.*

TORMENTIL,
TORMENTILLA,
TORMENTILLA ERECTA,
TORMENTILLA OFFICINALIS.
See *Potentilla Tormentilla.*

TORREFACTION. See *Torrefy.*

TORREFY. To dry or parch, as drugs, on a metallic plate, till they are friable, or are reduced to the state desired.

TORREYA CALIFORNIA. See *California Nutmeg.*

TORULA CEREVISIÆ. A name given to a microscopic vegetable, to which, to a great extent, the fermentative change in the vinous fermentation is due.

TO STAIN WOOD TO RESEMBLE MAHOGANY. Take one gallon of water, eight ounces of madder, four ounces of fustic. Boil and brush on while hot, and before it dries, streak with black to vary the grain. This imitates Honduras mahogany.

TOUCH-ME-NOT. See *Balsam Weed.*

TOUCH-PAPER. Paper steeped in saltpetre, which burns slowly and is used as a match for firing gunpowder and the like.

TOUCHWOOD. See *Agaric.*

TOURMALINE. A mineral obtained from the iron mines of Utön, a variety of which contains lithia.

TOURNIQUET. A surgical instrument, or bandage, which is tightened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check the flow of blood, as from wounds.

TOUS LES MOIS. See *Canna.*

TOW. See *Oakum.*

TOXICODENDRIC ACID. A name given by Professor Maisch to a volatile acid, having properties analogous to, though distinct from, formic and acetic acids, obtained from the leaves of the Rhus toxicodendron.

TOXICODENDRON. See *Poison-Oak.*

TOXICOLOGY. The science which treats of poisons, their effects, antidotes, and recognition.

TRAGACANTH. (*Tragacantha, Gum Tragacanth.*) The concrete juice of Astragalus verus, and of other species of Astragalus. It is demulcent; but, on account of its difficult solubility, is not often given internally. It is used for many of the purposes for which gum arabic is employed.

TRAGACANTHIN. A name given to the insoluble portion of tragacanth. It ranks among the peculiar proximate principles, and is probably identical with bassorin.

TRAILING ARBUTUS. See *Arbutus.*

TRANSPARENT SOAP. See *Soaps.*

TRANSUDATION. The same as exosmose.

TRANSUDE. To pass through the pores or interstices of texture as a fluid; a fluid may transude through leather or wood.

TRAUMATIC. A medicine for the cure of wounds.

TRAVELLERS' JOY. See *Clematis Vitalba.*

TREACLE. A viscid, uncrystallizable syrup, which drains from the sugar refiner's moulds; sometimes called sugar-house molasses.

TREE PRIMROSE. See *Œnothera Biennis.*

TREHALOSE. The crystallizable principle of Turkish manna. Composition $C_{12}H_{11}O_{11}+2Aq$.

TREMELLA. A species of fungus, of a gelatinous consistence, found in moist grounds.

TRIANOSPERMIA. An alkaloid obtained from the root of the Brazilian *tayuya de pimenta comari*, or *Trianosperma ficifolia.* It crystallizes in colorless needles, is inodorous, of a biting taste, insoluble in ether, soluble in alcohol and water, has an alkaline reaction, and furnishes with sulphuric acid a crystallizable salt. It appears to be purgative.

TRIBASIC. Containing three equivalents of base to one of acid.

Tribasic Phosphoric Acid. See *Acids.*

TRICHINA. An animal parasite found in the voluntary muscles of animals, and sometimes in man, producing death by its presence.

TRICHLOR-DRACYLIC ACID. A compound consisting of $C_{14}H_3O_4Cl_3$, produced by oxidizing trichlor-toluol with bichromate of potassa and sulphuric acid at a boiling temperature. It separates as an insoluble compound, which is purified by conversion into a soda salt and precipitation, and repeating this several times.

TRICHLORO-BENZOLE. A compound obtained by the direct action of chlorine on benzole vapor. The action is rapid, and the yield abundant.

TRIFOLIATE. Having three leaves.

TRIFOLIUM MELILOTUS. A species of Trifolium, the odorous principle of which is said to be identical with coumarin.

TRIGLYCOLAMIDIC ETHER. An oily liquid, volatile at from 280° to 290° C. with partial decomposition, has a faint fruity odor, and burns with a bright flame. It is prepared by heating triglycolamidate of silver with iodide of ethyl in a sealed tube.

TRIGONELLA FŒNUMGRÆCUM. See *Fenugreek.*

TRILLIIN. A concentrated eclectic medicine, extracted from beet-root by a concealed process. It is said to be astringent, tonic, alterative, and expectorant, in doses of four to eight grains. It must not be confounded with *trilline*, a neutral acrid principle.

TRILLIUM. An indigenous genus of pretty little herbaceous plants, growing in woods and shady places. The roots are astringent, tonic, expectorant, and alterative. *Trillium erectum* is generally esteemed most active. *Trillium pendulum* is used especially in menorrhagia.

TRILLIUM ERECTUM, } See *Trillium.*
TRILLIUM PENDULUM. }

TRILOCULAR. Having three cells for seeds; three-celled; as, a *trilocular* capsule.

TRIMETRIC. Having three unequal axes intersecting at right angles, as the rectangular and rhombic prisms.

TRIMETHYLAMIN. A principle analogous to propylamin, existing in the juice of Cotyledon umbilicus.

TRIMORPHISM. The property of crystallizing in three forms, fundamentally distinct, as with titanic acid, one of the forms of which is the mineral *anatase*, another *rutile*, another *brookite*, the first two being dimetric, the last being trimetric.

TRINITRO-CELLULOSE. Gun-cotton.

TRINKERIT. The name of a new fossil resin found in Carpano, Istria. It has the composition: carbon, 81.1; hydrogen, 11.2; sulphur, 4.7; oxygen, 3.0=100.00. It is completely combustible.

TRIOLEIN. See *Teroleate of Glycerin.*

TRIOSTEUM. See *Fever Root.*

TRIOXIDE. A non-acid compound of one equivalent of a base with three equivalents of oxygen.

TRIPETALOUS. Having three petals or flower leaves.

TRIPHANE. A mineral of the iron mines of Utön, in which the alkali lithia has been found.

TRIPHYLENE. A mineral in which lithia has been found.

TRIPOLI. (*Terra Tripolitana.*) An earthy mineral, of a whitish, yellowish, or pale-straw color, sometimes inclining to red or brown, usually friable, often adhesive to the tongue, and presenting the aspect of argillaceous earth, though differing from clay by the roughness and hardness of its particles, and by not forming a paste with water. The Venice tripoli is said to come from Corfu. It is used for cleaning and polishing metals.

TRIPOLI SENNA. See *Cassia Æthiopica.*

TRIPSIS. The act of reducing a substance to powder; trituration.

TRISEPALOUS. Having three sepals.

TRISPERMOUS. Containing three seeds.

TRITICUM. A genus of plants, including the various species of wheat.

TRITICUM ÆSTIVUM. Spring wheat.

TRITICUM COMPOSITUM. Egyptian wheat.

TRITICUM HIBERNUM, } Common
TRITICUM VULGARE. } winter wheat.

TRITICUM REPENS. See *Chiendent.*

TRITURATION. The effect produced where a circular motion, accompanied by pressure, is communicated to the pestle. It is applied most generally to friable substances, or to powders obtained by other means, with a view to their further and more regular comminution. The operation is accelerated by alternately increasing and diminishing the circular movements, so as to bring the pestle in contact with all parts of the surface of the mortar. Dover's powder and red oxide of mercury are instances requiring this operation; and in prescriptions for powders, where different substances of variable molecular condition are associated, this process is employed to bring them to a uniform state cf division.

TROCHES. (*Lozenges*, *Trochisci.*) Small, dry, solid masses, usually of a flattened shape, consisting for the most part of powders incorporated with sugar and mucilage. They are designed to be held in the mouth, and dissolved slowly in the saliva, and are, therefore, adapted for the administration of those medicines only which do not require to be given in large quantities, and are destitute of any very disagreeable flavor. They are much more used and more skilfully prepared in Europe than in this country. Tragacanth, from the greater tenacity of its mucilage, is better suited for their formation than gum arabic.

TRONA. A native sesquicarbonate of soda.

TROPIA. A name given to a peculiar base formed by heating atropia with baryta-water.

TROY WEIGHT. The weight by which gold and silver, jewels, and the like are weighed. In this weight the pound is divided into 12 ounces, the ounce into 20 pennyweights, and the pennyweight into 24 grains. The avoirdupois pound contains 7000 troy grains; so that 175 pounds troy equal 144 pounds avoirdupois. Troy weight, when divided, the pound into 12 ounces, the ounce into 8 drachms, the drachm into 3 scruples, and the scruple into 20 grains, is apothecaries' weight, used in weighing medicines. In the standard weights of the United States, the troy ounce is divided decimally down to the $\frac{1}{10000}$ part.

TRUE-LOVE. A plant of the genus Paris (Paris quadrifolia), possessing narcotic properties, and formerly regarded as a powerful love philter.

TRUMPET FLOWER. A plant of the genus Zecoma; also of the genus Lonicera.

Trumpet Plant. A plant of the genus Eupatorium (*Eupatorium purpureum*). See *Flycatcher*.

TRUSS. A bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia, to keep up the reduced parts and hinder further protrusion.

TUB CAMPHOR. See *Dutch Camphor.*

TUBER. A fleshy, rounded stem or root, usually containing starchy matter, as the arrowroot; a thickened root-stock, or subterraneous portion of a stem.

TUBEROSE. A plant with a tuberous root.

TUBEROUS. Consisting of tubers.

TUBULURE. A short tubular opening at the top of a retort.

TULIP-TREE BARK. See *Liriodendron.*

TUNBRIDGE WATER. A chalybeate water, a wine gallon of which contains:

2 46 grains of chloride of sodium,
0.39 " " calcium,
0.29 " " magnesium,
1.41 " sulphate of lime,
0.27 " carbonate of lime,
2.22 " oxide of iron,

manganese, vegetable fibre, silica, &c., 0.44 grains; loss, 0 13 Total, 7.61 grains.

TUNGSTATE. A salt formed by the combination of tungstic acid with a base.

Tungstate of Magnesia A compound formed by saturating hydrated tungstic acid with carbonate of magnesia, and allowing the solution to evaporate spontaneously. Saline crusts are first formed, which must be removed, as they are insoluble in water. The above compound then crystallizes out in shining prisms, which are permanent in the air, slowly soluble in cold, but readily soluble in hot water.

TUNGSTEN. A metal of a grayish-white color, and considerable lustre, discovered by D'Elhuyart, in 1781. It is brittle, nearly as hard as steel, and is fused with extreme difficulty. Its specific gravity is near 17.6. When heated to redness in the open air, it takes fire, and is converted into tungstic acid; an acid composed of one equivalent of the metal tungsten and two equivalents of oxygen, or of one equivalent of tungsten and three of oxygen. Tungsten is sometimes called *Wolframium.*

Tungsten Ochre. A yellow or yellowish-green mineral, occurring either earthy or in crystals, consisting of pure tungstic acid.

TUNGSTIC ACID. See *Tungsten.*

Tungstic Ether. An ether formed by the action of oxychloride of tungsten on strong alcohol. By simply shaking them together, the oxychloride is dissolved, and the solution, which is at first clear, becomes turbid in a short time, and in twenty-four hours a white, flocculent precipitate forms, which is the ether in question.

TUPELO. A North American tree of the dogwood family, and of the genus Nyssa.

TURKEY CORN. See *Corydalis Formosa.*

Turkey Gum. The variety of gum arabic obtained from Egypt. It is the kind with which druggists are generally supplied.

Turkey Myrrh. A name given to a superior variety of myrrh, formerly brought from the shores of the Red Sea by way of Egypt and the Levant.

Turkey Opium. A title belonging to the opium produced in the Turkish province of Anatolia, and exported from Smyrna and Constantinople. According to some authorities, there is no essential difference between the parcels of the drug brought from these two ports.

Turkey Pea See *Corydalis Formosa* and *Galega Officinalis.*

Turkey Rhubarb. See *Bucharian Rhubarb.*

TURLINGTON'S BALSAM. The compound tincture of benzoin.

TURMERIC. See *Curcuma.*

Turmeric Paper. A paper used as a test, prepared by tinging white unsized paper with a tincture or decoction of turmeric. The tincture may be made with one part of turmeric to six parts of proof spirit; the decoction with one part of the root to ten or twelve of water. The access of acid or alkaline vapors should be carefully avoided.

TURNER'S CERATE. See *Calamine Cerate.*

TURNSOLE. See *Lacmus.*

TURPENTINE A term usually applied to certain vegetable juices, liquid or concrete, which consist of resin, combined with a peculiar essential oil, called *oil of turpentine.* They are generally procured from different species of pine, fir, or larch, though other trees afford products which are known by the same general title.

Turpentine, Bordeaux. See *Bordeaux Turpentine.*

Turpentine Camphor. A camphor discovered in cavities near the core of a semidecomposed pine tree stump, in Shasta County, California.

Turpentine, Canada. See *Abies Balsamea.*

Turpentine, Chian. See *Chian Turpentine.*

Turpentine, Common American. See *White Turpentine.*

Turpentine, Common European. See *Pinus Sylvestris.*

Turpentine, Damarra. See *Damarra Turpentine.*

Turpentine, Dombeya. See *Dombeya Turpentine.*

Turpentine Oil. See *Oils.*

Turpentine, Strasburg. See *Strasburg Turpentine.*

Turpentine, Venice. See *Venice Turpentine.*

Turpentine, White. See *White Turpentine.*

TURPENTINIC ACID. An acid formed by boiling, for a long time, oil of turpentine in nitric acid.

TURPETH,
TURPETHUM. See *Convolvulus Turpethum.*

Turpeth Mineral. See *Hydrargyri Sulphas Flavus.*

Turpeth Resin. See *Convolvulus Turpethum.*

TURPETHINE. An amorphous, brownish-yellow, inodorous substance, at first tasteless, but subsequently becoming sharp, bitter, and irritating, obtained from the root of *Ipomœa turpethum*. It forms numerous compounds.

TURTLE-HEAD. See *Chelone Glabra*.

TUSSILAGO FARFARA. See *Colts-foot*.

TUTIA, } See *Impure Oxide of Zinc*.
TUTTY. }

TUTTY OINTMENT. A name formerly applied to an ointment of the impure oxide of zinc. It has been discarded for the Ointment of Oxide of Zinc, which see.

TWINLEAF. See *Jeffersonia Diphylla*.

TYROSINA. An alkaloid of the composition of $C_{18}H_{11}NO_6$, found in the liver, pancreas, and other parts of man and many animals.

U.

ULMACEOUS. Of, or pertaining to, an order of trees, of which the elm is the type.

ULMIC ACID. (*Ulmin*:) A vegetable principle first discovered in the matter which exudes from the bark of the European elm. It is now believed to be a constituent of most barks. It is a dark-brown, almost black substance, without smell or taste, insoluble in cold water, sparingly soluble in boiling water, which it colors yellowish-brown, soluble in alcohol, and readily dissolved by alkaline solutions.

ULMI CORTEX. (*Slippery Elm Bark.*) See *Elm Bark*.

ULMIN. See *Ulmic Acid*.

ULMUS ALATA. A species of Ulmus growing in the Southern States, to which the name of Wahoo is sometimes incorrectly applied.

ULMUS AMERICANA. White elm.

ULMUS CAMPESTRIS. See *Elm Bark*.

ULMUS FULVA, } See *Elm, Red*.
ULMUS RUBRA. }

ULTIMATE ANALYSIS. The resolution of a substance into its elements; opposed to proximate analysis.

ULTRAMARINE. A fine blue pigment, formerly obtained from *lapis lazuli* or *lazulite*, a mineral of Siberia. It is now prepared artificially, by mixing equal parts of sulphur, carbonate of soda, and silica, adding enough solution of soda to dissolve the silica, and rapidly igniting the mixture. A bluish-green mass results, which becomes blue by ignition in contact with air. It is thought to be a compound of the silicates of alumina and soda with sulphuret of sodium. It is very largely manufactured at Nuremberg, in Germany.

UMBEL. A kind of flower cluster, in which the flower-stalks spread moderately from a common plane or convex surface above, as in the carrot. It is simple or compound; in the latter case, each peduncle bears another little umbel, called *umbellet* or *umbellule*.

UMBELLATE, } Bearing um-
UMBELLIFEROUS. } bels; producing the inflorescence called an umbel.

UMBELLIFERÆ. A family of plants to which belong the genera Conium, Sumbulus, Eryngium, Sanicula, Deweya, Cicuta, Sium, Carum, Pimpinella, Osmorrhiza, Angelica, Levisticum, Peucedanum, Heracleum, and Daucus.

UMBER. (*Terra Umbria.*) A mineral of a fine compact texture, light, dry to the touch, shining when rubbed by the nail, and of a fine pale-brown color, which changes to a peculiar beautiful deep-brown by heat. It is said to contain thirteen parts of silica, five of alumina, forty-eight of oxide of iron, twenty of manganese, and fourteen of water, in one hundred parts. The umber of commerce is said to be brought chiefly from the island of Cyprus.

Burnt Umber, as well as the mineral in its unaltered state, is used for painting.

UMBRELLA TREE. See *Magnolia Tripetala*.

UNCARIA GAMBIR. See *Nauclea Gambir*.

UNCOMOCOMO. See *Inkomankomo*.

UNCRYSTALLIZABLE SUGAR. See *Chulariose*.

UNCTION. The act of anointing, smearing, or rubbing with an unguent, oil, or ointment.

UNCTUOUS. Fat; oily; greasy.

UNDULATED IPECACUANHA. See *Amylaceous Ipecacuanha.*

UNGUENTA. Ointments. See *Ointments.*

UNIAXIAL. Having but one optical axis; or axis of double refraction.

UNICAPSULAR. Having but one capsule to each flower.

UNICORN PLANT, FALSE. See *False Unicorn Plant.*

UNIFLOROUS. Bearing one flower only.

UNIFOLIATE. Having but one leaflet.

UNION SPRING, SARATOGA. The gaseous contents of a wine gallon of this water are—

314.16 cubic inches of carbonic acid.
4 62 " atmospheric air.
Total, 318.78 cubic inches.

The solid contents are—

248 620 grains of chloride of sodium.
84.265 " carbonate of magnesia.
41.600 " " lime.
12.800 " " soda.
5.452 " " iron.
3.600 " iodide of sodium and iodine.
1.570 " silica and alumina.
Bromide of potassium a trace.
Total, 392.907 grains.

This spring is now called Excelsior Rock Spring, having been retubed to the depth of fifty-six feet, of which eleven feet are in the solid rock. The following are given as the solid contents, in grains, of a gallon of the water:

375.8996 grains of chloride of sodium.
76.0160 " carbonate of lime.
30.4437 " " magnesia.
10.3520 " " soda.
6.9829 " silicate of potassa.
3.7672 " " soda.
2.8086 " carbonate of iron.
1.5563 " sulphate of soda.
Total, 507.8263 grains.

UNIVERSAL CEMENT. Mix, and powder finely, one part of best fresh calcined alabaster gypsum with three to five parts of well-dried Senegal gum, and keep it well secured against moisture.

UNONA ODORATISSIMA. See *Oil Ylang-Ylang.*

UNONA POLYCARPA. See *Berberin Tree.*

UPAS ANTIAR, } See *Antiar.*
UPAS TIEUTE. }

UPLAND SUMACH. See *Sumach.*

UPRIGHT VIRGIN'S BOWER. See *Clematis Erecta.*

UPWARD FILTERING. A process of filtration for the purpose of obviating the embarrassment often experienced in the ordinary method, especially with viscid substances, such as fixed oils, in consequence of the collection of the solid matter at the bottom of the funnel offering a constantly increasing impediment to the passage of the liquid. There are several instruments in use for this filtration, which are fully described in the United States Dispensatory, page 919.

URANIC. Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing uranium. Said of salts of which the base is sesquioxide of uranium, or in which oxide of uranium acts as an acid.

URANITE. An ore of uranium, of a bright green or yellow color, and foliated like mica.

URANIUM. A metal discovered in 1789, in the mineral called pitchblende, in which it exists as an oxide, with the oxide of iron and some lead, sulphur, arsenic, cobalt, and zinc. It occurs also in uranite and a few other minerals. Uranium is of a reddish-brown color, has a metallic lustre, and is commonly obtained in a crystalline form. It suffers no change from exposure to the air at common temperatures, but when heated in open vessels, it absorbs oxygen, and is converted into a protoxide.

URAN-OCHRE. A yellow earthy incrustation, supposed to be the oxide of uranium, combined with carbonic acid; applied also to pitchblende.

URANOUS. Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or containing uranium; said of salts of which the base is protoxide of uranium; also applied to the electro-negative constituents with which uranium forms haloid salts.

URARI. See *Curare.*

URATE. A compound of uric acid and a base.

Urate of Ammonia. See *Ammonia Urate.*

Urate of Quinia. A salt said to be peculiarly efficacious in obstinate intermittents. It is prepared by boiling ten parts of crude quinia in water, adding gradually twenty parts of crystallized uric acid, and after sufficient ebullition, filtering and evaporating. A yellow salt is obtained, sometimes amorphous, more frequently crystalline, soluble in hot, and less so in cold water.

UREA. The characteristic organic constituent of urine, consisting of two equivalents each of carbon, nitrogen and oxygen, and four of hydrogen. It is in the form of four-sided prismatic crystals, colorless, and free from odor when pure, somewhat resembling nitre in appearance, and having a similar saline cooling taste. It was proposed many years ago as a diuretic.

UREDO. A genus of minute parasitical fungi, by which the seeds of cereals and the stems and seeds of grasses are often greatly injured, producing the diseases called *smut*, *rust*, &c.

URERYTHRIN. (*Urohæmatin.*) The coloring matter of human urine.

URGINEA SCILLA. See *Scilla.*

URIC ACID. An acid which occurs in small quantities in the healthy urine of man and quadrupeds, and in much larger quantity in the urine of birds, of which it forms the white part as urate of ammonia. It also constitutes the chief part of the excrement of serpents, as the boa constrictor. It is also called lithic acid. In diseased urine, uric acid is often deposited on cooling, and generally of a reddish color. It also constitutes the most frequent form of gravel and calculus when deposited in the bladder. *Acid urate of soda* is found in the chalkstones of gouty patients.

URSIN. A crystallizable principle obtained from Uva ursi; one grain of it acts as a powerful diuretic.

URSINE. Of, or pertaining to, the bear.

URSONE. Another crystallizable principle obtained from Uva ursi. It appears to be of a resinous character, being tasteless and inodorous, insoluble in water, soluble with difficulty in alcohol and ether, fusible, at a higher temperature, volatilizable, and inflammable in air. It is obtained by treating Uva ursi with a very small quantity of ether by percolation, allowing the ether to evaporate, washing the crystalline extract with ether, and recrystallizing from alcohol.

URTICA DIOICA. See *Nettle, Common.*

Urtica Major. A term formerly applied to the *Urtica dioica.*

Urtica Minor. A title formerly applied to the *Urtica urens.*

Urtica Urens. See *Nettle, Dwarf.*

URTICACEÆ. An order of plants including the genera Urtica Bœhmeria and Antiaris.

USTILAGO MAIDIS. A title applied to the *ergot of maize*, or the fungous product which sometimes attends the growth of Indian corn, commonly known as smut.

USTULATION. The roasting or drying of moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverizing or calcination. This term is usually restricted to the metallurgic operations of roasting ores, to drive off the volatile matters, as arsenic, bismuth, &c., &c.

UTERINE MOTOR STIMULANTS. (*Oxytocics.*) Remedies which promote uterine contraction.

UVÆ. Raisins.

Uvæ Passæ Minores. See *Corinthian Currants.*

UVA PASSA. (*Raisins.*) The dried fruit of Vitis vinifera, a grapevine too well known to require description. The chief medical use of raisins is to flavor demulcent beverages.

Uva Ursi. (*Bearberry Leaves.*) The leaves of Arctostaphylos uva ursi or Arbutus uva ursi, a low evergreen shrub, with trailing stems, the young branches of which rise obliquely upwards for a few inches. It inhabits the northern latitudes of Europe, Asia, and America; and found also in the lofty mountains of Southern Europe, as the Pyrenees and the Alps; and on the American continent, extends from Hudson's Bay as far southward as New Jersey, in some parts of which it grows in abundance. The leaves are the only parts used in medicine; they are astringent and tonic, and thought to have a specific direction to the urinary organs.

UVARIA ODORATA. The East India grape-tree. Its volatile oil is a component of the perfume Esprit d'Ylang-Ylang, introduced by Rigaud of Paris. It possesses an exceedingly delicate odor, resembling that of hyacinth.

UVIC ACID. See *Paratartaric Acid.*

V.

VACCINA, } Kine-pox or cow-
VACCINIA. } pox.

VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS. A plant, the leaves of which are said to contain kinic acid.

Vaccinium Vitis Idæa. A species of Vaccinium, the leaves of which are used in Europe to adulterate Uva ursi. They are wholly destitute of the peculiar property of Uva ursi, and may be distinguished by their rounder shape, their revolute edges, which are sometimes slightly toothed, and the appearance of their under surface, which is dotted, instead of being reticulated like the genuine leaf.

VACUUM. Space empty or devoid of all matter or body.

VACUUM-PAN. A closed vessel heated by steam, in which syrup or the like is evaporated at a lower temperature than the ordinary boiling-point, in consequence of a partial vacuum produced in the vessel by the condenser.

VAGINAL SUPPOSITORIES. Dr. Black has employed, and recommends the following formulæ for suppositories for the treatment of the various stages of gonorrhœa in the female:

℞. Olei theobromæ, ʒxij; morphiæ sulph., gr. vj; liquor ferri persulph., gtt. cxliv; cerat. adipis, ʒiiiss. Misce et fiant suppositoria xij.

℞. Aluminis pulv., ʒiij; acidi tannici, ʒij; ext. opii, gr. xij; olei theobromæ, ʒxij; cerat. adipis, ℈x. Misce et fiant suppositoria xij.

℞. Olei theobromæ, ʒxij; ung. iodini comp., ʒvj; morphiæ acetatis, grs. vj. Misce et fiant suppositoria xij.

℞. Olei theobromæ, ʒxij; morph. acet., gr. vj; ung. hyd. nitrat., ʒv. Misce et fiant suppositoria xij.

℞. Olei theobromæ, ʒx; morph. acet., grs. vj; olei copaibæ, gtt. cxliv; cerat. adipis, ʒxviij; acaciæ pulv., q. s. Misce et fiant suppositoria xij.

℞. Olei theobromæ. ʒxij; morph. acet., grs. vj; liquor zinci chlor., gtt. cxx; cerat. adipis, ℈x. Misce et fiant suppositoria xij.

VALEREN. See *Amylen.*

VALERIAN, } The root of *Vale-*
VALERIANA. } *riana officinalis*, or *great wild valerian*, a large, handsome herbaceous plant, native of Europe, where it grows, either in damp woods and meadows, or on dry, elevated grounds. It is gently stimulant, with an especial direction to the nervous system, but without narcotic effects. It is used in hysteria, hemicrania, and like complaints.

Valeriana Celtica, }
Valeriana Jatamensi, } See *Nardus.*
Valeriana Tuberosa. }

Valeriana Dioica, } Species of Va-
Valeriana Phu. } leriana, the roots of which are said to be sometimes mingled with those of the officinal plant. Although much weaker, they possess properties similar to the genuine valerian.

Valeriana Officinalis. See *Valerian.*

VALERIANACEÆ. An order of plants including the genus Valeriana.

VALERIANATE. A salt formed by the union of valerianic or valeric acid with a base.

Valerianate of Ammonia. See *Ammoniæ Valerianas.*

Valerianate of Amylic Ether. See *Amylic Ether Valerianate.*

Valerianate of Atropia. See *Atropia Valerianate.*

Valerianate of Bismuth. See *Bismuth Valerianate.*

Valerianate of Iron. See *Ferri Valerianas.*

Valerianate of Oxide of Amyl. A compound formed when amylic alcohol, water, and nitric acid, placed in a cylinder without mixing, are allowed to stand for a period of four months. Oxalic acid is formed at the same time.

Valerianate of Quinia. A salt prepared by decomposing sulphate of quinia, by means of ammonia, and then combining directly with valerianic acid to form valerianate of quinia, which crystallizes from the solution when it cools, because it is much less soluble in cold than in hot water.

Valerianate of Soda. See *Sodæ Valerianas.*

Valerianate of Zinc. See *Zinci Valerianas.*

VALERIANIC ACID. See *Acids.*

VALERIC ACID. The same as valerianic.

VALINCH. A tube for drawing liquors from a cask by the bunghole.

VALONIA. The acorn-cup of an oak (Quercus ægilops) growing in Turkey, the Levant, and the Morea. It contains an abundance of tannin.

VALLET'S FERRUGINOUS PILLS. See *Pills of Carbonate of Iron.*

VANADIC ACID. A compound of vanadium and oxygen in the proportion of one equivalent of vanadium and three of oxygen.

VANADITE. A salt formed by the union of vanadous acid and a base.

VANADIUM. A metal, discovered in 1830, having a white color, and a strong metallic lustre, considerably resembling silver, but still more like molybdenum. It is extremely brittle, and is not oxidized either by air or water.

VANADOUS. Of, pertaining to, or obtained from vanadium. Said of an acid containing one equivalent of vanadium and two of oxygen.

VANDYKE-BROWN. A pigment of a deep, semi-transparent, brown color, supposed to have been used by Vandyke, the portrait painter, who lived in the reign of Charles the First.

VANILLA. The prepared unripe capsules of *Vanilla aromatica* or *Epidendrum vanilla*, a climbing plant, characterized as a species, by its ovate, oblong, nerved leaves, its wavy sepals, its acute lip, and very long cylindrical capsules. It is a native of the West Indies, Mexico, and South America; and is said to be cultivated in the Isles of France and Bourbon. Doubts, however, exist whether the best commercial vanilla is derived from this species, and some ascribe it to *Vanilla planifolia.* It is probable that different varieties of the vanilla of commerce are obtained from different species, of which several, besides the two mentioned, have been described as yielding an aromatic fruit, as V. guianensis, V. palmarum, and V. pompona. Vanilla has the properties of the aromatics generally, but is probably more diffusibly stimulant, with some influence on the nervous system.

Vanilla Aromatica,
Vanilla Guianensis,
Vanilla Palmarum, } See *Vanilla.*
Vanilla Planifolia,
Vanilla Pompona.

VANILLIN. An organic principle of the composition $C_{20}H_6O_4$, of a hot, biting taste, and strong vanilla odor, obtained from the prepared unripe capsules of Vanilla aromatica. It is often observed on the surface of the fresh bean of commerce.

VAPID. Having lost its life and spirit; insipid; flat; dull.

VAPOR. Any substance, in the gaseous or aeriform state, the condition of which is ordinarily that of a liquid or solid. Vapor is sometimes used in a more extended sense, as identical with gas; and the difference between the two is not so much one of kind as degree, the latter being applied to all permanently elastic fluids, except atmospheric air, the former to those elastic fluids which lose that condition at ordinary temperatures. The atmosphere contains more or less vapor of water, a portion of which, on a reduction of temperature, becomes condensed into liquid water in the form of rain or dew. The vapor of water produced by boiling, especially in its economic relations, is called steam Vapor may be defined to be any substance in the gaseous condition at the maximum of density consistent with that condition.

Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici. (*Inhalation of Hydrocyanic Acid.*) Mix in a suitable apparatus, ten to fifteen minims of diluted hydrocyanic acid with one fluid drachm of cold water, and let the vapor that arises be inhaled.

Vapor Chlori. (*Inhalation of Chlorine.*) Put two ounces of chlorinated lime into a suitable apparatus, moisten it with sufficient cold water, and let the vapor that arises be inhaled.

Vapor Coniæ. (*Inhalation of Conia.*) Mix sixty grains of extract of hemlock with one fluid drachm of solution of potash and ten fluid drachms of distilled water. Put twenty minims of the mixture on a sponge, in a suitable apparatus, so that the vapor of hot water passing over it may be inhaled.

Vapor Creasoti. (*Inhalation of Creasote.*) Mix twelve minims of creasote with eight fluid ounces of boiling water, in apparatus so arranged that air may be made to pass through the solution, and may afterwards be inhaled.

Vapor Iodi. (*Inhalation of Iodine.*) Mix one fluid drachm of tincture of iodine with one fluid ounce of water, in a suitable apparatus, and having applied a gentle heat, let the vapor that arises be inhaled.

VAPOR-BATH. An apparatus for heating substances by the vapor of water.

VAPORS. See *Inhalations.*

VAREC. A French name for kelp.

VARIOLARIA DEALBATA. A lichenous plant inhabiting the Pyrenees, from which a coloring matter called *orcine* is obtained.

VARIOUS-LEAVED FLEABANE. The plant Erigeron Philadelphicum.

VARNISH. A thick, viscid liquid, consisting of a solution of resinous matter in a volatile liquid, laid on work with a brush, or otherwise, the volatile part soon evaporating, and the resinous part forming thus a smooth, hard surface, with a beautiful gloss.

VARVICITE. Native oxide of manganese, consisting of two equivalents of deutoxide and one of sesquioxide.

VASCULAR Consisting of vessels, or containing them as an essential part of a structure.

Vascular plants are plants composed of vascular tissue, including all plants except a part of the cryptogams, the mosses, the seaweeds, the lichens, and the liverworts, these being simply cellulose.

VAT. A measure for liquids in Belgium, containing 22.01 imperial gallons.

VATERIA INDICA. An East Indian plant, supposed to be the source of a variety of gum animé.

VEGETABLE. An organized body, destitute of sense and voluntary motion, deriving its nourishment through pores on its outer surface, or vessels, in most instances, adhering to some other body, as the earth, and in general, propagating itself by seeds. Vegetables alone have the power of deriving nourishment from inorganic matter, or organic matter decomposed.

Vegetable Albumen. See *Albumens.*

Vegetable Brimstone. Powdered lycopodium.

Vegetable Charcoal. See *Carbon.*

Vegetable Ethiops. See *Æthiops Vegetabilis.*

Vegetable Fibrin. See *Gluten.*

Vegetable Ivory. A close-grained and very hard vegetable substance, obtained from the fruit of a species of palm.

Vegetable Jelly. See *Pectin.*

Vegetable Juices. A name applied on the Continent of Europe, to tinctures prepared by adding alcohol to the expressed juices of plants.

Vegetable Kingdom. That portion

of the department of life in nature including plants.

Vegetable Marrow. The fruit of a species of Gourd or Cucurbita.

Vegetable Musk. See *Malva Moschata.*

Vegetable Sulphur. See *Lycopodium.*

Vegetable Tallow. See *Tallow, Vegetable.*

Vegetable Wax. An excretion from certain plants, having the consistency and appearance of wax. It occurs sometimes on the surface of the leaves and fruit. It is sometimes obtained by bruising and boiling the plant, or parts of it, in water, when it floats on the surface and concretes on cooling.

VEGETATION OF SALTS. A crystalline concretion, formed by salts after solution in water, when set in the air for evaporation. These concretions appear round the surface of the liquor, affixed to the sides of the vessel, and are often in branching forms resembling plants.

VEGETO-ANIMAL SUBSTANCES. A term applied to vegetable albumen and pure gluten, from their close resemblance to certain proximate animal principles in chemical habitudes and relations.

VEGETO-MINERAL WATER. A name by which Goulard's solution of lead was formerly known.

VEHICLE. A substance in which medicine is taken.

VELLARINE. A peculiar oleaginous principle discovered in bevilacqua, supposed to be the active principle of the plant. It has a strong odor, and a bitter, pungent, and persistent taste.

VENETIAN CHALK. A white, compact talc or steatite, used for marking on cloth and the like.

Venetian Red. (*Bolus Veneta.*) A dull-red ochrey substance used in painting.

VENICE SUMACH. See *Rhus Cotinus.*

Venice Tripoli. See *Tripoli.*

Venice Turpentine. A turpentine named from the circumstance that it was formerly an extensive article of Venetian commerce. It is procured in Switzerland and the French province of Dauphiny, from the Larix Europea or larch, which grows abundantly upon the Alps and the Jura Mountains. The peasants bore holes into the trunk about two feet from the ground, and conduct the juice, by means of wooden gutters, into small tubs. It is afterwards purified by filtration through a leather sieve. Genuine Venice turpentine is a viscid liquid, of the consistence of honey, flowing with difficulty, cloudy or imperfectly transparent, yellowish or slightly greenish, of a strong, not disagreeable odor, and a warm, bitterish, and acrid taste. What is sold under the name of Venice turpentine in our shops, is usually quite brown, and is said to be prepared by dissolving rosin in oil of turpentine.

VEPRIS. A genus of plants supposed to produce a product called African cubebs, which see.

VERA CRUZ SARSAPARILLA. A variety of sarsaparilla formerly little esteemed; but from the acrid taste which it possesses, it is probably not inferior in real virtues to the other kinds. It is probably derived from Smilax medica.

VERATRI VIRIDIS RADIX. Green hellebore root.

VERATRIA. A vegetable alkaloid obtained from Veratrum sabadilla, Veratrum album, &c. It is generally obtained as a crystalline powder, nearly white, very acrid and poisonous, and excites, when introduced into the nostrils, violent and dangerous sneezing. In the form of a tincture or an ointment, it is much used as an external application in neuralgia and obstinate rheumatic pains.

VERATRIC ACID. A peculiar acid, in colorless crystals, fusible and volatilizable without decomposition, but slightly soluble in cold water, more soluble in hot water, soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether, having the properties of reddening litmus paper, and forming soluble salts with the alkalies. It is obtained from the seed of Veratrum sabadilla. (Formula $HO,C_{18}H_9O_7$.)

VERATRIN. An alkaloid, insoluble in ether, and left behind after the operation of that liquid in the process for obtaining veratria. It is extracted by alcohol, which, on evaporation, yields a brown resinous matter, from which veratrin may be obtained by heating it with water acidulated with sulphuric acid, and precipitating by ammonia. It exists in very minute proportion and is difficult to obtain pure. Its effects have not been determined, but its powder produces sneezing, though much less violently than veratria.

VERATROIDIA. A provisional title for one of two alkaloids contained in veratrum viride, neither of which is identical with veratria. The name for the other, provisionally, is *viridia*, which is insoluble in ether, and represents more closely than the other the peculiar sedative influence of the root. It exists largely in the resinous precipitate thrown down from a concentrated tincture of the root, and is held by the resin with great tenacity. It is prominently characterized by its insolubility in ether. It has a considerably higher melting-point than veratroidia, requiring from 335° to 340° F. for fusion, and much less irritates the nostrils. The solubility of veratroidia in ether is its prominent characteristic. It is fusible between 270° and 275° F., in this respect differing from veratria, the melting-point of which is 239° F. Most of the irritant effects of veratrum viride on the stomach are ascribable to veratroidia.

VERATRUM. A genus of plants having very poisonous qualities.

Veratrum Album. (*White Hellebore.*) An herbaceous plant, with a perennial, fleshy, fusiform root or rhizoma, native of the mountainous regions of continental Europe, and abounds also in the Alps and Pyrenees. All parts of the plant are acrid and poisonous, being a violent emetic and cathartic, and capable of producing dangerous and fatal effects.

Veratrum Officinale. A title applied by some to the plant producing sabadilla. See *Cevadilla.*

Veratrum Sabadilla. (*Asagræa Officinalis.*) The plant supposed to be the source of cevadilla. It grows in Mexico and the West Indies, and was cultivated in San Domingo. See *Cevadilla.*

Veratrum Viride. (*American Hellebore*, *Indian Poke*, *Poke Root*, *Swamp Hellebore.*) An indigenous species of Veratrum, found from Canada to the Carolinas, inhabiting swamps, wet meadows, and the banks of streamlets. It possesses the properties common to the genus. It reduces the frequency and force of the pulse sometimes when taken in full doses as low as thirty-five strokes in the minute.

VERBASCUM. A genus of plants including the mullein.

Verbascum Thapsus. See *Mullein.*

VERBENA. A genus of plants, of which several species are extensively cultivated for their fragrance.

Verbena Hastata. An American species of Verbena, more bitter than the European, and is said to be emetic.

Verbena Officinalis. (*Vervain*) A common European weed growing on the roadsides, in the vicinity of towns and villages. By the ancients it was highly esteemed, both as a medicine and as a sacred plant employed in certain religious rites. Its sensible properties do not indicate the possession of medical virtues.

Verbena Urticifolia. An indigenous species of verbena, which has been advantageously used in poisoning from the Rhus toxicodendron. It is prepared by boiling it in milk and water along with the inner bark of the white oak.

VERBENACEÆ. An order of plants including the genus Verbena.

VERDIGRIS. The bibasic acetate of copper. In an inpure state it is used as a green pigment. See *Copper Subacetate.*

VERDITER. Two preparations of copper, employed as pigments, are known by this name in commerce, and are distinguished by the epithets of blue and green. *Blue Verditer* is prepared in London from the solution of nitrate of copper, obtained in precipitating silver by copper. The solution is poured hot upon whiting (carbonate of lime), and the mixture stirred every day till the liquor loses its color, when it is decanted, and fresh portions added till the proper color is obtained. By another process for procuring this pigment, the solution of nitrate of copper is decomposed by quicklime, and the precipitate, after being washed, is incorporated intimately with another portion of quicklime. By the former process a carbonate of copper is obtained; by the latter a mixture of the hydrated oxide of copper and hydrate of lime. *Green Verditer* is prepared by precipitating a solution of nitrate of copper by chalk or a white marl, and consists of carbonate of copper mixed with an excess of the calcareous carbonate.

VERECK. See *Nereck.*

VERJUICE. A very acid liquor obtained from the unripe fruit of Vitis vinifera by expression. It was, when diluted with water, esteemed by the ancients as a refreshing drink.

VERMIFUGAL. Tending to prevent or destroy vermin or to expel worms.

VERMIFUGE. A medicine or substance that expels worms from an animal body; an anthelmintic.

VERMILION. A substance formed by levigating red sulphuret of mercury. It is of a brilliant red color, and is much used as a pigment, and to color sealing wax and the like. It is sometimes found native, of a red or brown color, and is then called cinnabar.

VERMIN OINTMENT. Quiniæ sulph., twelve parts; acidi muriat., two parts; adipis, two hundred parts. Mix.

VERONICA BECCABUNGA. See *Beccabunga.*

Veronica Officinalis. See *Speedwell.*

Veronica Virginica. See *Culver's Physic.*

VERTICILLATE. Arranged in a ring or whorl; arranged around a stem or pedicel, as verticillate leaves.

VERVAIN. See *Verbena Officinalis.*

VERVAIN-MALLOW. A species of mallow; the Malvaceæ.

VESICATION. The process of vesicating or of raising blisters on the skin.

VESICATORY. A blistering application; an epispastic; having the power to blister.

VESICATING AMMONIACAL OINTMENT. An ointment formed by melting together, by the gentle heat of a candle or lamp, thirty-two parts of lard and two parts of oil of sweet almonds, pouring the melted mixture into a bottle with a wide mouth, then adding seventeen parts of solution of ammonia of 25° (sp. gr. 0.905), and mixing, with continued agitation, until the whole is cold. Preserve in a ground stoppered bottle in a cool place. When well prepared, it vesicates in ten minutes.

Vesicating Taffetas. See *Blistering Cloth.*

VETCH. A name applied to many leguminous plants of different genera, including those of the genus Astragalus.

VIBURNIC ACID. An acid obtained from the bark of the Sambucus nigra. It is said to be identical with valerianic acid.

VIBURNIN. An "eclectic" preparation said to be obtained from the bark of Viburnum opulus, and recommended as an antispasmodic, antiperiodic, expectorant, alterative, and tonic, in doses of two grains.

VIBURNUM. A genus of shrubs having opposite petiolate leaves.

Viburnum Prunifolium. See *Black Haw.*

VICHY SALT. A salt obtained by evaporating Vichy water.

Vichy Water. In one thousand parts by weight of this water — Grand-Grille Spring—there is contained,

992.572	water.	
0.983	carbonic acid.	
4.971	carbonate of	soda.
0.349	"	lime.
0.084	"	magnesia.
0.012	"	iron.
0.570	chloride of sodium.	
0.472	sulphate of soda.	
0.073	silica.	

VICIA SATIVA. A common vetch, from the powdered seeds of which hydrocyanic acid has been obtained.

VIDONIA. A white wine produced in Teneriffe, of a tart flavor.

VIENNA CAUSTIC. A name sometimes given to the potassa cum calce.

VILLARESIA MUCRONATA. A beautiful tree abounding in the southern provinces of Chili, between latitude 88° and 36°. It is believed by the natives to cure hernia when the patient is caused to touch the tree. The bark contains an abundance of starch and crystalline lime salt.

VILLOUS. Abounding or covered with fine hairs or woolly substance.

VIMEN. A long, slender, flexible shoot or branch.

VINA MEDICATA. See *Medicated Wines.*

VINAIGRE DE COLOGNE. To eau de cologne, one pint, add strong acetic acid, half an ounce. Filter if necessary.

VINCETOXICUM. See *Asclepias Vincetoxicum.*

VINEGAR. (*Acetum.*) Impure dilute acetic acid prepared by fermentation.

Vinegar, Distilled. See *Distilled Vinegar.*

Vinegar Generator. A deep oaken tub used in Germany in the manufacture of vinegar. For a description of it, see United States Dispensatory, page 14.

Vinegar of Bloodroot,
Vinegar of Cantharides,
Vinegar of Colchicum,
Vinegar of Lobelia,
Vinegar of Opium,
Vinegar of Squill.
See *Acetum.*

Vinegar Plant. See *Mother of Vinegar.*

Vinegar, Pyroligneous. See *Crude Pyroligneous Acid.*

Vinegar, Radical. See *Acetic Acid, Glacial.*

VINEGARS. (*Aceta.*) See *Medicated Vinegars.*

VINETINA. A French name proposed for a peculiar alkaloid obtained from barberry root. See *Oxycanthin.*

VINOUS. Having the qualities of wine.

Vinous Fermentation. See *Alcoholic Fermentation.*

VINUM ALBUM. (*Vinum Xericum.*) See *Sherry Wine.*

Vinum Aloes. (*Wine of Aloes.*) Macerate for seven days, a troy ounce of powdered Socotrine aloes, and sixty grains each of cardamom seeds and ginger, in moderately fine powder, in a pint of sherry wine, with occasional agitation, and filter through paper.

Vinum Antimonii. See *Antimonial Wine.*

Vinum Auranti. See *Orange Wine.*

Vinum Colchici. (*Vinum Colchici Radicis, Wine of Colchicum Root.*) Moisten twelve troy ounces of moderately fine colchicum root with four fluid ounces of sherry wine, pack it firmly in a conical percolator, and gradually pour sherry wine upon it until two pints of filtered liquid are obtained.

Vinum Colchici Seminis. (*Wine of Colchicum Seed.*) Macerate four troy ounces of colchicum seed, in moderately coarse powder, in two pints of sherry wine, for fourteen days, with occasional agitation, then express and filter.

Vinum Ergotæ. (*Wine of Ergot.*) Prepare two pints of wine from four troy ounces of powdered ergot, by percolation with sherry wine.

Vinum Ferri. (*Wine of Iron.*) Take of fine iron wire (about No. 85), one ounce (avoirdupois); sherry wine, one pint (imperial measure). Macerate for thirty days in a closed vessel, the iron being almost but not quite wholly immersed in the wine, and the vessel frequently shaken, and the stopper removed, then filter.

Vinum Ferri Citratis. (*Wine of Citrate of Iron.*) Take of citrate of iron and ammonia, one hundred and sixty grains; orange wine, one pint (imperial measure). Dissolve, and let the solution remain for three days in a closed vessel, shaking it occasionally; afterwards filter. Dose one to four fluid drachms.

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ. (*Wine of Ipecac.*) Moisten two troy ounces of powdered ipecac with a half fluid ounce of sherry wine, and percolate with sherry until two pints of filtered liquid are obtained.

Vinum Opii. (*Wine of Opium, Sydenham's Laudanum.*) Take of opium, dried, and in moderately fine powder, two troy ounces; moderately fine powdered cinnamon and cloves, each, sixty grains. Mix the powders with fifteen fluid ounces of sherry wine, and macerate for seven days, then transfer the mixture to a percolator, and, when the liquid has passed the surface, graduallly pour on sherry wine until a pint of filtered liquid is obtained.

Vinum Pepsicum. (*Wine of Pepsin.*) A wine prepared by mixing one and a half drachms of powdered pepsin (Boudalt's), six fluid ounces of distilled water, one troy ounce of sugar, fifteen fluid drachms of sherry wine, and three fluid drachms of alcohol.

Vinum Picis Liquida. (*Wine of Tar.*) A wine prepared by triturating six troy ounces of tar with two troy ounces of carbonate of magnesia, digesting the mixture with four pints of sherry wine, and filtering, bringing the measure of the filtrate to four pints, by pouring an additional quantity of wine on the filter.

Vinum Portense. See *Port Wine.*

Vinum Quiniæ. (*Wine of Quinia.*) Dissolve thirty grains of citric acid, and then twenty grains of sulphate of quinia, in one pint of orange wine, allow the solution to remain three days in a closed vessel, then filter.

Vinum Rhei. (*Wine of Rhubarb.*) Take of rhubarb, in moderately coarse powder, two troy ounces; canella, in moderately fine powder, sixty grains; sherry wine, fourteen fluid ounces; diluted alcohol, a sufficient quantity. Mix two fluid ounces of diluted alcohol with the sherry wine, and moisten the powders, previously rubbed together, with half a fluid ounce of the mixture; then transfer them to a conical percolator, and gradually pour upon them the remainder of the mixture, and afterwards diluted alcohol, until a pint of filtered liquid is obtained.

Vinum Rubrum. (*Red Wine.*) See *Port Wine.*

Vinum Tabaci. (*Wine of Tobacco.*) Macerate a troy ounce of powdered tobacco in a pint of sherry wine for seven days, and filter through paper.

Vinum Xericum. See *Sherry Wine.*

VIOLACEÆ. The family of plants to which the genus Viola belongs.

VIOLA. (*Violet.*) The herb of Viola pedata, an indigenous species of viola, with pedate leaves, and without stems. It is mucilaginous, emollient, and slightly laxative. The *Viola odorata*, *Viola tricolor*, and *Viola ovata*, possess analogous properties.

Viola Ipecacuanha. A title formerly given to the plant from which ipecac root was obtained, from the impression that it was a species of Viola.

Viola Odorata, }
Viola Ovata. } See *Viola.*

Viola Tricolor. See *Pansy.*

VIOLET. See *Viola.*

VIOLINE, }
VIOLIA. } An exceedingly active and poisonous alkaline principle, bearing some resemblance to *emetia*—but possessing distinct properties—obtained from the root, leaves, flowers, and seeds of *Viola odorata.* It is white, soluble in alcohol, scarcely soluble in water, and forms salts with the acids. It exists in the plant, combined with malic acid.

VIRGIN SCAMMONY. See *Scammonium.*

VIRGINEIC ACID. A volatile principle, considered by some as an essential oil, but thought by others to possess acid properties, obtained from seneka root.

VIRGINIA CREEPER. See *American Ivy.*

Virginia Snakeroot. See *Aristolochia Serpentaria.*

VIRGIN'S BOWER, COMMON. See *Clematis Virginica.*

VIRGIN'S BOWER, SWEET-SCENTED. See *Clematis Flammula*.

VIRGIN'S BOWER, UPRIGHT. See *Clematis Erecta*.

VIRIDIA. See *Veratroidia*.

VIRIDIC ACID. (*Viridinic Acid.*) An acid obtained from coffee, by bruising the grains, removing the fat by boiling etherized alcohol, and exposing the residue, moistened from time to time, to the air. In a few days the matter assumes a green color from the formation of *viridiate of lime*, which will yield the acid to alcohol, mixed with acetic acid.

VIRIDINIC ACID. See *Viridic Acid*, *Caffeic Acid*.

VIRULENT. Extremely poisonous.

VIRUS. Contagious or poisonous matter. The special contagion of disease; a principle unknown in its nature, and inappreciable by the senses, which is the agent for the transmission of infectious diseases.

VISCID. Sticking or adhering; having a ropy or glutinous consistency; tenacious.

VISCIN. A name proposed for the proximate principle of birdlime. It is also called *glu*. See *Glu*.

VISCOUS FERMENTATION. A fermentation which takes place in certain complex saccharine and mucilaginous mixtures by the action of ferments; its results are carbonic acid, hydrogen, alcohol, lactic acid, and mannite.

VISCUM ALBUM. See *Birdlime*.

VISCUM FLAVESCENS. See *Phoradendron Flavescens*.

VITACEÆ. A family of plants, including the genera Vitis and Uvaria.

VITELLIN. The albuminoid principle of Vitellus ovi.

VITELLUS OVI. The yolk of egg.

VITIS. Vine.

VITIS VINIFERA. See *Uva Passa*.

VITREOUS. Of, pertaining to, derived from, or consisting of glass.

VITRIFY. To convert into glass by fusion, or the action of heat; as to vitrify sand and alkaline salts. Chemists make vessels of animal substances, calcined, which will not vitrify in the fire.

VITRIOL. A soluble sulphate of either of the metals.

VITRIOL, BLUE. See *Cupri Sulphas*.

VITRIOL, GREEN. Sulphate of iron.

VITRIOL, OIL. Sulphuric acid.

VITRIOL, WHITE. Sulphate of zinc.

VITRIOLATED. Converted into a vitriol; as iron pyrites by the absorption of oxygen, which reduces the iron to an oxide, and the sulphur to sulphuric acid; thus the sulphuret of iron, when *vitriolated*, becomes sulphate of iron, or green vitriol.

VITRIOLATED SODA. Sulphate of soda.

VITRIOLATED TARTAR. Sulphate of potassa.

VITRIOLIC ACID. Sulphuric acid.

VITRUM ANTIMONII. See *Glass of Antimony*.

VIVERRA CIVETTA,
VIVERRA ZIBETHA. } See *Civet*.

VIVIANITE. A phosphate of iron, of various shades of green and blue.

VOLATILE. Capable of wasting away, or of easily passing into the aeriform state. Substances which affect the smell with pungent or fragrant odors, as musk, ammonia, and essential oils, are called volatile substances, because they waste away on exposure to the atmosphere. Alcohol and ether are called volatile for a similar reason, and because they easily pass into the state of vapor, on the application of heat. On the contrary, oils are called fixed when they do not evaporate on simple exposure to the air.

VOLATILE ALKALI. A title given to ammonia by the earlier chemists, on account of its gaseous nature, and powerful alkaline reaction.

VOLATILE LINIMENT. A liniment much used as a counter-irritant in sore throats, and also in rheumatism, composed of one part aqua ammonia, and two parts olive oil.

VOLATILE OILS. See *Oils, Volatile*.

VOLCANIC AMMONIA. A quality of ammonia derived from crude boracic acid, containing salts, which are separated by the double decomposition ensuing when soda ash is added to the crude boracic acid.

The carbonate of ammonia escapes with the carbonic acid, and is easily condensed.

VOLUME. Dimensions; compass; mass; bulk; space occupied.

VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS. Analysis performed by measured volumes of standard solutions of reagents. The quantities of the substance to be tested are expressed by grains, those of the test solutions by grain-measure, that is, the volume of a grain of distilled water at 60°. A glass tube (burette) is to be provided, capable, when filled up to a point marked 0, of containing 1000 grains of distilled water at 60° F., and beneath this point graduated into 100 equal parts. Each part, therefore, corresponds to 10 grain-measures. Into this tube the volumetric solution is to be introduced of a certain strength, so that the quantity of the substance dissolved which may be consumed in the application of the test is at once known, by observing the number of grain-measures of the volumetric solution which have disappeared. This quantity being known, measures the quantity of the substance acted on by the test, supposing the nature of the reactions to be understood, and the equivalents of the several substances well ascertained. For convenient measurement, it will be necessary to have a cylindrical glass jar, capable of holding 10,000 grains of distilled water up to a point marked 0, and below this point graduated into 100 equal parts; and a flask which, when filled to a mark on the neck, contains precisely 10,000 grains of distilled water at 60°, or in other words, has a capacity of 10,000 grain-measures. The volumetric solutions, before being used, should be well shaken, in order that they may be uniform throughout. They should be kept in stoppered bottles. All the measurements should be made at 60° F.

VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF BICHROMATE OF POTASSA. Formula of the salt $KO,2CrO_3 = 147.5$. Take of bichromate of potash, 147.5 grains; distilled water, a sufficiency. Put the bichromate into the 10,000-grain flask, and having half filled the flask with the water, allow the salt to dissolve; then dilute the solution with more water until it has the exact bulk of 10,000 grain-measures. The quantity of this solution which fills the volumetric tube to 0 (1000 grain-measures), contains one-tenth of an equivalent, in grains (14.75 grains), of the bichromate of potassa, and, when added to a solution of a protosalt of iron acidulated with muriatic acid, is capable of converting one-tenth of six equivalents of iron (16.8 grains) from the state of a protosalt to that of a persalt (sesquisalt). In practicing this volumetric process, it is known that the whole of the protosalt has been converted into a persalt, when a minute drop of the solution placed in contact with a drop of the solution of ferridcyanide of potassium, on a white plate, ceases to strike with it a blue color. It is obvious, therefore, that by means of this test it is possible to estimate the quantity of protoxide, protochloride, protiodide, or protobromide of iron in any mixture or compound in which it may exist. The rationale, in reference to the protoxide of iron, is that two equivalents of the bichromate containing two equivalents of chromic acid ($2CrO_3$), and of course six equivalents of oxygen, give up three equivalents of oxygen, whereby the acid becomes sesquioxide of chrome (Cr_2O_3), to six equivalents of the protoxide of iron ($6FeO$), converting them into three equivalents of the sesquioxide ($3Fe_2O_3$); and in reference to haloid salts, it is only necessary that each of them should be preliminarily converted, through the instrumentality of the water present, into the protoxide and the acid corresponding with its other element, in order that the same reaction should be exerted upon it as on the protoxide.

VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA. Formula of the crystallized salt $NaO,S_2O_2+5HO=124$. Take of hyposulphite of soda, in crystals, 260 grains; distilled water, a sufficiency. Dissolve the hyposulphite in 10,000 grain-measures of the water. Fill a burette with this solution, and drop it cautiously into 1000 grain-measures of the volumetric solution of iodine until the brown color is just discharged. Note the number of grain-measures (N) required to produce this effect; then put 8000 grain-measures of the same solution into a graduated jar, and augment this quantity by the addition of distilled water until it amounts to $\frac{8000\text{x}1000}{\text{N}}$ grain-measures. If, for example, N=950, the 8000 grain-measures of solution should be diluted to the bulk of $\frac{8000\text{x}1000}{950} = 8421$ grain-measures. Of this solution, 1000 grain-measures contain 24.8 grains of the hyposulphite ($\frac{1}{10}$th of $2(\text{Na O,S}_2\text{O}_2+5\text{HO})$, in grains), and, therefore, correspond to 12.7 grains of iodine ($\frac{1}{10}$th of an equivalent). This solution is used for estimating free iodine, an object which it accomplishes by forming with the iodine, iodide of sodium, and tetrathionate of soda. One thousand grain-measures of it include $\frac{1}{10}$th of two equivalents of the hyposulphite in grains, and, therefore, correspond to 12.7 grains of free iodine.

Tetrathionic acid consists of four equivalents of sulphur and five of oxygen; and tetrathionate of soda would be represented by the formula $\text{NaO,S}_4\text{O}_5$. When the hyposulphite (*dithionate*) of soda ($\text{NaO,S}_2\text{O}_2$) reacts with iodine, two equivalents of the salt are called into action, and, by the substitution of one equivalent of iodine for one equivalent of oxygen of the soda, become one equivalent of iodide of sodium, one of soda, and one of tetrathionate of soda, as represented by the following equation, $1+2(\text{NaO,S}_2\text{O}_2)=\text{Nal}+\text{NaO,S}_4\text{O}_5$. Two equivalents of the test salt are, therefore, capable of neutralizing and rendering invisible one equivalent of iodine; and as the equivalent of the salt is 124, and that of iodine 127, it follows that 248 grains of it should neutralize 127 grains of iodine, or every grain of the former consumed would indicate the neutralization of .512 grain of the latter as nearly as may be.

VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF IODINE. Formula 1 = 127. Take of iodine, 127 grains; iodide of potassium, 180 grains; distilled water, a sufficiency. Put the iodide of potassium and the iodine into the 10,000-grain flask; fill the flask to about two-thirds of its bulk with the distilled water, gently agitate until solution is complete, and then dilute the solution with more of the water, until it has the exact volume of 10,000 grain-measures. Of this solution, 1000 grain-measures contain $\frac{1}{10}$th of an equivalent in grains (12.7 grains) of iodine, and, therefore, correspond to 1.7 grains of sulphuretted hydrogen, 3.2 grains of sulphurous, and 4.95 grains of arsenious, acid. This solution may be employed for determining the amount of sulphuretted hydrogen, or of a metallic sulphuret in a fluid, but is chiefly used for the estimation of sulphurous and arsenious acids. It is dropped from the volumetric tube into the liquid to be tested until free iodine begins to appear in the solution.

VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF NITRATE OF SILVER. Formula of the salt $\text{AgO,NO}_5=170$. Take of nitrate of silver, 170 grains; distilled water, a sufficiency. Put the nitrate into the 10,000 grain flask, and having half-filled the flask with water, allow the salt to dissolve; then dilute the solution with more water, until it has the exact bulk of 10,000 grain-measures. The solution should be kept in an opaque stoppered bottle. Of this solution, 1000 grain-measures contain $\frac{1}{10}$th of an equivalent in grains of nitrate of silver, or 17.0 grains. Upon dropping it into dilute hydrocyanic acid rendered alkaline by soda, the precipitate first formed is, upon agitation, redissolved, and continues to be so until the whole of the cyanogen of the acid has united with the sodium and silver, forming the double cyanide of sodium and silver. In such experiments, 1000 grain-measures of the solution correspond to 5.4 grains of absolute hydrocyanic acid.

VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF OXALIC ACID. Formula of crystallized oxalic acid $2\text{HO,C}_4\text{O}_6+4\text{HO}=126$. Take of purified oxalic acid, in crystals, quite dry, but not effloresced, 630 grains; distilled water, a sufficiency. Put the oxalic acid into the 10,000-grain flask; fill the flask to about two-thirds of its bulk with the water, allow the acid to dissolve, and then dilute the solution with more water, until it has the exact volume of 10,000 grain-measures. Of this solution, 1000 grain-measures contain half an equivalent in grains (68) of oxalic acid, and are, therefore, capable of neutralizing one equivalent in grains of an alkali or alkaline carbonate.

VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF SODA. Formula of hydrate of soda $NaO,HO=40$. Take of solution of soda, distilled water, each a sufficiency. Fill a burette with the solution of soda, and cautiously drop this into 68 grains of purified oxalic acid, dissolved in about two ounces of the water, until the acid is exactly neutralized as indicated by litmus. Note the number of grain-measures (N) of the solution used, and having then introduced 9000 grain-measures of the solution of soda into a graduated jar, augment this quantity by the addition of water, until it becomes $\frac{9000 \times 1000}{N}$ grain-measures. If, for example, $N = 980$, the 9000 grain measures should be augmented to $\frac{9000 \times 1000}{930} = 9677$ grain-measures. Of this solution, 1000 grain-measures contain one equivalent in grains (40 grains) of hydrate of soda, and will therefore, neutralize one equivalent in grains of any monobasic acid.

VOMIC NUT. The seed of the strychnos nux vomica.

VULCANIZATION. The art or process of imparting new properties to caoutchouc, by causing it to combine with sulphur through the agency of a high temperature, a method discovered by Mr. Charles Goodyear, of New York. It consists in submitting caoutchouc in thin sheets to the action of a mixture, composed of forty parts of bisulphuret of carbon and one of chloride of sulphur.

VULNERARY OINTMENT. Arnica flowers, fifty parts; flowering tops of St. Johnswort, twenty-five parts; vervain, fifteen parts; lard, eight hundred parts.

W.

WADE'S BALSAM. A complex composition, of which the compound tincture of benzoin may be considered a simplified form.

WAFER. A thin leaf of paste, or a composition of flour, the white of eggs, isinglass, and yeast, spread over with gum-water, and dried; used in sealing documents.

WAFER-ASH. See *Ptelea Trifoliata.*

WAHOO. See *Euonymus Atropurpureus.*

WAKE-ROBIN. The Indian turnip plant.

WALCHOWITE. A resinous substance occurring in yellow, translucent masses, often striped with brown; formerly called retinite.

WALKING-FERN. A plant of the genus Lycopodium.

WALL-PELLITORY. See *Parietaria Officinalis.*

WALL-PENNYWORT. A plant of the genus Cotyledon.

WALL-PEPPER. A plant of the genus Ledum.

WALL-WORT. A plant of the genus Sambucus.

WALLING-WAX. A composition of wax and tallow used by etchers and engravers to make a bank or wall around the edge of a plate, so as to form a plate for holding the acid used in etching, and the like.

WALNUT, BLACK. See *Black Walnut.*

WALNUT, EUROPEAN. See *Juglans Regia.*

WALNUT, WHITE. See *Butternut.*

WAMPEE. A tree. The Cookia punctata.

WAPATOO. The edible bulb of Sagittaria variabilis.

WARM PLASTER. See *Emplastrum Picis cum Cantharide.*

WARNER'S GOUT CORDIAL. See *Tinctura Rhei et Sennæ.*

WASHED SULPHUR. See *Sulphur Lotum.*

WATER. (*Aqua.*) A colorless liquid, destitute of taste and smell when pure, transparent, and in a very small degree compressible. It is a compound of oxygen and hydrogen—two volumes or measures of hydrogen gas and one of oxygen gas. The proportion of the ingredients in weight is 88.9 parts of oxygen to 11.1 of hydrogen. It has its maximum density at 39° Fahr., changes to steam, under the ordinary atmospheric pressure, at 212°, and to ice. at 32° Fahr.

Hard Water is water that contains some mineral substance that decomposes soap, and thus renders it unfit for washing.

Soft Water is water not tinged with salts, so as to decompose soap ; not hard.

Water of Crystallization is the water forming a constituent of many salts, so called because considered essential to their crystallization.

Water Avens. See *Avens, Water.*

Water-Bath. A bath to be used in all cases where a heat above that of boiling water would be injurious. A convenient one consists of two copper vessels, the upper one of which is well tinned. It is still more convenient to have the water-bath constructed as a hollow vessel, with one opening at the top for the escape of steam and for the introduction of the water. By inserting a cork in the aperture, the contents of the inner vessel may be poured out, as from a dish, without spilling the water. It may be made of tinned iron, or preferably of tinned copper. Where a temperature above that of boiling water, and not exceeding 228°, is required, the water-bath may be filled with glycerin or a saturated solution of common salt, sulphate of soda, or chloride of calcium, the latter permitting a heat as high as 240°, when desired.

Water Calamint. A plant of the genus Mentha.

Water-Cement. Hydraulic cement.

Water-Color. A color ground with water and gum, or size, which preserves its consistency in a solid cake when dried, and which can easily be mixed with water by rubbing on a moistened palette when wanted for use; a color, the vehicle of which is water. So called in distinction from *oil-color.* Most water-colors in a semi-fluid state are also used for sketching from nature. They require no rubbing, and are kept sometimes in a metal tube, which prevents them from drying up.

Water-Cress. See *Nasturtium Palustre.*

Water-Crowfoot. The Ranunculus aquatilis.

Water-Cure. The mode or system of treating diseases with water; hydropathy.

Water, Distilled. See *Distilled Water.*

Water-Doctor. One who professes to be able to divine diseases by inspection of the urine.

Water-Dropwort Hemlock. See *Hemlock, Water-Dropwort.*

Water-Elder. A plant of the genus Viburnum.

Water Eryngo. See *Button Snakeroot.*

Water-Flag. A species of Iris.

Water-Gas. An illuminating gas, obtained by passing steam over ignited carbon, and composed of hydrogen, carbonic oxide, and carbonic acid, in various proportions, naphthalized with benzine or the volatile hydrocarbons of coal-tar.

Water-Germander. See *Teucrium Scordium.*

Water-Glass. A soluble alkaline silicate, as of potassa or soda, used for covering surfaces with a durable coat resembling glass, as a vehicle for colors in wall-painting, and for other purposes.

Water-Gruel. A liquid food, composed of water and a small portion of meal, or other farinaceous substance, boiled.

Water Hemlock. See *Cicuta Virosa.*

Water Hemlock, American. See *American Water Hemlock.*

Water Hemlock, Fine-Leaved. See *Œnanthe Phellandrium.*

Water-Lily, Sweet-Scented. See *Nymphœa Odorata.*

Water-Lily, White. See *Nymphœa Alba.*

Watermelon. See *Cucurbita Citrullus.*

Water of Ammonia. See *Ammonia Solution.*

Water of Ammonia, Stronger. See *Ammonia, Stronger Water.*

Water-Parsnep. See *Sium Nodiflorum.*

Water-Pepper. See *Polygonum Punctatum.*

Water Plantain. See *Alisma Plantago.*

Waterproof Compound. (*Schioicao.*) A preparation composed of three parts of blood, deprived of its fibrin, four of lime, and a little alum. It has the property of making wood and other substances perfectly water-tight.

Water-Radish. See *Nasturtium Amphibium.*

Water Starwort. See *Callitriche Verna.*

WATERS. See *Aquæ.*

WAX. A fatty, solid substance, produced by bees; usually called *Beeswax.* It is first excreted from a row of pouches along their sides, in the form of scales. These, being masticated and mixed with saliva, become whitened and tenacious, and this substance is employed in the construction of their cells. Its natural color is amber-yellow.

Wax Canaiiba. A wax derived from the glaucous coating of the younger leaves of the Copernicia cerifera, a palm in Brazil.

Wax Myrtle. See *Myrica Cerifera.*

Wax Painting. A kind of painting in which the pigments are ground with wax, and diluted with oil of turpentine and other materials.

Wax, Vegetable. See *Vegetable Wax.*

Wax, White. See *Cera Alba.*

Wax, Yellow. See *Yellow Wax.*

WAXED CLOTH. A cloth prepared by spreading upon linen or muslin a mixture composed of eight parts of white wax, four of olive oil, and one of turpentine, melted together.

WEAK FISH. See *Otolithus Regalis.*

WEDGEWOOD. A kind of semi-vitrified pottery, without much superficial glaze, naturally of a cream color, from being made of white clay, but capable of receiving any other colors, by means of metallic oxides and ochres.

WEEPING WILLOW. See *Salix Babylonica.*

WEIGHT. That property of bodies by which they tend toward the centre of the earth; gravity. Weight differs from gravity in being the effect of gravity, or the downward pressure of a body under the influence of gravity.

WELD. See *Reseda Luteola.*

WELL-WATER. Well-water, like that from springs, is liable to contain various impurities. As a general rule, the purity of the water of a well will be in proportion to its depth, and the constancy with which it is used.

WEST INDIA KINO. See *Coccoloba Uvifera.*

WHALE, SPERMACETI. See *Physeter Macrocephalus.*

WHEAT, COMMON WINTER. See *Triticum Vulgare.*

Wheat Flour. See *Farina Tritici.*

Wheat Starch. The fecula of the seed of Triticum vulgare. Wheat starch, when examined with the microscope, is found to consist of granules of various sizes, the smaller being spheroidal, the larger rounded and flattened, with the hilum in the centre of the flattened surface, and surrounded by concentric rings, which often extend to the edge. The granules are mixed with loose integuments, resulting from the process of grinding.

WHEY. The watery part of milk.

WHISKY, WHISKEY. See *Spiritus Frumenti.*

WHITE. Having the color of pure snow.

White Agaric. See *Agaric, Purging.*

White Arsenic. See *Acid, Arsenious.*

White Balsam. See *Balsam of Peru.*

White Bay. See *Sweet Bay.*

White Bismuth. See *Bismuth Subnitrate.*

White Bole. See *Bole, Armenian.*

White Bryony. See *Bryony.*

White Cohosh. See *Actæa Alba.*

White Copperas. A mineral of a white, yellowish, or brownish color, and astringent taste, consisting chiefly of sulphuric acid, peroxide of iron, and water.

White Crown Bark. A variety of Loxa bark, in small and large quills; the former having a silvery appearance, from the presence of crustaceous lichens, and exhibiting numerous transverse cracks. It is the produce of Cinchona condaminea.

White Elm. Ulmus Americana.

White Flux. A preparation formed by deflagrating cream of tartar with twice its weight of nitre.

White Fraxinella. See *Bastard Dittany.*

White Gutta-Percha. A gutta-percha rendered pure for dental purposes.

White Hellebore. See *Veratrum Album.*

White Ipecacuanha. See *Amylaceous Ipecacuanha.*

White Lead. See *Carbonate of Lead.*

White Lily. See *Lilium Candidum.*

White Marble. See *Marble.*

White Mustard. See *Mustard.*

White Oak. See *Quercus Alba.*

White Oak Bark. See *Quercus Alba.*

White of Egg. See *Albumen Ovi.*

White Oxide of Bismuth. See *Bismuth Teroxide.*

White Paris. See *Whiting.*

White Pepper. See *Pepper, White.*

White Phosphorus. See *Phosphorus, White.*

White Pine. The Pinus strobus.

White Poplar. The Populus alba.

White Poppy. A variety of Papaver somniferum.

White Precipitate. See *Ammoniated Mercury.*

White Resin. A resin differing from the common only in being opaque and of a whitish color. These properties it owes to the water with which it is incorporated, and which gradually escapes upon exposure, leaving it more or less transparent.

White Rhubarb. A variety of rhubarb, white as milk, of a sweet taste, and equal to the best rhubarb in quality. It is supposed to be the product of Rheum leucorrhizum, which see.

White Saunders. See *Sandal-Wood.*

White Sulphur Water. A water of one of the springs of Harrogate. Gaseous contents in a wine gallon: sulphuretted hydrogen, 2.5 cubic inches; carbonic acid, 2; oxygen, 1.448; nitrogen, 3.552; total, 9.5. Solid contents in a pint: sulphate of magnesia, 5.588 grains; sulphate of lime, 7.744; carbonate of lime, 1.150; chloride of calcium, 0.204; chloride of sodium, 0.180; oxide of iron, a trace; loss, 0.410. Total, 15.276 grains.

White Swallowwort. See *Asclepias Vincetoxicum.*

White Tartar. The tartar deposited from white wines.

White Turpentine. A yellowish-white turpentine, procured chiefly from Pinus palustris, partly, also, from Pinus tæda. It is of a peculiar, somewhat aromatic odor, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste. Exposed to the air it ultimately becomes perfectly hard and dry, and in the recent state it affords about seventeen per cent. of volatile oil.

White Vitriol. See *Sulphate of Zinc.*

White Walnut. See *Butternut.*

White Water Lily. See *Nymphæa Alba.*

White Wax. See *Cera Alba.*

White Wine. See *Sherry Wine.*

White-Wine Vinegar. A vinegar one-sixth stronger than pure malt vinegar. That made at Orleans is the best.

White Wines. Wines prepared from white grapes or from the juice of black grapes, fermented apart from their husks. The coloring matter of the grape is almost insoluble in water, and hence the juice of the red grape is nearly colorless, and will produce a white wine if fermented alone; but when fermented with the presence of the grape, the alcohol generated dissolves the coloring matter which is soluble in that liquid, and thus the wine becomes red.

WHITING. This is essentially the same as prepared chalk, being made by the pulverization and elutriation of crude chalk. It is used as a coarse paint and for various purposes in the arts, for which carbonate of lime is requisite. Paris white is a variety of the same material.

WHITLOW. A disease of the feet of domestic animals of an inflammatory kind. It occurs around the hoof, where an acrid matter is collected.

WHORL. An arrangement of a number of leaves, flowers, or other organs around a stem, in the same plane with each other.

WILD. Growing or produced without culture.

Wild Brier. See *Dog Rose.*

Wild Cardamom. See *Ceylon Cardamom.*

Wild Carrot. See *Carota.*

Wild Chamomile. See *Chamomile, Wild.*

Wild Cherry Bark. See *Cerasus Serotina.*

Wild Cucumber. See *Ecbalium Agreste.*

Wild Ginger. See *Asarum.*

Wild Horehound. See *Eupatorium Teucrifolium.*

Wild Indigo. See *Baptisia Tinctoria.*

Wild Ipecac. See *Fever Root.*

Wild Lemon. A name sometimes applied to the May apple.

Wild Lettuce. See *Lactuca Elongata.*

Wild Nutmeg. See *Myristica Fatua.*

Wild Pink. See *Catch Fly.*

Wild Potato. See *Convolvulus Panduratus.*

Wild Rosemary. See *Croton Lineare.*

Wild Sarsaparilla. See *Aralia Nudicaulis.*

Wild Senna. See *American Senna.*

Wild Senna of Europe. See *Globularia Alypum.*

Wild Thyme. See *Thymus Serpyllum.*

Wild Yam-Root. See *Colic Root.*

WILLOW. See *Salix.*

WILLOW-HERB. Epilobium angustifolium.

WINDSOR SOAP. A scented soap, made of one part of olive oil and nine parts of tallow.

WINE. The fermented juice of the grape.

Wine, Antimonial. See *Antimonials.*

Wine, Aromatic. See *Aromatics.*

Wine of Antimony. See *Antimonials.*

Wine of Aloes,
Wine of Citrate of Iron,
Wine of Colchicum,
Wine of Ergot,
Wine of Ipecac,
Wine of Iron,
Wine of Opium,
Wine of Orange,
Wine of Quinia,
Wine of Rhubarb,
Wine of Tar,
Wine of Tobacco.
See *Vinum.*

Wine, Claret. See *Claret.*

Wine, Madeira. See *Madeira Wine.*

Wine, Port,
Wine, Red.
See *Port Wine.*

Wine, Sherry. See *Sherry Wine.*

Wine, Teneriffe. See *Teneriffe Wine.*

Wine Vinegar. (*Acetum Gallicum.*) A vinegar which may be distinguished from malt vinegar by the addition of ammonia in slight excess, which causes in the former, a purplish muddiness, and slowly a purplish precipitate, and in the latter, either no effect, or a dirty-brownish precipitate.

Wine, White. See *Sherry Wine.*

WINES, ACIDULOUS. Wines owing their flavor to the presence of carbonic acid, or of an unusual proportion of tartar.

Wines, Astringent. (*Rough Wines.*) Wines owing their flavor to a portion of tannic acid, derived from the husks of the grape.

Wines, Dry. Those wines in which the sugar and ferment are in considerable amount, and in the proper relative proportions for mutual decomposition; the wine will be strong-bodied and sound, without marked sweetness or acidity.

Wines, Generous. (*Spirituous Wines.*) Those wines in which the juice is very saccharine, and contain sufficient ferment to sustain the fermentation. The conversion of the sugar into alcohol will proceed until checked by the production of a certain amount of the latter.

WINES, LIGHT. Those wines which contain but a small proportion of sugar, or are made from grapes but slightly saccharine.

WINES, MEDICATED. See *Medicated Wines.*

WINES OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES. Wines are made in many countries, and are known in commerce by various names, according to their source. *Portugal* produces Port and Lisbon; *Spain*, Sherry, Saint Lucar, Malaga, and Tent; *France*, Champagne, Burgundy, Hermitage, Vin de Grave, Sauterne, and Claret; *Germany*, Hock and Moselle; *Hungary*, Tokay; *Sicily*, Marsala, or Sicily Madeira, and Lisa; the *Cape of Good Hope*, Constantia; *Madeira* and *The Canaries*, Madeira and Teneriffe.

WINES, RED. Wines derived from the must of black grapes fermented with their husks.

WINES, ROUGH. See *Wines, Astringent.*

WINES, SPARKLING. Wines made by letting the wine undergo the second fermentation in the bottle.

WINES, SPIRITUOUS. See *Wines, Generous.*

WINES, SWEET. Wines in which the juice is highly saccharine, and the ferment deficient in quantity, so that less alcohol is produced by the action of the ferment upon the sugar.

WINES, WHITE. Wines prepared from white grapes, or from the juice of black grapes, fermented apart from their husks.

WINE-WHEY. A preparation formed by adding to a pint of boiling milk, removed from the fire, from a gill to half a pint of white wine, straining without pressure to separate the curd, and sweetening the clear whey with loaf sugar.

WINGSEED. See *Ptelea Trifoliata.*

WINTERA. See *Drimys Winteri.*

WINTER BERRY. A title sometimes applied to the Prinos verticillatus, because the berries remain attached late in the autumn after the leaves have fallen.

WINTER CHERRY, COMMON. See *Physalis Alkekengi.*

WINTER CLOVER. See *Checker Berry.*

WINTER-GREEN. A title applied to the Gaultheria procumbens, and to the Chimaphila umbellata.

WINTER-GREEN, SPOTTED. The Chimaphila maculata.

WINTER SAVORY. See *Satureja Montana.*

WINTER'S BARK. See *Drimys Winteri.*

WIRY LOXA BARK. A very slender variety of Loxa bark, in wire-like quills, internally smooth and brown, in some places slightly gray, without lichens, and almost destitute of transverse fissures. It is nearly worthless, being almost destitute of alkaloids.

WISTAR'S COUGH LOZENGES. A lozenge much used in Philadelphia, similar to the officinal troches of licorice and opium.

WITCH-HAZEL. (*Hamamelis Virginica.*) An indigenous shrub, from five to fifteen feet high, growing in almost all sections of the United States. It flowers in September or October. The bark and leaves have a bitter, astringent, somewhat sweetish, and pungent taste, and have been used in hemorrhages with success.

WITHERITE. A name given to the native carbonate of baryta, a rare mineral, discovered by Dr. Withering.

WOAD. See *Isatis Tinctoria.*

WOLFSBANE. See *Monkshood.*

WOOD ALCOHOL. See *Alcohol, Methylic.*

WOOD BETONY. See *Betony.*

WOOD NAPHTHA. See *Alcohol, Methylic.*

WOOD OIL. See *Dipterocarpus Turbinatus.*

WOOD SPIRIT. See *Alcohol, Methylic.*

WOOD-SORREL. See *Acetosella.*

WOOD-TAR. A product of the dry distillation of wood. It is a mixture of various oils and volatile crystalline solids, composed principally of carbon and hydrogen.

WOOD VINEGAR. A name given to

acetic acid obtained by the distillation of wood, containing wood spirit and creasote.

WOODBINE. The honeysuckle.

WOODY NIGHTSHADE. A name by which the plant Solanum dulcamara is sometimes called.

WOORALI, }
WOORARA, } See *Curare.*
WOORARI. }

WORMSEED. See *Chenopodium Anthelminticum.*

WORMSEED, EUROPEAN. See *Santonica.*

WORM TEA. A preparation consisting of pinkroot, senna, manna, and savine, mixed together, in various proportions.

WORMWOOD. See *Artemisia Absinthium.*

WRIGHTIA ANTIDYSENTERICA. See *Nerium Antidysentericum.*

WRIGHTIA TINCTORIA. A species of Wrightia affording indigo.

WRIGHTINE. A peculiar alkaloid principle obtained from the Wrightia antidysenterica.

WURRUS. A name by which the powder and hairs obtained from the capsules of Rottlera tinctoria is called in Hindostan. See *Kamala.*

X.

XANTHEINE. A yellow substance, soluble in water, which forms the coloring matter of some yellow flowers.

XANTHIC. Of, or pertaining to, a certain oxide, called also uric oxide, existing in the form of a white powder, and insoluble in water, ether, or alcohol, obtained from a rare variety of urinary calculus, and from similar concretions, also pertaining to a certain heavy, oily, fluid acid.

XANTHINE. The yellow, insoluble coloring matter contained in certain plants, and the petals of certain flowers, as those of the sunflower.

XANTHIUM. A genus of plants of which one species (Xanthium spinosum) yields a yellow dye.

XANTHOCHYMUS OVALIFOLIUS. A tree of Roxburgh from which it was supposed the gum gamboge was obtained.

XANTHOGEN. A supposed basifying and acidifying compound principle, formerly considered to be analogous to cyanogen, and believed to consist of sulphur and carbon, which, with certain metals, forms xanthides, and with hydrogen forms an acid analogous to hydrocyanic.

XANTHOPHYL. A yellow coloring matter obtained from the leaves of trees in autumn.

XANTHOPICRITE. A principle or alkaloid identical with *Berberina,* discovered in a species of Xanthoxylum.

XANTHORHAMIC ACID. An acid composed of $C_{46}H_{28}O_{28}$, contained in the fruit of Rhamnus tinctoria. See *Quercitric Acid.*

XANTHORRHIZA (*Yellow Root.*) The root of *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia* or *Xanthorrhiza tinctoria,* an indigenous shrub, two or three feet in height, with a horizontal root, which sends off numerous suckers. The yellow root grows in the interior of the Southern and in the Western States, and is abundant on the banks of the Ohio. It possesses properties closely analogous to those of columbo, quassia, and the other simple tonic bitters.

XANTHORRHIZA APIIFOLIA, }
XANTHORRHIZA TINCTORIA. }
See *Xanthorrhiza.*

XANTHORRHŒA. A genus of plants found in Australia, having numerous long linear leaves, very closely set, and exuding from the stem a reddish-yellow inodorous resin, which is sometimes employed in Australia as a remedy for diseases of the chest.

XANTHORRHŒA HASTILIS. See *Grass-Tree Gum.*

XANTHORRHŒA RESINS. Two resinous substances, the products of different species of Xanthorrhœa, have been introduced into England from New Holland. They are obtained by spontaneous exudation from the stems of the plants, which are usually shrubs. One of the resins is yellow and the other red. The yellow variety resembles, in some respects, balsam tolu in odor, and the red variety resembles dragon's blood in color.

XANTHOTANNIC ACID. The yellow coloring matter of autumnal leaves, composed of $C_{28}H_{18}O_4$.

XANTHOXYLENE. A liquid volatile oil isomeric with oil of turpentine, obtained by distillation from the fruit of Xanthoxylum alatum.

XANTHOXYLIN. A name given to a crystalline stearoptene which separates from xanthoxylene upon cooling.

XANTHOXYLUM. A genus of prickly shrubs or small trees, the wood of which is of a yellow color; prickly-ash. All parts of the plant are pungent and aromatic.

Xanthoxylum Alatum. See *Japanese Pepper.*

Xanthoxylum Americanum,
Xanthoxylum Fraxineum.
See *Prickly Ash.*

Xanthoxylum Carolinianum. A species of Xanthoxylum growing in Virginia.

Xanthoxylum Clava Herculis. A species of Xanthoxylum native of the West Indies.

XYLENE. See *Xylol.*

XYLIC ALCOHOL. A principle in coal tar which adheres tenaciously to carbolic acid, and causes it to become brown on exposure to the air.

Xylic Acid,
Xylylic Acid,
Xylitic Acid.
An acid obtained by the action of sodium on the bromine compound of xylol in a stream of carbonic acid.

XYLITO. A volatile, inflammable liquid which exists in crude or impure pyroligneous acid.

XYLOBALSAMUM. A name formerly given to the dried twigs of the Balm of Gilead tree, and to its resinous juice.

XYLOIDIN. A white explosive compound made by the action of strong nitric acid on starch or woody fibre. It is related to gun-cotton, but explodes with less violence.

XYLOL. (*Xylene.*) This is the name of a medicine reputed to be valuable in small-pox. It is a hydrocarbon, C_8H_{10}, and was first separated from coal naphtha by Dr. Hugo Muller. It is obtained by fractional distillation until a distillate is obtained of about 140 C. boiling-point; this is mixed with sulphuric acid, which dissolves xylol; this acid is decomposed by dry distillation, and the xylol thus obtained is further purified. Dose, as a prophylactic, ten to fifteen drops once a day; during the progress of the disease the same dose is given four times a day in wine, syrup, or water. Its specific gravity is .866.

XYLONITE. A name given to the peculiar substance derived from woody fibre.

XYLOSTEIN. A crystalline, bitter principle obtained from the berries of Lonicera xylosteum. By dilute acids it is converted into sugar and other substances.

Y.

YAM. See *Dioscorea Sativa.*

YAOURT. A fermented drink or milk-beer made by the Turks.

YAPON. A species of Ilex growing in the southeastern parts of the United States.

YARRISH. Having a rough, dry taste.

YARROW. See *Achillea.*

YEAST. See *Cerevisiæ Fermentum.*

Yeast Poultice. See *Cataplasma Fermenti.*

YELK. (*Vitellus Ovi.*) The yellow part of an egg.

YELLOW. A bright golden color.

Chrome Yellow. The chromate of lead, used as a pigment.

King's Yellow. A poisonous yellow pigment, composed of arsenious acid and tersulphide of arsenic.

Yellow Amorphous Oxide of Mercury. See *Mercury, Yellow Amorphous Oxide.*

Yellow Bark. A title applied to several varieties of Peruvian bark. See *Bark, Calisaya.*

Yellow Cinchona. See *Bark, Calisaya.*

Yellow Copperas. A translucent mineral of a yellow color, and pearly lustre, consisting chiefly of sulphuric acid, sesquioxide of iron, and water.

Yellow Dock. See *Rumex.*

Yellow Dye Tree of Soudan. See *Berberin Tree.*

Yellow Earth. A yellowish clay, colored by iron, sometimes used as a yellow pigment.

Yellow-Flowered Rhododendron. See *Rhododendron Chrysanthemum.*

Yellow Gentian. See *Gentian.*

Yellow Iodide of Mercury. A bright lemon-yellow powder, insoluble in water and alcohol, prepared by precipitating protonitrate, or some other protosalt of mercury, by iodide of potassium, to which one-sixth of its weight of iodine has been previously added.

Yellow Jasmine. See *Bignonia Sempervirens.*

Yellow Ladies' Bedstraw. See *Cheese Rennet.*

Yellow Ladies' Slipper. A name sometimes applied to the Cypripedium pubescens, from the color of its flowers.

Yellow Mercurial Solution. See *Lotio Hydrargyri Flava.*

Yellow Parilla. See *Menispermum Canadense.*

Yellow Pine. A common name by which the Pinus palustris is known in the South.

Yellow Prussiate of Potash. See *Ferrocyanate of Potassa.*

Yellow Puccoon. See *Hydrastis.*

Yellow Resin. (*Resina Flava.*) A name sometimes applied to common rosin.

Yellow Root. See *Hydrastis.*

Yellow Saunders. See *Sandal-Wood.*

Yellow Soap, Common. See *Soap, Common Yellow.*

Yellow Sulphate of Mercury. See *Hydrargyri Sulphas Flavus.*

Yellow Wash. See *Aqua Phagedænica.*

Yellow Wax. See *Cera Flava.*

Yellow Wood. A tree of the genus Cladrastis.

Yellow Wort. A plant of the genus Chlora.

YEW TREE, COMMON EUROPEAN. See *Taxus Baccata.*

YLANG-YLANG. Under this name the volatile oil of the flowers of *Unona odoratissima* was recently introduced into perfumery.

YOUNG FUSTIC. See *Hungarian Fustic.*

YTTRIA. A fine white powder or earth, without taste or smell, insoluble in water, and having no effect upon vegetable blues. It is supposed to consist of the protoxide of yttrium.

YTTRIUM. A very rare metal, discovered in 1828, by Wœhler. Its texture is scaly, its color grayish-black, and its lustre perfectly metallic. Its oxide, *yttria*, was discovered in 1794, by Professor Gadolin, in a mineral found at Ytterly, in Sweden.

Z.

ZAFFER. Impure oxide of cobalt; the residuum of cobalt after the sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile matters have been expelled by calcination, being a gray or dark-gray substance, consisting of the protoxide of cobalt, mixed with some silica.

ZAMIA. A genus of plants allied to the palms.

Zamia Arrowroot. A variety of fecula consisting of granules forming the half, third, or quarter of a solid sphere; called also Florida arrowroot, being prepared from the roots of the Zamia integrifolia, growing in Florida.

Zamia Integrifolia. See *Zamia Arrowroot.*

Zamia Lanuginosa. A species of Zamia inhabiting the islands and coasts of the Indian Ocean, containing a farinaceous product, which is applied to the purposes of nutriment by the natives, and which probably contributes to the supply of the sago of commerce.

ZANTE-WOOD. A plant of the genus Rhus (R. cotinus).

ZAPHARA. Zaffer; a mineral used by potters to give a blue tint or sky color in their wares.

ZARNICH. Native sulphuret of arsenic.

ZEA MAYS. See *Indian Corn.*

ZEDOARY. See *Radix Zedoariæ.*

ZEINE. The gluten of maize or Indian corn.

ZERUMBET. See *Cassumuniar.*

ZIBETHUM. See *Civet.*

ZIEGA. Curd produced from milk by adding acetic acid, after rennet has ceased to cause coagulation.

ZINC. (*Zincum.*) A metal of a brilliant white color, with a shade of blue, and appearing as if composed of plates adhering together; spelter. It is not brittle, but less malleable than copper, lead, or tin. The compounds of zinc are poisonous, but not to the same extent as those of lead.

Zinc Acetate. See *Acetates.*

Zinc Ammonio-Phosphate. A compound obtained by mixing a solution of sulphate of zinc in ammonia, and of phosphate of ammonia containing excess of alkali, and allowing the filtered solution to rest for a day, when a fine powdery precipitate forms, which, when thoroughly washed and dried, has the composition $2NH_4O, 6ZnO, 3PO_5$.

Zinc-Amyl. A colorless, transparent liquid, composed of zinc and amyl, which, when exposed to the atmosphere, emits fumes, and absorbs oxygen with rapidity.

Zinc Blende. Native sulphuret of zinc.

Zinc Bloom. An opaque mineral of a dull lustre, consisting chiefly of carbonic acid, oxide of zinc, and water.

Zinc Butter. See *Chloride of Zinc.*

Zinc Carbonate. See *Carbonates.*

Zinc, Chloride. See *Chlorides.*

Zinc Colic. A colic said to resemble *lead colic*, produced by the oxide of zinc when used in painting as a substitute for white lead.

Zinc, Cyanide, } See *Cyanides.*
Zinc, Cyanuret. }

Zinc-Ethyl. A colorless, transparent, poisonous liquid, which takes fire spontaneously on exposure to the atmosphere, composed of zinc and ethyl.

Zinc, Ferrocyanide, } See *Ferrocyanides.*
Zinc, Ferrocyanuret. }

Zinc Flowers. See *Flowers.*

Zinc, Granulated. See *Granulated Zinc.*

Zinc, Impure Oxide. See *Impure Oxide of Zinc.*

Zinc, Iodide. See *Iodides.*

Zinc, Lactate. See *Lactates.*

Zinc-Methyl. A volatile liquid, consisting of two equivalents of carbon, three of hydrogen, and one of zinc. It takes fire spontaneously on exposure to the air, and its vapors are very poisonous.

Zinc, Oxide. See *Oxides.*

Zinc, Phosphate. See *Phosphates.*

Zinc, Precipitated Carbonate. See *Carbonates.*

Zinc, Silicate. See *Calamina.*

Zinc, Sodio-Phosphate. See *Sodio-Phosphate of Zinc.*

Zinc, Solution of Chloride. See *Chlorides.*

Zinc, Sulphate. See *Sulphates.*

Zinc, Valerianate. See *Valerianates.*

Zinc, Vitriol. Sulphate of zinc.

Zinc, White. The oxide of zinc, a pigment largely used in the place of white lead.

ZINCUM. See *Zinc.*

ZINGIBER. See *Ginger.*

Zingiber, Cassumuniar. See *Cassumuniar.*

Zingiber Officinale. See *Ginger.*

Zingiber Zerumbet. See *Cassumuniar.*

ZINGIBERACEÆ. The family of plants which includes the genus Curcuma.

ZIRCON. A mineral containing the earth zirconia and silica. A red variety is called hyacinth.

ZIRCONIA. An oxide of Zirconium, discovered by Klaproth, in the year 1789, in the Zircon of Ceylon. It is, when pure, a white powder, soluble in sulphuric acid, but not in the other acids.

ZIRCONIUM. A metal obtained from the minerals zircon and hyacinth, commonly in the form of a black powder. It was discovered by Berzelius, in 1824, but Davy had previously rendered its existence probable.

ZITTMAN'S DECOCTION. See *Decoctions.*

ZIZYPHUS JUJUBA. A species of Zizyphus growing in the East Indies, possessing properties similar to those of Zizyphus vulgaris.

ZIZYPHUS LOTUS. A species of Zizyphus growing in the north of Africa, possessing properties similar to those of Zizyphus vulgaris.

ZIZYPHUS VULGARIS. (*Rhamnus Zizyphus.*) A shrub or small tree growing on the shores of the Mediterranean, and cultivated in Italy, Spain, and the south of France. The fruit is demulcent and nutritive, and is used in the form of decoction in pectoral complaints.

ZOOCHEMY. Animal chemistry.

ZOPISSA. A mixture of pitch and tar impregnated with salt water, scraped from the sides of ships, formerly used in external applications.

ZOSTERA. A genus of plants of the Pond-weed family, some species of which are known by the common name of Sea-wrack.

ZYMOLOGY. The doctrine of fermentation, or a treatise upon it.

ZYMOME. A protein compound or coagulated vegetable albumen, obtained from the residue of crude gluten after boiling with alcohol.

ZYMOMETER, } An instrument
ZYMOSIMETER. } for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in fermentation.

ZYMOTIC. Of, pertaining to, or caused by fermentation.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE. Any epidemic, endemic, contagious, or sporadic affection, which is produced by some morbific principle acting on the system like a ferment.

ZYTHUM. A kind of malt beverage; a liquor made from malt and wheat.

PART SECOND.

Abbreviations used in Prescriptions.
Selected Prescriptions.
Formulæ and Doses for Hypodermic Medication.
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Doses: Posological Table.
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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

Abbreviations are chiefly used in medicinal formulæ. They are by no means as frequently employed now as formerly, when every article had its appropriate symbol. The chief abbreviations now adopted are the following:

℞. *Recipe*, Take.
A. ĀĀ, ANA (*ανα*). *Utriusque*, Of each.
ABDOM. *Abdomen.*
ABS. FEBR. *Absente febre*, In the absence of fever.
AD. OR ADD. *Adde* or *addatur.*
AD LIB. *Ad libitum*, At pleasure.
ADMOV. *Admoveatur*, Let it be applied.
ALTERN. HOR. *Alternis horis*, Every other hour.
ALV. ADSTRICT. *Alvo adstrictâ*, The bowels being confined.
AQ. *Aqua*, Water.
AQ. COMM. *Aqua communis*, Common water.
AQ. FONT. *Aqua fontis*, Spring water.
AQ. BULL. *Aqua bulliens*, Boiling water.
AQ. FERV. *Aqua fervens*, Hot water.
AQ. MARIN. *Aqua marina*, Sea water.
B. A. *Balneum arenæ*, A sand-bath.
BALS. *Balsamum*, Balsam.
BB. BBDS. *Barbadensis*, Barbadoes.
BIB. *Bibe*, Drink.
BIS IND. *Bis indies*, Twice daily.
B. M. *Balneum mariæ*, A salt water bath.
BOL. *Bolus.*
BULL. *Bulliat*, Let it boil.
BUT. *Butyrum*, Butter.
B. V. *Balneum vaporis*, A vapor-bath.
CÆRUL. *Cæruleus*, Blue.
CAP. *Capiat*, Let him take.
C. C. *Cornu cervi*, Hartshorn.
C. C. U. *Cornu cervi ustum*, Burnt hartshorn.
C. M. *Cras manè*, To-morrow morning.
C. N. *Cras nocte*, To-morrow night.
CHART. *Chartula*, A small paper.
C. V. *Cras vespere*, To-morrow evening.
COCHL. *Cochleare*, A spoonful.
COCHL. AMPL. *Cochleare amplum*, A large spoonful.
COCHL. INF. *Cochleare infantum*, A child's spoonful.
COCHL. MOD. OR MED. *Cochleare modicum* or *medium*, A dessertspoonful.
COCHL. PARV. *Cochleare parvum*, A teaspoonful.
COL. *Cola* and *Colaturæ*, Strain, and to the strained.
COLLYR. *Collyrium*, An eye-water.
COMP. *Compositus*, Compound.
CONF. *Confectio*, Confection.
CONG. *Congius*, A gallon.
CONS. *Conserva*, Conserve.
CONT. *Continueter*, Let it be continued.
COQ. *Coque*, Boil.
CORT. *Cortex*, Bark.
CRAST. *Crastinus*, For to-morrow.
CUJ. *Cujus*, Of which.
CUJUSL. *Cujuslibet*, Of any.
CYATH. *Cyathus*, A glassful.
CYATH. THEÆ. A cup of tea.
D. *Dosis*, A dose.
D. ET S. *Detur et signetur.* (Placed at the end of a prescription.)
D. D. *Detur ad*, Let it be given in *or* to.
D. D. VITR. *Detur ad vitrum*, Let it be given in a glass.
DEAUR. PIL. *Deaurentur pilulæ*, Let the pills be gilded.
DEB. SPISS. *Debita spissitudo*, A due consistence.
DEC. *Decanta*, Pour off.

DECUB. *Decubitus*, Lying down; going to bed.

DE D. IN D. *De die in diem*, From day to day.

DEJ. ALV. *Dejectiones alvi*, Alvine evacuations.

DEP. *Depuratus*, Purified.

DET. *Detur*, Let it be given.

DIEB. ALTERN. *Diebus alternis*, Every other day.

DIEB. TERT. *Diebus tertiis*, Every third day.

DIG. *Digeratur*, Let it be digested.

DIL. *Dilutus*, Dilute.

DIM. *Dimidius*, One-half.

DIST. *Distilla*, Distil.

DIV. *Divide*, Divide.

DONEC ALV. SOLUT. FUER. *Donec alvus soluta fuerit*, Until the bowels are opened.

DRACH. *Drachma*, A drachm.

EJUSD. *Ejusdem*, Of the same.

ENEM. *Enema*, A clyster.

EXHIB. *Exhibeatur*, Let it be exhibited.

EXT. SUPER ALUT. *Extende super alutam*, Spread upon leather.

F. *Fiat*, Let it be made.

F. PIL. *Fiat Pilula*, Make into a pill.

F. VENÆS. OR F. VS. *Fiat venæsectio*, Let bleeding be performed.

FEB. DUR. *Febre durante*, The fever continuing.

FEM. INTERN. *Femoribus internis*, To the inside of the thighs.

FIST. ARMAT. *Fistula armata*, A bag and pipe; a clyster pipe and bladder fitted for use.

FL. *Fluidus*, Fluid.

FLOR. *Flores*, Flowers.

FRUST. *Frustillatim*, In small pieces.

GARG. *Gargarysma*, A gargle.

GEL. QUAVIS. *Gelatinâ quâvis*, In any kind of jelly.

G. G. G. *Gummi guttæ Gambiæ*, Gamboge.

GR. *Granum*, A grain.

GTT. *Gutta*, A drop.

GTT. or GUTT. QUIBUSD. *Guttis quibusdam*, With some drops.

GUM. *Gummi*, Gum.

GUTTAT. *Guttatim*, By drops.

HAUST. *Haustus*, A draught.

HOR. DECUB. *Horâ decubitus*, At bedtime.

HOR. INTERM. *Horis intermediis*, At intermediate hours.

H. S. *Horâ somni*, At bedtime.

INF. *Infunde*, Infuse.

IND. *Indies*, Daily.

INJ. ENEM. *Injiciatur enema*, Let a clyster be made.

IN PULM. *In pulmento*, In gruel.

JUL. *Julepus*, A julep.

LAT. DOL. *Lateri dolenti*, To the pained side.

LB. and LIB. *Libra*, A pound weight.

LIB. LLB. *Libræ*, Pounds.

LIQ. *Liquor*.

M. *Misce*, Mix.

MAC. *Macera*, Macerate.

MAN. *Manipulus*, A handful.

MAN. PRIM. *Manè primo*, Early in the morning.

MASS. *Massa*, A mass.

MIC. PAN. *Mica panis*, Crumb of bread.

MIN. *Minimum*, The sixtieth part of a drachm by measure.

MITT. *Mitte*, Send.

MITT. SANG. *Mittatur sanguis*, Let blood be drawn.

MOD. PRÆSCRIPT. *Modo præscripto*, In the manner directed.

MOR. SOL. *More solito*, In the usual manner.

MUC. *Mucilago*, Mucilage.

N. M. *Nux moschata*, Nutmeg.

O. *Octarius*, A pint.

OL. *Oleum*, Oil.

OL. LINI. S. I. *Oleum lini sine igne*, Cold-drawn linseed oil.

OMN. BID. *Omni biduo*, Every two days.

OMN. BIH. *Omni bihorio*, Every two hours.

OMN. HOR. *Omni horâ*, Every hour.

OMN. MAN. *Omni manè*, Every morning.

OMN. NOCTE, Every night.

OMN. QUADR. HOR. *Omni quadrante horæ*, Every quarter of an hour.

O. O. O. *Oleum olivæ optimum*, Best olive oil.

OV. *Ovum*, An egg.

OX. *Oxymel.*

OZ. *Uncia*, An ounce.

P. *Pondere*, By weight.

P. AND PUG. *Pugillus*, A pugil; the eighth part of a handful.

P. Æ. *Partes æquales*, Equal parts.

Part. Vic. *Partitis vicibus*, In divided doses.

Peract. Op. Emet. *Peracta operatione emetici*, The operation of the emetic being over.

Pil. *Pilula*, A pill.

Post Sing. Sed. Liq. *Post singulas sedes liquidas*, After every liquid evacuation.

Pot. *Potio*, A potion; a liquid medicine from four to eight ounces or more in quantity.

P. P. *Pulvis patrum*, Jesuits' bark.

P. Rat. Ætat. *Pro ratione ætatis*, According to the age.

P. R. N. *Pro re natâ*, As occasion may be.

Pulv. *Pulvis*, A powder.

Q. P. *Quantum placeat*, As much as may please.

Q. S. *Quantum sufficiat*, As much as is sufficient.

Quor. *Quorum*, Of which.

Q. V. *Quantum volueris*, As much as you wish.

Rad. *Rodix*, Root.

Ras. *Rasuræ*, Shavings.

Rect. *Rectificatus*, Rectified.

Red. or Redig. in Pulv. *Redactus in pulverem* or *Redigatur in pulverem*, Powdered, or Let it be powdered.

Reg. Umbil. *Regio umbilici*, The umbilical region.

Repet. *Repetatur*, Let it be repeated.

S. *Signa*, Write.

S. A. *Secundum artem*, According to art.

Sem. *Semen*, Seed.

Semi-Dr. *Semi-drachma*, Half a drachm.

Semi-H. *Semi-hora*, Half an hour.

Serv. *Serva*, Keep, preserve.

Sesquih. *Sesquihora*, An hour and a half.

Sesunc. *Sesuncia*, An ounce and a half.

Si Non Val. *Si non valeat*, If it does not answer.

Si Op. Cit. *Si opus sit*, If there be need.

Si Vir. Perm. *Si vires permittant*, If the strength will permit.

Solv. *Solve*, Dissolve.

Sp. and Spir. *Spiritus*, Spirit.

Ss. *Semi*, One-half.

St. *Stet*, Let it stand.

Sub Fin. Coct. *Sub finem coctionis*, Towards the end of the boiling.

Sum. *Sumat*, Let him take.

Summitates. The tops.

S. V. *Spiritus vini*, Spirit of wine.

S. V. R. *Spiritus vini rectificatus*, Rectified spirit of wine.

S. V. T. *Spiritus vini tenuior*, Proof spirit of wine.

Syr. *Syrupus*, Syrup.

Temp. Dext. *Tempori dextro*, To the right temple.

T. O. *Tinctura opii*, Tincture of opium.

Tr., Tra., and Tinct. *Tinctura*, Tincture.

Trit. *Tritura*, Triturate.

V. O. S. or Vit. Ov. Sol. *Vitello ovi solutus*, Dissolved in the yolk of an egg.

V. S. *Venæsectio*, Venesection.

Z. Z. Anciently *myrrh:* now zingiber or ginger.

℔ *Libra*, A pound.

℥ *Uncia*, An ounce.

ʒ *Drachma*, A drachm.

℈ *Scrupulum*, A scruple.

♏ *Minimum*, A minim.

SS. Semissis, or half; iss., one and a half; j, one; ij, two; iij, three; iv, four, &c.

The same system is not always followed in abbreviating. The subjoined will exhibit the usual mode:

℞. *Infus. Colomb* , f℥iss.
Tinct. Gent. C., fʒj.
Syr. Cort. Aurant., fʒss.
Tinct. Caps., gtt. xl. M.
Capt. coch. ij. p. r. n.

This, written at length, is as follows:

Recipe.
Infusi Columbæ, sesqui-fluidunciam.
Tincturæ Gentianæ Compositæ, fluidrachmam.
Syrupi Corticis Aurantiorum, semi-fluidrachmam.
Tincturæ Capsici, guttas quadraginta.
Misce. Capiat cochlearia duo pro re natâ.

SELECT PRESCRIPTIONS.

Narcotics and Sedatives.

℞. Acidi Hydrocyanici Medicinalis, gtt. lx.
Morphiæ Sulph., gr. iij.
Tinct. Sanguinariæ,
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, āā, f℥ss.
Syr. Pruni Virginianæ, vel Misturæ
Amygdalæ, fʒv.
Fiat mistura cujus sumat cochlearium parvum
bis terve in die.

A most valuable remedy in the treatment of *chronic bronchial disease.* As the acid is apt to float on the top of the liquid, the vial should be shaken on the administration of each dose.

℞. Acidi Hydrocyanici Medicinalis, gtt. xxv.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, fʒij.
Syr. Tolutan, f℥j.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥iij.
Fiat mistura, cujus sumatur cochl. parv. quartâ
quâque horâ.

A valuable remedy in *hooping-cough.*

℞. Extract. Belladonnæ, gr. x.
Acidi Hydrocyanici Med., gtt. lx.
Tinct. Columbæ,
Syr. Simp., āā, f℥j.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥ij.
Misce. A teaspoonful three or four times daily.

Useful in *chronic bronchitis and spasmodic asthma.*

℞. Cyanidi Potassii, gr. xxij.
Alcohol. Officinalis, fʒxj.
Misce.

This preparation of cyanogen, which possesses the same medicinal qualities, and is of the same strength with the medicinal hydrocyanic acid, is greatly preferred by many practitioners as a therapeutic agent, inasmuch as it can be depended on as being always of uniform strength. It may be used in the same doses and under the same circumstances in which the hydrocyanic acid medicinal is used.

℞. Extracti Hyoscyami, ʒss.
Morphiæ Sulphatis, gr. iij.
Strychniæ, gr. ij.
Capsici pulv., ʒss.
Zinci Sulphatis, gr. xv.
M. Fiat massa, in pilulas xxx dividenda;
capiat unam, ter quaterve in die.

In neuralgia, unattended by organic lesions, the above pills, exhibited every sixth or fourth hour, according to circumstances, will be found to be an excellent remedy.

℞. Extracti Hyoscyami, ʒss.
Ferri Valerianatis, ʒj.
M. Fiat massa, et in pilulas xxx dividenda;
quarum date unam ter in die.

An excellent remedy *in chorea and all neuralgic affections of anæmic and debilitated females.*

℞. Extracti Hyoscyami, ℈iss.
Zinci Valerianatis, ℈j.
M. Fiant pilulæ xxx; capiat unam bis terve
in die.

A valuable pill in the treatment of *facial neuralgia.*

℞. Extracti Belladonnæ, gr. viij.
Camphoræ pulv., ʒj.
Quiniæ Disulphatis, ℈ij.
Misce. Fiant pilulæ triginti.

A very effective pill *in the treatment of dysmenorrhœa.* One pill may be exhibited every hour or two hours till the pain ceases.

℞. Extracti Hyoscyami, ʒj.
Argenti Nitratis, gr. x.
Cantharidis pulv., gr. xij.
Quiniæ Sulphatis, ℈ij.
Fiant pilulæ xl. Sumat unam mane et nocte.

A pill highly recommended in the treatment of *leucorrhœa, occurring in anæmic and nervous females.*

℞. Extracti Conii, ʒj.
Cantharidis pulv., ℈ij.
Hydrarg. Submur., ʒss.
Ipecac. pulv., ℈j.
M. Fiat massa, in pilulas xl; dividenda.
Cujus capiat unam ter quaterve in die.

A valuable diuretic and alterative in the treatment of *cellular dropsy*.

℞. Extracti Belladonnæ, ℈ss.
Quiniæ Sulphatis, ʒj.
M. Fiant pilulæ xxx. Sumat unam ter in die.

Very efficacious *in the treatment of gastralgia;* as is also the following:

℞. Tinct. Opii,
Tinct. Capsici,
Æther. Sulph.,
Tinct. Camphoræ, āā, ʒiij.
Chloroformi, ʒj.
Fiat mistura cujus capiat coch. parv. pro re nâta.

℞. Extracti Hyoscyami, ʒj.
Argenti Nitratis, gr. x.
Bismuthi Subnitratis, ʒiss.
Fiant pilulæ xl; quarum sumatur una mane ac nocte.

In that variety of *gastralgia* which is not unfrequently occurring in the course of *chronic gastritis*, the greatest benefit has been derived from the above pills.

℞. Extracti Conii vel Lupuli, ʒj.
Argenti Nitratis, gr. x.
Capsici pulv.,
Quiniæ Sulph., āā, ℈ij.
M. Fiat massa in pilulas xl dividenda.
Capiat unam bis terve in die.

In cases of *obstinate chronic gastritis*, or long-continued *dyspepsia*, the above pills are more efficacious than any other single remedy.

℞. Extracti Lupulinæ, ʒj.
Argenti Nitratis, gr. x.
Bismuthi Subnitratis, ʒiss.
Quiniæ Sulph., ℈ij.
Fiant pilulæ xl; quarum sumatur una bis terve in die.

A splendid remedy in that troublesome and often obstinate form of *gastric irritability* denominated by the French *estomac glaireuse*, in which the patient occasionally ejects, by eructation, a tasteless watery fluid, and which is accompanied often by a severe burning pain in the epigastric region.

℞. Extracti Hyoscyami, gr. xv.
Extracti Stramonii, gr. iv.
Extracti Humuli, ʒj.
Morphiæ Sulphatis, gr. iss.
M. Divide in pilulas xxx; quarum capiat unam omni semihorâ, donec leniatur dolor.

In all forms of *chronic disease* attended with acute pain, as well as in all painful nervous affections, in the treatment of which, for any cause, full doses of opium are contraindicated, the above combination may be administered with great advantage.

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis, ℈ij.
Morphiæ Sulphatis, gr. x.
Fiant pilulæ xx; quarum sumat unam pro re nâta.

The above pills are particularly beneficial in relieving pain proceeding from *nervous excitement*.

℞. Ammoniæ Muriatis, ʒss.
Opii pulv., gr. x.
Digitalis pulv.,
Scillæ pulv., āā, ℈j.
M. Divide in pilulas xxx. Sumat unam quàque sexta horâ.

The above pills are highly valuable in allaying irritation and in promoting expectoration in the early stage of *phthisis*.

℞. Asafœtidæ, ʒj.
Morphiæ Sulphatis, gr. iij.
M. Fiant pilulæ xxx; quarum exhibe unam vel duas horâ de cubitus.

Sleeplessness, occurring in hypochondria, hysteria, and, indeed, in all *nervous affections*, may be overcome with great certainty by the administration of the above pills; and two to four exhibited daily are very efficacious in arresting the *dry cough* which is occasionally consequent on *disordered menstruation* in nervous females.

TONICS AND STIMULANTS.

℞. Extracti Conii, ʒj.
Sesquioxidi Ferri, ʒij.
Tinct. Columbæ, f℥iss.
Syr. Tolutan., f℥ss.
Ol. Gaultheriæ, gtt. x.
Aquæ Fontanæ, f℥ij.
Fiat mistura; cujus sumat coch. parv. mane ac nocte.

Or the following may be substituted:

℞. Ferri Subcarb.,
Extracti Taraxaci, āā, ʒss.
Vini Sherrii, f℥vj.
Tinct. Gaultheriæ, fʒss.
Aquæ Font., f℥iv.
M. Capiat coch. magn. bis in die.

The above preparations have proved a most valuable tonic, particularly when administered during convalescence from disease, and in all *debilitated* and *anæmic* cases.

℞. Ferri Citratis, ʒij.
Syr. Citri. vel Aurantii,
Aquæ Menth. Pip., āā, f℥ij.
Aquæ Puræ, f℥iv.
M. Exhibe cochlearium parvum ter quaterve in die.

The above is a very *excellent tonic*, and may be exhibited whenever any of the ferruginous preparations are indicated.

℞. Ferri Phosphatis, ʒj.
Quiniæ Sulphatis, gr. xij.
M. Fiant pulv. xij; quarum capiat unam bis terve in die.

The above is a therapeutic agent of great value for young anæmic females with indications of a *chlorotic condition* of the system; and also in children of strumous habits.

℞. Syrup Ferri Iodidi, f℥j.
Tinct. Actææ Racemosæ, fʒv.
Tinct. Rad. Aconiti, fʒiij.
Fiat mist. cujus cap. gtt. xx ter in die.

An alterative and tonic remedy of great value in the treatment of certain forms of *uterine disease*. Engorgement of the os tincæ, and non-malignant induration of this organ, disappear rapidly under the persevering internal administration of the above tonic, and, at the same time, applying once a week, by means of friction, with the finger, to the indurated os, the following ointment:

℞. Extracti Hyoscyami,
Extracti Conii,
Extracti Belladonnæ, āā, p. æ.

To each ounce of which mixture, add one drachm of iodide of potassium, mix thoroughly, and apply as above.

℞. Ferri Sulphatis, ʒij.
Potassii Iodidi, ʒiss.
Tinct. Columbæ,
Syrup Zingiberis, āā, f℥ij.
Fiat mist. capiat coch. parv. ter in die.

This mixture may be exhibited with advantage whenever it is desired to promote the *absorption of glandular enlargements*; and in all cases where a tonic and alterative are indicated.

℞ Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis, fʒiss.
Tinct. Cinchonæ, f℥iij.
Syr. Aurantiæ, f℥j.
M. Hujus mist., sumat cochl. min. bis terve in die.

A valuable combination in the treatment of *obstinate intermittent and uncontrollable neuralgic affections*, which resist, altogether, the effects of the ordinary antispasmodics, when singly administered.

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis, ʒj.
Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis, f℥ij.
Acidi Sulph. Aromat., fʒj.
Tinct. Cinch. Co.,
Syr. Zingib., āā, f℥ij.
M.

A teaspoonful, three or four times daily, in *very obstinate cases of intermittent fever*, which have not yielded to large doses of quinine, long continued. Should it be desirable to administer this remedy in the form of a pill, the following formula may be employed:

℞. Acidi Arseniosi, gr. ij.
Quiniæ Sulphatis, ʒj.
Conserv. Rosæ, ʒss.
Misce intime, et fiat massa, in pilulas xxx dividenda; sumat unam bis quotidie.

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis, ʒss.
Morphiæ Sulphatis, gr. j.
Acidi Sulphurici Diluti, q. s.
Solve et adde:
Spts. Æth. Nit., f℥j.
Syr. Simp.,
Aquæ Destil., vel
Tr. Cinch. Co., āā, f℥iss.
Misce.

From a half to a tablespoonful every three hours, in *remittent fever*. A splendid remedy.

℞. Extract. Nucis Vomicæ, gr. xxxij.
Tinct. Cardamom.,
Syr. Zingib., āā, f℥j.
Aquæ Font., f℥ij.
Fiat mistura, cujus cap. gtt. xx vel xxx, bis terve in die.

In *chronic gastric affections*, with diminished energy of the digestive powers, the administration of the above preparation will, in many instances, by improving the appetite, and increasing the powers of assimilation, impart tone and energy to the whole system.

℞. Extract. Nucis Vomicæ, gr. iv.
Extract. Opii, gr. vj.
M. Fiat massa, et in pilulas xvj dividenda.

One pill, night and morning, in *chronic gastric affections*, *chronic diarrhœa*, &c.

Under similar circumstances, the following may be substituted:

℞. Nucis Vomicæ, ℈ij.
Argent. Oxidi, gr. xvj.
Extract. Gentianæ, ʒiss.
M. Fiat massa et in pil. lx div. Sumat unam ter in die.

Or the following may be substituted:

℞. Bismuth. Subnit., ʒj.
Rad. Columbæ pulv., ℥ss.
Acaciæ pulv., ʒij.
M. Fiat pulv. in ch. xx div.

To be taken as above.

Solution of Strychnia.

℞. Strychniæ, gr. xij.
Acidi Acetici, gtt. lx.
Alcohol, f℥j.
Aquæ Font., f℥xj.
M.

The above solution may be administered in doses of from ten to thirty drops, twice or thrice daily. Beginning with the smallest number of drops, and gradually increasing the dose, the medicine may be continued until its specific effects on the system are slightly induced, when the remedy should at once be discontinued for a few days, and its administration be recommenced, if necessary, beginning again with the minimum dose. It is a most valuable and efficient remedy in some obstinate forms of neuralgia.

℞. Solutio. Strychniæ, f℥ss.
Tinct. Cardamom. Comp., f℥iiiss.
M. Cap. coch. parv. ter in die.

The above preparation may be often employed with great advantage in the treatment of *chronic gastric irritation*.

℞. Solutio. Strychniæ, fʒij.
Quiniæ Sulphatis, ʒss.
Tinct. Ferri Chloridi, fʒss.
Aquæ fontanæ, f℥iss.
Fiat mistura, cujus sumatur coch. parvum quartâ quâque horâ, intermissionis tempore.

A valuable remedy in the treatment of *obstinate cases of intermittent fever*.

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis, ʒss.
Piperin. pulv., gr. xv.
Strychniæ, gr. j.
M. Fiat massa et in pil. xij div. Sumat unam ter in die.

A highly useful *antiperiodic*.

℞. Solutio. Strychniæ,
Tinct. Lobeliæ, āā, fʒij.
Syr. Tolutan, f℥iss.
M. Ft. mistura, cujus date coch. parv. ter quaterve in die.

Serviceable in the treatment of *spasmodic asthma*.

℞. Hydrarg. Bichloridi, gr. iv.
Tinct. Nucis Vomicæ, vel
Solutio. Strychniæ, f℥ss.
Tinct. Rhei Comp., f℥iss.
Syr. Aurantii, f℥ij.
M.

In one very common form of *dyspepsia*, attended with derangement of the biliary organs, the above combination constitutes a most valuable remedy, administered in doses of one teaspoonful three times a day.

℞. Extract. Aconiti, gr. x.
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. j.
Quiniæ Sulphatis, ℥ss.
M. Fiat massa, et in pil. xx div.

One pill every four hours, in neuralgia.

The addition of morphia to the above pill is of advantage in some cases. The following formula is also beneficial in *neuralgia*:

℞. Extract. Belladon., gr. x.
Ferri pulv.,
Quiniæ Sulphatis, āā, ℈j.
M. Fiat mass. et in pil. xx divid. quarum cap. iv vel v quâque die.

In *neuralgia* of the kidneys and stomach, the following may be employed:

℞. Bicarb. Potass., ʒj.
Acidi Hydrocyanici, gtt. xxiv.
Sol. Sulph. Morph., gtt. xxiv.
Aquæ Camphori, f℥iv.
M. Fiat mistura, cujus capiat coch. parv. ij pro re natâ.

Excitants and Alteratives.

℞. Potass. Iodid., ʒij.
Tinct. Rhei, fʒj.
Syr. Sarsa. Co.,
Aquæ font., āā, f℥ij.
Fiat mistura, cujus sumatur cochl. parv. mane ac nocte.

In uncomplicated *folliculitis of the pharyngo-laryngeal membrane*, the administration of the above combination, conjoined with the topical applications of a solution of the crystals of nitrate of silver to the diseased membrane, will, in most cases, effect a speedy cure.

℞. Decoc. Polygalæ, f℥v.
Potass. Iodid., ʒiij.
Tr. Opii Camph., f℥j.
Syrupi Tolutan., f℥ij.
Fiat mistura. Capiat cochleare parvum bis in die.

In *chronic bronchitis.*

℞. Iodini puræ, gr. vj.
Potass. Iodid., ʒiss.
Tinct. Cardamom., f℥j.
Syr. Sarsa. Co., f℥iij.
Fiat mistura. Exhibe cochl. parv. bis terve in die.

Useful in *scrofula.*

℞. Potass. Iodid., ʒij.
Decoc. Polygalæ, f℥iv.
Tinct. Lobeliæ,
Tinct. Opii Camph., āā, f℥j.
Fiat mist. Capiat cochl. parv. bis terve in die.

Valuable in the treatment of *asthma*, particularly when complicated with bronchial inflammation.

℞. Protiodid. Hydrarg., gr. iij.
Potass. Iodid., ʒij.
Tinct. Rhei, f℥j.
Syr. Sarsa. Co., f℥iij.
Fiat mistura, et date cochl. parv. bis in die.

Administered in the early stage of *tuberculosis*, or in cases of obstinate and long-continued *follicular laryngitis*, with ulcerations of the epiglottis, or within the larynx, the above combination has proved more efficient than any other single agent in the Materia Medica. In secondary or constitutional syphilis, it will be found an invaluable remedy. Under its administration, the syphilitic ulcerated throat will quickly assume a more healthy appearance; and ordinarily will heal rapidly when appropriate topical measures are conjoined.

℞. Extract. Conii, ʒiss.
Protiodid. Hydrarg., gr. iv.
Potassæ Iodidi, ʒiij.
Tinct. Cardamom., f℥ij.
Syr. Sarsa. Co., f℥iv.
Fiat mistura. Capiat cochl. parv. bis terve in die.

This preparation, administered as above, may be employed in the treatment of *lupus*, *lepra*, and other *obstinate cutaneous affections*, especially those of a scaly character, with safety and advantage.

Or the following is a favorite remedy in the treatment of lupus, venereal symptoms, impetigo, and other chronic cutaneous diseases.

℞. Liquor Arsenici et Hydrarg. Iodid., f℥ss.
Syr. Sarsa. Co., f℥viij.
M. Sumat cochl. una parv. ter quotidie.

℞. Potass. Iodid., ʒiiss.
Syr. Ipecac., fʒij.
Aquæ font., fʒiv.
M. Capiat cochl. parv. bis terve in die.

Useful in *laryngeal* and *bronchial* disease, and also in the early stage of *phthisis*, when any degree of febrile action is present.

℞. Iodini, gr. x.
Potass. Iodid., ʒj.
Liquor Potass., f℥j.
Syr. Sarsa., f℥iij.
Fiat solutio. Capiat cochl. parvum bis in die.

Few remedies will be found more efficacious for *promoting the absorption of glandular swellings* in the neck, or of those in other parts of the body, than the above preparation.

℞. Potass. Iodidi, ʒiiss.
Tinct. Hyoscyami,
Tinct. Digitalis, āā, fʒss.
Syr. Sarsa. Co., f℥v.
Fiat mistura, date cochl. min. mane ac nocte.

In the treatment of *hypertrophy of the heart*, and in other diseases of this organ, when it is important to reduce vascular action, the above preparation may be advantageously given.

℞. Syr. Ferri Iodidi, fʒvj.
Potass. Iodidi, gr. xij.
Glycerinæ Pur.,
Syrupi Limonis, āā, f℥j.
Aquæ Font., f℥iv.
Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. ampl. ter in die, ante cibum.

The above is highly recommended in *phthisis*, *chronic bronchitis*, &c.

℞. Arsenici Iodidi, gr. iij.
Extract. Conii, ʒss.
M. Fiant pilulæ xxx; quarum sumatur una ter in die.

The above, after many other remedies have failed, has been employed with great success in the treatment of some most inveterate cases of certain chronic cutaneous diseases, particularly *lepra*, *psoriasis*, and *venereal eruptions*.

Or the following may be used.

℞. Liquor. Potassæ Arsenitis, f℥ij.
Liquor. Iodidi Potassii Comp., fʒss.
Fiat mist. cujus cap. gtt. v ter in die.

Both of the above preparations are employed with great advantage in the treatment of *cancerous affections*, particularly when they are conjoined with the use of the following ointment of the iodide of lead, employed as an external application:

℞. Plumbi Iodidi, ʒij.
Axungiæ, ℥ij.
Misce intim.

A small amount of this ointment may be rubbed in twice a day over cancerous or other indolent tumors.

℞. Hydrarg. Chlorid. Corrosiv., gr. iv.
Extract. Conii, ℈ij.
Fiat massa in pilulas xl divide. Sumat unam, mane et nocte.

An efficient alterative. In *hepatization of the lungs*, the solid matter deposited in the air-cells is often absorbed, and the cells rendered permeable to air by the use of this preparation.

As the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels is sometimes irritated by its use, the following may be substituted:

℞. Hydrarg. Chlorid. Corrosiv., gr. iv.
Extract. Opii, gr. x.
Extract. Gentian., ℈ij.
M. Fiant pilulæ xl; quarum sumatur una bis terve in die.

In secondary *venereal affections*, in *chronic cutaneous diseases*, *rheumatism*, and *arthritis*, this preparation has been highly extolled, as has also the following:

℞. Hydrarg. Chlorid. Corrosiv., gr. xij.
Solve in Aq. destil., q. s.
Adde Micæ Panis Albi,
Saccharis albi, āā, q. s. ut fit pilulæ numero ccxl.

Of these pills, each of which contains the twentieth of a grain of mercury, two may be given night and morning. In many of the above chronic forms of disease, this medicine is advantageously given, conjoined with a vegetable bitter tonic as in the following:

℞. Hydrarg. Bichlorid., gr. iv.
Tinct. Gentianæ, f℥iv.
Syr. Aurantii, f℥ij.
Fiat mistura, cujus date cochl. parv. ter in die.

℞. Podophyllin, gr. xv.
Zingiberis pulv., ʒss.
Ext. Gentianæ, ʒss.
M. Fiat mass. et in pilulas xxx div.

These pills may be administered in all cases in which the blue mass or other mild mercurials are given.

℞. Podophyllin, ʒj.
Sacchari Albi, ʒxix.
Mix and triturate until the two be finely sub-

divided and thoroughly blended. As a *mild laxative and alterative*, this powder may be exhibited in doses of from five to ten grains.

℞. Tinct. Sanguinariæ Sat.,
Tinct. Aloes Comp., p. æ.
Fiat mistura.

From thirty to sixty drops of this preparation may be administered twice daily, in the treatment of *torpidity of the bowels*, arising from a derangement of the hepatic organs.

℞. Tinct. Sanguinariæ, f℥j.
Tinct. Opii, fʒij.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, fʒvj.
Syr. Tolutan., f℥ij.
Fiat mistura, quarum capiat m. xxx, usque ad lx quater in die.

In the treatment of some forms of cough, dependent upon *bronchial or pulmonary irritation*, *catarrhal affections*, &c., the above preparation may be given with much advantage.

The following is the original formula for the preparation of "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral:"

℞. Morph. Acetat, gr. iij.
Tinct. Sanguin. Canaden., fʒij.
Vini Antim. et Potas. Tart.,
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, āā, fʒiij.
Syrupi Pruni Virgin., f℥iij.
M.

℞. Sanguinariæ pulveris,
Rhei pulveris, āā, ʒj.
Saponis, ℈ij.
Misce et cum aquæ fiat massa, in pilulas xxxij dividenda, quarum capiat una mane ac nocte.

A remedy for *habitual constipation*.

℞. Tinct. Actææ Racemosæ, f℥j.
Potassæ Iodid., ʒij.
Syr. Ipecacuanhæ, f℥j.
Aquæ Font., f℥ij.
M. d. coch. parv. bis terve in die.

A combination peculiarly adapted to the treatment of *rheumatic affections and anasarca*.

℞. Tinct. Cimicifugæ Racemosæ,
Tinct. Sanguinariæ, āā, f℥j.
Morph. Sulph., gr. ij.
Syr. Acaciæ, f℥ij.
Fiat mistura exhibe coch. parv. tusse urgenti.

Useful in *chronic bronchial disease*, and in the early stage of *phthisis*.

℞. Tinct. Cimicifugæ Racemosæ, f℥j.
Tinct. Myrrhæ, fʒvj.
Tinct. Opii,
Tinct. Capsici, āā, fʒj.
Fiat mist. capiat ♏xxx vel xl quater in die.

Highly recommended in the treatment of *dropsy*.

Cathartics and Laxatives.

Most physicians of experience have a favorite *pill*, which they are accustomed to employ as their ordinary everyday cathartic.

The following constitutes a most excellent ordinary purgative:

℞. Extract. Aloes pulveris, ʒij.
Guaiaci pulveris, ʒj.
Gambogiæ pulveris, ʒiss.
Saponis, ʒj.
Fiat massa et in pil. lxxxij æquales div.
Sumant ij vel iij pro dosi.

Or the following:

℞. Ext. Aloes pulv.,
Gambogiæ pulv., āā, ʒj.
Hydrarg. Chlo. Mitis,
Jalapæ pulv.,
Saponis Dur., āā, ℥ss.
Ol. Ricini Syrupi, q. s.
Fiat massa in pil. lx æquales div.; quarum capiat ij vel iij pro dosi.

℞. Ext. Aloes pulv., ℥ss.
Gambogiæ, ʒj.
Rhei pulv., ʒss.
Olei Cinnamomi, ♏xx.
Syrupi Rhamni, q. s.
Fiat massa in pilulas 120 dividenda.

A favorite *laxative pill* in Massachusetts.

℞. Aloes Socot.,
Rhei pulveris, āā, ℥ij.
Pulv. Aromat., ℈ij.
Saponis, ʒj.
Syrup. Rhamni, q. s.
Fiat massa in pil. lx div.; quarum sumat ij pro dosi.

For overcoming *habitual constipation* in *dyspeptic* patients, the above are useful pills.

℞. Extract. Aloes pulv.,
Rhei pulv., āā, ʒj.
Ipecac pulv.,
Sapon. Dur., āā. ʒss.
Fiat massa et in pil. xxx div. Sumat j vel ij pro dosi.

Also useful in the *constipation of dyspeptics.*

℞. Extract. Aloes, ʒj.
Ipecac pulv., ℈j.
Mastich, ʒj.
Olei Fœniculi, gtt. xx.
Fiat massa in pil. xl div. Sumat una mane nocteque.

A valuable *antidyspeptic* pill.

℞. Extract. Aloes, ʒss.
Rhei pulv., ʒj.
Hydr. Chlorid. Mitis, gr. iv.
Ant. et Potass. Tart., gr. ij.
M. Intim., ft. massa et in pil. xxx divid. Sumat ij pro dosi.

The above are the favorite *cathartic pills* of many Southern practitioners.

℞. Hydrarg. Chlorid. Mitis,
Extract. Colocynth. Co., āā, ℈ij.
Ol. Tiglii Croton., gtt. ij.
M. Fiat massa et in pil. xij divid. Capiat ij vel iij pro dosi.

A valuable *cathartic pill.*

℞. Massæ Hydrarg.,
Rhei pulv.,
Extract. Aloes, āā, ʒss.
Ol. Tiglii Croton., gtt. iv.
Sodæ Bicarb.,
Capsici pulv., āā, gr. xij.
M. Fiat mass. et in pil. xxx div. Sumat j vel ij, horâ decubitus.

An excellent *aperient.*

℞. Aloes Socot. pulv., ʒv.
Sodæ Bicarb., ʒiss.
Tr. Lavendul. Comp., f℥ss.
Aquæ Puræ, f Oj.
Fiat mistura, cujus capiat coch. j mag. quotidie.

A mild *laxative mixture.*

℞. Extract. Aloes pulv., ʒiij.
Potassæ Bicarb., ʒvj.
Syrupi Rhei Aromat., f℥ij.
Sp. Lavendul. Comp., fʒij.
Aquæ Puræ, f℥vj.
Fiat mistura, cujus capiat coch. parv. una meridie nocteque.

In cases of *constipation, attended with flatulence or acidity,* an experienced practitioner of Virginia highly recommends the above.

℞. Rad. Columbæ Contus., ℥ss.
Fol. Sennæ, ℥j.
Extract. Taraxaci,
Mannæ, āā, ℥ss.
Aquæ Fervent., f℥xij.
Macera per horam, cola et adde
Holland Gin, f ʒiv.
M. Sumat cochleare mag. j vel ij pro dosi.

A splendid *tonic and laxative;* adapted also for the administration of iron and other tonics, in cases of *anæmia* and *dyspepsia,* accompanied by constipation.

℞. Extract. Aloes, ʒij.
Extract. Taraxaci, ℥ss.
Sennæ Fol., ℥j.
Rhei contus., ʒiij.
Nucis Vomicæ pulv., ʒiss.
Aquæ Fervent., f℥xij.
Macera per horam, cola et adde
Magnesiæ Sulph, ʒiss.
Holland Gin, f ʒiv.
M. Cujus sumat cochl. mag. pro dosi, secundâ quâque horâ, donec alvus soluta sit.

When it is desirable to employ *a very certain cathartic* in cases of obstinate constipation, arising from inaction of the liver, or from other causes, the above prescription can be relied on.

℞. Magnesiæ Carb., ʒij.
Rhei pulveris, ʒiss.
Tinct. Rhei,
Syrupi Simp., āā, f℥j.
Aquæ Menthæ Piper., fʒiv.
M. Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. mag. j pro re natâ.

The above is *a very gentle and excellent aperient* in some forms of *dyspepsia,* attended with *flatulence* or *acidity* of the *stomach.*

Or the following may be substituted:

℞. Rhei pulv., ʒj.
Magnes. Sulph., ℥j.
Ol. Anisi vel Menth. vel Sassif., gtt ij.
Aquæ puræ, f ʒvj.
Fiat mistura, sumat cochl. mag. j vel ij pro dosi.

℞. Sodæ Sulph.,
Potassæ Bitart., āā, ℥j.
Sp. Æther. Nitrici, fʒiij.
Aquæ Puræ, f℥viij.
M. Sumat cochl. mag. ij pro re natâ.

An excellent *active cathartic* in *dropsical affections* accompanied by high *arterial action*.

℞. Infusi Sennæ Comp., f℥iij.
Rhei pulveris, ʒj.
Tinct. Sennæ,
Tinct. Cardam. Co., āā, fʒiij.
Syrup. Zingib., fʒij.
M. Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochl. ij ampl. pro re natâ.

A mild and *refrigerant aperient* in *febrile complaints*.

℞. Extract. Hyoscyami, ʒj.
Massæ ex Hydrarg., ℈j.
Ipecacuanhæ pulv., ℈j.
Fiat massa in pil. xl div. ; sumat unam mane nocteque.

An *aperient alterative pill;* after which, tonics may generally be advantageously administered.

Or the following may be substituted :

℞. Hydrarg. Chlorid. Mitis, gr. iv.
Capsici pulveris,
Extracti Conii, āā, ʒj.
M. Fiat mass. in pil. xxxij divid.

One pill morning and evening.

℞. Ext. Aloes pulv., ʒj.
Ferri Sulphatis, ʒj.
Ext. Hyoscyami, ʒj.
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, gr. x.
M. Fiat massa et in pilulas lx dividenda, quarum sumat j mane ac nocte.

The above pills have been used with success in cases of *imperfect digestion complicated with habitual constipation*.

℞. Ext. Aloes pulv., ℈j.
Rhei pulv.,
Jalapæ pulv.,
Scammon, āā, gr. xvj.
Ant. et Potass. Tart., gr. j vel ij.
Olei Croton, gtt. j vel ij.
Gambogiæ, gr. vj.
Fiat massa et in pil. lxiv divid , quarum capiat unam vel duos in die, post prandium.

The above pill is well adapted to cases of *habitual costiveness*. or the following may be used :

℞. Extract. Belladon., gr. v.
Rhei pulv.,
Extract. Aloes, āā, gr. xvj.
M. Fiat massa in pil. xij div.

EMETICS AND EXPECTORANTS.

℞. Ant. et Potassæ Tartrat., gr. ij.
Ipecacuanhæ pulv., ℈j.
Aquæ Puræ, f℥iv.
Fiat mistura, sumat cochleare j amplum omni horæ quadrante donec super venerit vomitas.

Where there occurs a *morbid state of the digestive organs*, manifested by a sense of fulness in the epigastrium, a loss of appetite, a bitter taste in the mouth, a moist state of the tongue, covered with a whitish coat; symptoms which indicate *turgescence of the liver*, and a *congested condition of the gastro-duodenal mucous membrane*, the above emetic is indicated.

℞. Ant. et Potass. Tart., gr. j.
Ipecacuanhæ pulv., ℈ss.
Aquæ Tepidæ, f℥iv.
Fiat mistura, sumat cochleare parv. omni horæ quadrante ad emesim.

In the commencement of croup, the above may be administered in teaspoonful doses, once in five, ten, or fifteen minutes, according to the urgency of the symptoms, until vomiting is effected. Should the continuance and severity of the disease require the emetic operation to be several times repeated, the following combination may be substituted, using the same doses :

℞. Zinci Sulphatis, gr. x.
Ipecacuanhæ pulv., ℈j.
Aquæ Tepidæ, f℥iv.
Fiat mistura.

℞. Hydrarg. Sulph. Flav., gr. x.
Syrupi Simplicis, f℥ss.
M. Cap. cochl. parv. j omni horæ quadrante, ad effectum.

In *membranous croup*.

℞. Cupri Sulphatis, gr. x.
Aquæ Tepidæ, f℥ij.
M. Fiat haustus emeticus. Vel:

℞. Zinci Sulphatis, gr. xv.
Aquæ Tepidæ, f℥ij.
M. Fiat haustus emeticus.

In cases of poisoning, where it becomes important to evacuate the stomach as quickly as possible, and to prevent absorption, the above emetics, which occasion but little nausea, and operate promptly, are indicated.

℞. Ipecacuanhæ pulv., ℈j.
Aquæ Menth. Pulegii, f℥iv.
Fiat mistura, sumat cochleare mag. j, omni horæ quadrante ad emesim.

The above is sometimes serviceable in the treatment of *hemorrhage from the lungs*, because the force of the circulation is greatly diminished during the period of nausea.

℞. Sanguinariæ Canadensis, ℥j.
Aquæ ferventis, Oss.
Macera. Sumat cochl. ampl. omni horæ quadrante ad emesim.

The above has been highly extolled in *croup*, *asthma*, and *pertussis*.

℞. Tinct. Lobeliæ Inflatæ,
Syrupi Scillæ, āā, f℥j.
M. Sumat ♏ xx, vel xxv, bis terve in die.

Highly recommended in the treatment of *hooping-cough*.

℞. Decoct. Polygalæ Senegæ, f℥iv.
Potass. Iodid., ʒij.
Vini Antimonii, f℥ss.
Syr. Tolutan., f℥iss.
Fiat mistura, capiat cochl. parvum bis terve in die.

In *chronic bronchitis*, and in *catarrhal affections*, after the inflammatory symptoms are somewhat subdued, the above constitutes a valuable expectorant.

The following may be substituted, which by many is preferred:

℞. Decoct. Polygalæ Senegæ, f℥v.
Syr. Tolutan.,
Tr. Opii Camph.,
Tinct. Scillæ, āā, fʒij.
Ammoniæ Carb., gr. xv vel xx.
Fiat mistura.

℞. Misturæ Ammoniaci, f℥vj.
Syr. Scillæ, f℥j.
Tr. Opii Camph., f℥ss.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, fʒj.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, fʒiij.
Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. mag. pro dosi·

The above stimulant expectorant is indicated in those cases of *chronic bronchial disease*, attended with profuse expectoration.

℞. Syrupi Scillæ Comp.,
Syrupi Tolutan., āā, f℥ij.
Tinct. Sanguinariæ, f℥j.
Tinct. Lobeliæ, fʒvj.
Tinct. Camphoræ, fʒij.
Acidi Hydrocyanici, ♏ xl.
Fiat mistura, sumat cochl. parv. pro re natâ.

Highly recommended in the treatment of both *bronchial* and *pulmonary disease*. When the cough is severe, from two to four grains of sulphate of morphia may be added to the above mixture.

℞. Potass. Iodid., ʒiss.
Aquæ Amygd. Amar., fʒiij?
Tinct. Mosch. Fact., fʒij.
Tinct. Opii Camph., fʒij.
Aquæ puræ, f℥iv.
Fiat mistura, sumat cochl. parv. pro re natâ.

The above *antispasmodic cough mixture* is highly recommended as a remedy well adapted to *pertussis*, and all *nervous and habitual coughs*.

℞. Decoct. Polygalæ Senegæ, f℥iv.
Syrupi Tolutan., f℥ss.
Morph. Sulph., gr. j.
Ext. Pruni Virgin., f℥ss.
Fiat mistura, sumat cochl. ampl. pro re natâ.

In troublesome and *chronic cough* the above has proven successful.

℞. Polygalæ Senegæ pulv., ℥ij.
Ipecacuanhæ pulv., fʒj.
Mel. Opt., f℥ij.
Aquæ Fervent., f℥vj.
Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochl. parv. pro re natâ.

The above is the ordinary expectorant used in the treatment of *catarrhal affections*.

℞. Decoct. Polyg. Senegæ, f℥iij.
Oxymel. Scillæ,
Vini Ipecac, āā, fʒij.
Vini Antimonii, f℥ss.

M. et exhibe ♏ xv—xxv omni horæ quadrante ad emesim.

In *catarrhal and bronchial inflammation of children*, when it becomes important to promote promptly the *expulsion of phlegm from the bronchi*, the above combination will be found beneficial.

℞. Balsam. Canadensis,
Liquor Potass., āā, f℥j.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, f℥ss.
Syrupi Tolutanis, f℥iss.
Aquæ Font., f℥ij.
Fiat mistura, sumat cochl. parv. bis terve in die.

A useful remedy in *chronic catarrhal* and *bronchial affections*.

℞. Balsam. Canadensis, fʒvj.
Potass. Cyanidi, gr. iss.
Tinct. Aconiti, fʒj.
Liquor Potass., f℥j.
Syrupi Tolutan., f℥ss.
Aquæ Font., f℥iiiss.
Fiat mistura cujus sumat cochl. parv. pro re natâ.

A valuable *expectorant and cough mixture*.

℞. Copaiferæ Officinalis, f℥ss.
Tinct. Opii Camph., f℥j.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, f℥ss.
Syrupi Acaciæ, f℥ij.
Ol. Gaultheriæ, gtt. xx.
Fiat mistura, capiat cochl. parv. bis in die.

A valuable *stimulant expectorant* in chronic bronchial disease, and in long-continued catarrhal affections which are attended with a copious muco-purulent expectoration.

℞. Morphiæ Acetat., gr. iv.
Potass. Cyanidi, gr. iij.
Vini Antimonii,
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, āā, fʒij.
Tinct. Sanguinariæ, f℥ss.
Syrupi Tolutanis, f℥iij.
Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. parv. ter quaterve in die.

In the treatment of *chronic diseases of the air-passages*, the above mixture is highly beneficial in allaying the cough and diminishing the expectoration.

℞. Vini Ipecacuanhæ, fʒiij.
Syrupi Tolutani, fʒv.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, fʒj.
Fiat mistura, sumat cochl. parv. omni horâ vel quâque secundâ horâ.

As a *mild expectorant for young children* when *threatened with an attack of croup*, or in the commencement of bronchitis or catarrhal fever, the above mixture will prove highly useful.

℞. Glycerin., f℥iij.
Syr. Ferri Iodid., f℥ss.
Morphiæ Sulph., gr. ij.
Fiat mistura, capiat cochl. parv. ter quaterve in die.

℞. Glycerin., f℥iij.
Sodæ Hypophos., ℥j.
Morphiæ Sulph., gr. iij.
Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. parv. ter quaterve in die.

To *allay cough*, *retard emaciation*, and *palliate the symptoms of phthisis pulmonalis*, the above combinations have no superior.

℞. Magnesiæ Sulph., ʒij.
Acidi Sulph. Aromat.,
Tinct. Opii, āā, fʒij.
Aquæ Font., f℥ij.
Fiat mistura, sumat cochl. parv. pro re natâ.

Whenever the *anodyne effect of opium* is needed, and the ordinary preparations of that article always produce secondary vomiting and exhaustion, the above combination is recommended.

ASTRINGENTS.

℞. Opii pulveris, ℥ss.
Camphoræ pulv., ʒj.
Saponis Alb., ʒvij.
Subige in massam ; divid. equal. in pil. ccxl.

Each of the above pills will contain one grain of opium. This mass — the *officinal* mass of Dr. Tully—will remain of the same consistence for a great length of time, and may be readily formed into pills of any desired size ; or other medicinal substances, or astringents, can be most conveniently combined with it.

℞. Pil. Opii Officinalis, ʒss.
Plumbi Acetatis, ʒj.
Ipecac pulv., gr. xv.
Fiat massa in pil. xxx divid., cap. unam pro re natâ.

These pills, administered once in two or four hours, according to circumstances, are useful in *hæmoptysis* and other *internal hemorrhages*.

℞. Pil. Opii Officinalis, ʒss.
Argent. Nitratis, gr. viij.
Fiat mass. in pil. xxx divid., quarum sumat unam terve in die.

In *chronic diarrhœa*, and in the latter stage of *dysentery*, the above pills have been successful in allaying the irritation of the intestinal membrane.

℞. Plumbi Acetatis, ʒss.
Digitalis, ℈j.
Opii pulv., gr. v.
Conservæ Rosæ, ʒss.
Fiat massa divide in pil. xx, et exhibe unam ter quaterve in die.

In *active hemorrhages* the above pills have been much extolled.

R. Plumbi Acetatis, ʒj.
Tinct. Opii, fʒij.
Aceti, fʒv.
Aquæ Font., f℥iij.
Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. unam parv. pro re natâ.

The above astringent mixture has proven beneficial in the treatment of *pulmonary hemorrhage.* A teaspoonful for a dose once in two hours, or oftener.

℞. Plumbi Acetatis, ʒj.
Tinct. Opii, fʒiss.
Aquæ Cinnamom.,
Aquæ Fontanæ, āā, f℥ij.
Fiat mistura, sumat cochl. parv. ter quaterve in die.

In both *uterine and pulmonary hemorrhage* the above is a most excellent remedy.

℞. Tinct. Catechu, f℥iss.
Aquæ Cinnam., f℥vss.
Tinct. Opii, fʒij.
Syr. Simp., f℥j.
Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. mag. pro dosi.

In the *last stage of dysentery*, or in protracted diarrhœa, attended with profuse evacuations, the above mixture may be given after each liquid evacuation, often with great benefit.

℞. Olei Terebinth.,
Tinct. Opii, āā, fʒij.
Acaciæ pulv.,
Sacch. Alb. pulv., āā, ʒiij.
Aquæ Menth. Pip., f℥ij.
Fiat mistura, sumat cochl. parv. tertiâ vel quartâ quâque horâ.

In cases of *incipient ulceration of the mucous membrane of the ileum and colon*, which so often occurs in the latter stage of *typhoid fever* and dysentery, the above is recommended as a remedy of great value.

Or the following pill:

℞. Argenti Nitratis, gr. viij.
Opii pulv., ℈j.
M. et in pil. xx divid.

℞. Cascarillæ, ℥j.
Cinnamomi, ℥ss.
Gentianæ,
Nucis Vomicæ, āā, ʒij.
Aquæ Puræ, Oss.
Fiat infusio, et adde Sach. Alb. ℥iv capiat ℥ss. vel ℥j pro dosi.

℞. Zinci Sulphat., ℈ij.
Opii Extracti, gr. x.
Confectionis Aromat., ʒss.
Syrupi q. s. ut fiant pil. xl; sumat unam ter in die.

The above pills are beneficial in some forms of *chronic bronchitis*, when the expectoration is profuse.

℞. Acidi Tannici, ʒj.
Extract. Gentian., ℈ij.
Misce in pil. xx divide; cap. unam tertiis vel quartis horis.

Useful in *hemorrhage* from the *kidneys* or *bladder*.

℞. Acidi Tannici, ʒj.
Extracti Opii, gr. x.
Conservæ Rosæ, ʒss.
Fiat massa in pil. xxx divid., sumat unam ter quaterve in die.

In *uterine hemorrhage*, one of the above pills may be administered every hour.

℞. Decoc. Uvæ Ursi, f℥iv.
Acidi Tannici, ʒj.
Tinct. Opii, fʒij.
Syr. Acaciæ, f℥ij.
Fiat mistura, sumat cochl. parv. ter in die, vel sæpius.

In *albuminuria*, and in *chronic catarrh of the bladder*, the above astringent mixture is a most valuable remedy.

℞. Acidi Gallici, ʒj.
Mucil. Acaciæ,
Syrupi Aurantii, āā, f℥ij.
Aquæ Fontanæ, f℥iv.
Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochl. j mag. ter quaterve in die.

In *menorrhagia*, *hæmaturia*, and other internal hemorrhages, the above mixture may be given with great advantage.

℞. Tinct. Opii,
Spiriti Lavendul. Co., āā, fʒj.
Tinct. Capsici, fʒss.
Tinct. Camphoræ, f℥iss.
Fiat mistura, capiat m. xx vel xl pro re natâ.

The above is *confidently recommended as one of the most useful*, and, in one class of maladies, *the most certainly remedial*, of any of our therapeutical agents. Not only in the milder forms of diarrhœa has it been found an excellent remedy, but it has proved most valuable and efficient when promptly administered on the occurrence of the "premonitory diarrhœa," in the early stage of epidemic cholera. During the prevalence of the cholera in New York city, in 1849, and again in 1850, the above mixture was administered in a large number of cases of cholera, in the access of the disease, with entire success. On the occurrence of the earliest symptoms of the choleraic diarrhœa, it should be given in doses of from thirty to sixty drops every hour (or oftener if required), confining the patient *strictly to a horizontal position*, until all tendency to the diarrhœa is entirely overcome. A bottle of the above mixture should be kept constantly on hand in every family, as it is quite sure to arrest, in children or adults, the intestinal irritation which, in the warm season, is so liable to follow a change of diet and the drinking of different kinds of water.

DIAPHORETICS.

℞. Liquor. Ammoniæ Acetatis, f℥ij.
Vini Antimonii,
Tinct. Opii Camph., āā, fʒss.
Syrupi Tolutan., f℥j.
Fiat mistura, sumat cochl. parv. bis terve in die.

In *common colds*, and in *pulmonary catarrhs*, the above preparation will be found useful. After the exhibition of a cathartic in *a severe cold*, or in *influenza*, the above diaphoretic mixture, administered in drachm doses, every four or six hours, is a most valuable remedy.

℞. Liquor. Ammon. Acetatis, f℥ij.
Misturæ Camphoræ, f℥iiiss.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, fʒss.
Syrupi Tolutan., f℥ij.
Fiat mistura, cujus exhibe cochl. mag. sextis horis vel sæpius.

In the *commencement of fevers*, and other inflammatory affections, the above mixture is a cooling and highly useful diaphoretic.

℞. Vini Antimonii, fʒss.
Potass. Nitratis, ʒij.
Liquor. Ammon. Acetatis, f℥iiss.
Syrupi Tolutan., f℥j.
Aquæ Puræ, f℥iv.
Fiat mistura, sumat cochl. mod. tertiâ vel quartâ quâque horâ.

As a *refrigerant* and excellent *diaphoretic* in *pneumonia*, and in the commencement of febrile diseases, the above will be found useful.

℞. Magnes. Sulph., ℥j.
Ant. et Potass. Tart., gr. ss.
Syrupi Simp., f℥j.
Aquæ Cinnam., f℥ij.
Aquæ Puræ, f℥v.
Fiat mistura, sumat cochleare unum ampl. omni horâ.

In the *commencement of fevers*, or other inflammatory diseases, when it is desirable to obtain *a purgative and diaphoretic effect*, the above mixture may be given.

℞. Pulvis Antimonialis, ʒss.
Hydrarg. Chlo. Mitis, ℈j.
Opii pulv., gr. x.
Conserv. Rosæ, q. s.
Divide in pilulas xx. Sumat unam quartis horis.

As a *diaphoretic* and *alterative*, in *rheumatic* and other inflammatory affections, the above pills are useful.

℞. Potassæ Nitratis, ʒij.
Opii pulv., gr. xij.
Ipecac. pulv., gr. xviij.
Fiant pulv. xij cujus sumat unam horâ somni.

In *acute rheumatism*, when an anodyne diaphoretic is indicated, the above may be employed with advantage. When a still more powerful diaphoretic is required, as in the treatment of dropsical affections, and in the early stage of acute bronchitis, recourse to the following pill may be had:

℞. Pulvis Ipecac. Comp., ʒj.
Ant. et Potass. Tart., gr. iij.
Hydrarg. Chlorid. Mitis, gr. xij.
Mucil. Acaciæ, q. s.
M. Fiant pil. xij, cujus sumantur ij mane nocteque.

If, after taking the above pills, the patient drink plentifully of warm fluids, a free perspiration will be likely to ensue.

℞. Liquor Ammon. Acetatis, f℥ij.
Spirit. Æther. Nitrici,
Vini Antimonii, āā, f℥ss.
Syrupi Acaciæ, f℥j.
Fiat mistura, cap. cochl. parv. quâque horâ.

Vel:

℞. Ant. et Potass. Tart., gr. iiss.
Aquæ Cinnam., f℥ij.
Syrupi Simp., fʒss.
Aquæ Puræ, f℥iiiss.
Fiat mist., cujus sumat cochl. parv. secundâ vel tertiâ horâ.

In the *commencement of fevers*, and in *catarrhal affections*, attended with *increased vascular action*, the above are useful diaphoretics.

R. Ipecacuan. pulv., ʒj.
Infus. Rad. Serpentaria, ℥vj.
Tinct. Opii Camph., fʒij.
Fiat mistura, sumat cochl. parv. pro re natâ.

In inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs, such as *pneumonia*, *bronchitis*, *croup*, &c., the above, as a diaphoretic and expectorant, will be found useful. The dose may be varied, according to the age of the patient and emergency of circumstances, from one drachm to half an ounce, at intervals varying from half an hour to two hours.

℞. Potassæ Bicarb., ℈j.
Tinct Opii Camph., fʒij.
Aquæ Puræ, f℥viij.
Fiat mistura, cap. coch. ampl. omni bi horâ.

The above is useful in cases of *fever*, with or without *gastric irritability*.

℞. Sod. Carb., ℈ij.
Spts. Æther. Nitrici,
Syr. Zingiberis,
Aquæ Puræ, āā, f℥j.
M.

Vel:

℞. Potass. Nitrat., ʒiij.
Ant. et Potass. Tart., gr. j.
Aquæ Puræ, ℥iv.
M. Fiat solutio, cujus sumat cochl. parv. ij secundâ vel tertiâ horâ.

Either of the above preparations may be administered in *fevers*, and will prove efficient and valuable remedies.

℞. Ammon. Carb., ℈iiss.
Tinct. Opii Camph., fʒij.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ, fʒss.
Aquæ Puræ, f℥vj.
Fiat mistura, sumat cochl. mag. quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ.

The above has been often used with very happy effect in *scarlet fever*. To one spoonful of the mixture, add two ounces of water, sweeten, and mix with it one drachm of lemon-juice, and let the patient take while effervescing.

DIURETICS.

℞. Infus. Juniperi, f℥vss.
Spirit. Æther. Nitrici,
Tinct. Cinch. Co., āā, f℥j.
Tinct. Cardamom., f℥ss.
Fiat mistura, capiat cochl. mag. ter quaterve horis.

The above *diuretic* mixture has been found very beneficial in *anasarca*, attended with *much debility*.

℞. Infusi Digitalis, f℥vj.
Hydrarg. Chlo. Corrosiv., gr. ij.
Tinct. Cantharid., fʒij.
Aquæ Menth. Pip., f℥ij.
M. Fiat mistura, sumat cochl. mag. bis terve in die.

When it is desired to promote *free diuresis*, in cases of *general effusion into the whole cel-*

lular tissue, the above mixture can be relied upon as a most useful diuretic.

℞. Misturæ Camphoræ, f℥viiss.
Spir. Æther. Nitric., f℥j.
Tinct. Digitalis, f℥ss.
Tinct. Opii, fʒij.
Tinct. Columb.. f℥j.
M. Fiat mistura, sumat cochl. mag. bis quotidie.

In *hydrothorax* and other forms of *dropsical effusions* where a tonic is indicated, the above combination has been much recommended.

Should a still more powerful diuretic be required, the following may be substituted :

℞. Tinct. Colchici, f℥ss.
Infus. Juniperi, f℥vj.
Tinct. Aurant. Comp., f℥j.
Potassæ Carb., ʒij.
Potassæ Nitrat., ʒj.
M. Fiat mist., capiat cochl. largum j vel ij ter quaterve in die.

℞. Vini Colchici, fʒij.
Tinct. Digitalis, fʒvj.
Potass. Iodid., ʒiiss.
Syr. Sarsa. Comp., f℥ij.
Aquæ Puræ, f℥iij.
M. Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochleare parv. ter quaterve in die.

In the treatment of the different forms of *anasarca*, particularly in that which arises from *diseased heart*, the above diuretic combination will be found useful.

℞. Elaterii, gr. v.
Digitalis pulv., gr. xv.
Extracti Gentianæ, ℈j.
M. Fiat massa et div. in pilulas xx, quarum capiat unam mane nocteque.

The above is esteemed a most valuable diuretic, especially in *anasarca*, consequent on *cardiac disease*.

℞. Aquæ Fœniculi, f℥vj.
Tinct Cantharid., fʒij.
Spirit. Æther. Nitrici,
Syrupi Cort. Aurant., āā} f℥j.
M. Fiat mistura, sumat coch. j amp. pro re natâ.

The above mixture is a very pleasant. and quite an active *diuretic*.

℞. Tinct. Cinch. Comp., f℥iij.
Tinct. Cardamom. Comp., f℥ij.
Tinct. Cantharid., fʒiij.
Syr. Acaciæ, f℥j.
M. Fiat mistura, sumant cochlearia duo parv. ter in die.

In some cases of *anasarca*, where the disease is attended with, or proceeds from, *debility*, the above tonic and diuretic may be given, frequently with great advantage ; or the following may be substituted :

℞. Juniperi Fructûs, ℥ij.
Potass. Nitrat., ℥ss.
Vini Albi, Oij.
Macera per horas duodecim ; sumant cochl. duo ampl. bis terve in die.

ANTISPASMODICS.

℞. Asafœtidæ, ʒiss.
Morph. Sulph., gr. v.
Saponis Dur., ℈ij.
M. Fiat massa in pil. xl divide, quarum capiat unam pro re natâ, vel binas, horâ somni.

An efficacious remedy in the treatment of *hysterical affections*, and in subduing great *nervous irritation*.

Should a more stimulant antispasmodic be required, the following may be employed :

℞. Asafœtidæ, ʒj.
Morph. Sulph., gr. iij.
Camphoræ pulv., ℈ij.
M. Fiat massa et in pil. xxx divide. Sumat unam ter quaterve in die.

℞. Moschi, ʒj.
Asafœtidæ, ʒiss.
Camphoræ pulv., ʒss.
Extract. Gentianæ, q. s.
Ut fiat pil. xxx, quarum capiat unam ter in die.

A splendid combination in *nervous* and *hysterical affections*.

℞. Moschi, ʒj.
Æther. Sulph.,
Tinct. Opii, āā, fʒiss.
Aquæ Cinnam., f℥iiss.
Syrupi Simp., f℥iss.
M. Fiat mistura, de quâ capiat cochl. j mag. ter in die.

The above is a preparation much commended

in *hiccough*, and in the *subsultus of typhus*, and other low and malignant fevers.

℞. Tinct. Castorei,
Tinct. Asafœtidæ, āā, f℥iss.
Aquæ Camphoræ, f℥j.
Spirit. Ammon. Aromat., f℥ss.
Syrupi Acaciæ, f℥iss.
M. Fiat mistura, quarum capiat cochl. j mag. pro re natâ.

A *powerful antispasmodic* in the treatment of *hysterical* and other *nervous affections*. The following is also recommended:

℞. Tinct. Castorei, f℥iss.
Morph. Sulph., gr. iv.
Tinct. Valerianæ, f℥iss.
Syrupi Acaciæ, f℥j.
Fiat mistura, sumat cochl. j mod. secundâ quâque horâ.

℞. Tinct. Valerianæ, f℥j.
Magnesiæ Carb., ʒij.
Tinct. Opii, fʒj.
Aquæ Menth. Pip., f℥iij.
Olei Anisi, ♏ xl.
M. Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. parv. omni horâ, vel sæpius. Vel:

℞. Tinct. Lavendul. Comp., f℥iss.
Spirit Carui, f℥ij.
Tinct. Opii, fʒj.
Æther. Sulph., f℥ss.
Aquæ Font., f℥iv.
M. Fiat mistura, capiat cochl. j mag. pro re natâ.

The above preparations will be found useful in *spasm of the stomach* arising from *flatulence*, and for *relieving cardialgia*.

℞. Zinci Valerianatis, gr. xij.
Tinct. Valerianæ, f℥ss.
Aquæ Cinnam., f℥ij.
Syrupi Simp., f℥ss.
Aquæ Font., f℥iij.
M. Fiat mistura, cujus capiat semiunciam sextis horis.

The above is a valuable *tonic* and *antispasmodic* in the treatment of *hysteria* and other *nervous affections*.

℞. Extract. Hyoscyami, ℈ij.
Zinci Valerianatis, ℈ij.
Bismuth Subnit., ʒj.
M. Fiat massa, et in pil. xl div., quarum capiat unam, ter quaterve in die.

The above is a most useful remedy in *chorea*, *neuralgia*, and other *nervous affections*.

℞. Ammon. Valerianatis, ʒj.
Syrupi Tolutan., f℥j.
M. Sumat cochl. parv. quartis horis.

In severe *facial neuralgia* the above may be employed with benefit.

ANTHELMINTICS.

℞. Spigeliæ Mariland., ℥ss.
Aquæ Ferventis, Oj.
Macera per horam, quarum sumat cochl. mag. tertiis vel quartis horis. Vel:

℞. Spigeliæ Mariland., ℥ss.
Sennæ, ʒiij.
Anisi, ʒj.
Aquæ ferventis, Oj.
Macera per horam, sumant cochl. ij ampla tertiis horis. Vel:

℞. Spigeliæ Mariland.,
Sennæ, āā, ℥ss.
Potassæ Bitart., ʒj.
Jalapæ pulv., ʒss.
Sem. Cardamom., ʒss.
Ext. Glycyrrh., ʒij.
Aquæ Ferventis, Oss.
Macera per horam, sumat cochl. j vel ij ampla, pro re natâ.

The above are useful *anthelmintics*. Santonine is now most generally used.

℞. Filicis Maris pulv., ℥j.
Syrupi Simp., q. s.
M. Fiat electuarium, cujus sumat fʒj vel fʒij omni mane nocteque.

Used particularly for the *expulsion of the tapeworm*.

℞. Filicis Maris, ℥j.
Aquæ Ferventis, Oj.
Macera per horam, sumant cochl. ij ampla, mane ac nocte.

To an adult, a wineglassful of the above decoction may be given, fasting, twice or thrice daily; and followed by a cathartic.

℞. Flo. Brayeræ Anthelmint., ℥ss.
Aquæ Tepidæ, Oss.
M. Sumant ℥ij omni hora quadrante.

This infusion should be taken in divided doses as above, on an empty stomach. After a few hours, a full dose of castor oil should be administered.

℞. Olei Terebinth., f℥j.
Decoc. Hordei, ℥ij.
M. Fiat haustus.

The above is considered the best anthelmintic in *tænia*.

℞. Ol. Chenopodii, gtt. x.
Syr. Simp., f℥j.
M. Cochl. parv. ter in die.

The above is reputed for its expulsive powers over the *round worm*. The dose should be continued for two or three days, and then followed up by a brisk cathartic.

EMMENAGOGUES.

℞. Ferri Sulphatis, ʒiss.
Potass. Iodid., ʒij.
Tinct. Cardamom.,
Syr. Simp., āā, f℥j.
Aquæ Font., f℥ij.
M. Fiat mist., cujus capiat cochl. parv. ter in die.

In cases of *suspended menstruation*, attended with headache, and with pains in the pelvic regions, the above preparation may be useful.

℞. Ferri Carb., ʒiij.
Tinct. Columbæ,
Syr. Zingiberi, āā, fʒij.
M. Fiat mistura, capiat cochleare parv. mane ac nocte. Vel:

℞. Ferri Citrat., ʒij.
Syrupi Aurantii,
Aquæ Menth. Pip., āā, f℥ij.
Aquæ Puræ, f℥iv.
Fiat mistura, de quâ sumatur cochl. parv. bis terve in die.

In *chlorotic amenorrhœa* attended with debility, the above preparations are often very serviceable.

℞. Aloes,
Ferri Sulph., āā, gr. xvj.
Hydrarg. Chlorid. Mitis, gr. iv.
Fiat massa et in pil. xvj div.

A splendid remedy for *chlorosis*, particularly in *young girls*. One pill twice or thrice a day; the quantity of aloes to be varied according to the state of the bowels.

℞. Potass. Iodid., ʒij.
Vini Colch., fʒiss.
Syrupi Sarsa.,
Aquæ Font., āā, f℥ij.
M. Fiat mistura, de quâ capiat cochl. parv. ter in die.

The above may be administered when the *obstruction is dependent upon a rheumatic condition of the womb.*

℞. Aloes pulv.,
Ferri Sulphatis,
Myrrhæ pulv.,
Ol. Sabinæ, āā, gr. xxx.
M. Fiat massa, in pil. xl divide. Quarum sumat j–ij bis quotidie.

A highly recommended emmenagogue.

℞. Decoc. Aloes Comp., f℥iij.
Sodæ Subboratis pulv., ʒj.
Tr. Aloes Comp.,
Tinct. Castorei, āā, f℥ss.
Aquæ Cinnam., f℥ij.
M. Fiat mistura, capiat cochl. amplum ter in die.

In *difficult and painful menstruation*, attended with a torpid condition of the bowels, the above is a useful remedy.

℞. Vini Colchici Sem., f℥j.
Tinct. Stramonii, f℥ss.
Tinct. Cimicif. Racemosæ, fʒiss.
M. Fiat mistura.

In those cases of *dysmenorrhœa* which are dependent on *rheumatic irritation of the os and cervix uteri*, the above, administered during the interval between two or more menstrual periods, in doses of from half a drachm to a drachm, three times a day, will often completely effect a cure.

℞. Protiodid. Hydrarg., gr. iij.
Potass. Iodid., ʒij.
Tinct. Gentianæ, f℥iij.
Aquæ Cinnam., f℥ij.
Syr. Simp., f℥j.
M. Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. parv. bis terve in die.

After other remedies have failed, the above has proven successful in the treatment of *suppressed menstruation.*

℞. Guaiaci pulv., ℥iv.
Sodæ Carb., ʒiss.
Pimentæ pulv., ℥j.
Alcohol. Officin., Oj.
Macera.

The volatile spirits of ammonia should be added to the above mixture after it has digested for a few days, in proportion of one or two drachms to each four ounces of the tincture; and given in doses of a teaspoonful three times a day in a glassful of sweetened milk or wine, in cases of *suppressed menstruation.*

GARGLES AND LOTIONS.

℞. Potassæ Chlor., ʒij.
Mellis Rosæ, f℥j.
Aquæ Rosæ, f℥v.
M. Fiat gargarisma sæpe utendum.

As a gargle in *inflammatory sore throat*, and in the early stage of follicular disease of the throat, the above will be found useful; or the following:

℞. Argent. Nitratis, ℈j.
Aquæ Rosæ, f℥iv.
M. Fiat gargarisma.

℞. Creasoti, vel
Acidi Carbol., gtt. xxiv.
Tinct. Myrrhæ,
Tinct. Lavendul. Co., āā, f℥ss.
Syrupi Simp., f℥j.
Aquæ Font., f℥vj.
M. Fiat gargarisma.

Or the following:

℞. Acidi Carbolici, vel
Creasoti, gtt. xx.
Tinct. Capsici, fʒij.
Tinct. Myrrhæ,
Tinct. Lavendul. Co., āā, f℥ss.
Syr. Simp., f℥j.
Aquæ Font., f℥vj.
M. Fiat gargarisma.

In *chronic inflammation of the throat*, and in the latter stage of follicular disease of the pharyngo-laryngeal membrane, the above preparations may be used with benefit.

℞. Decoc. Hordei, f℥vj.
Mel. Rosæ, f℥j.
Tinct. Opii, fʒiss.
Tinct. Myrrhæ, fʒvj.
M. Fiat garg.

Vel:

℞. Liquor Calcis Chloridi, f℥ss.
Mellis Rosæ, f℥j.
Aquæ Font., f℥vss.
M. Fiat gargarisma.

In *aphthous affections of the throat*, the former, and in *ulcerated sore throat*, the latter of the above are useful gargles.

℞. Hydrarg. Chlorid. Corrosiv., gr. iij.
Solve in Spirit. Vini Rect., f℥ss.
Et adde Decoct. Cinchon., f℥vj.
Tinct. Myrrhæ, f℥iv.
Mellis Rosæ, f℥iss.
M. Fiat gargarisma.

The above constitutes a most excellent detergent lotion in *venereal ulceration of the throat and fauces.*

℞. Infus. Rosæ, f℥vj.
Tinct. Myrrhæ, f℥ss.
Mellis Commun., f℥j.
M. Fiat gargarisma.

In young children, when affected with *inflammatory sore throat*, or in aphthous affections of the throat, much relief may be obtained from the above, or the following:

℞. Tinct. Capsici, fʒj.
Aluminis, ʒj.
Mellis Commun., f℥j.
Aquæ Puræ, f℥ivss.
Misce, pro gargarisma.

℞. Decocti Quercus, f℥vij.
Aluminis, ʒss.
Vini Gallici, fʒj.
M. Fiat gargarisma.

In *chronic sore throat*, attended with relaxation of the uvula, the above astringent gargle is frequently employed. The above is also a *useful injection in leucorrhœa*, or in *ulceration of the rectum or vagina.*

℞. Liquor Alumin. Co.,
Aquæ Font., āā, f℥vj.
M. Fiat injectio.

As a *vaginal injection in leucorrhœa*, the above has been found excellent.

℞. Calcis Chloridi, ʒj.
Opii pulv., ʒiss.
Aquæ Font., f℥vj.
M. Fiat lotio et cola.

In the treatment of *old and indolent ulcers*, particularly ulcers of the leg, and of chancres, also, after cauterizing the ulcers, the above will be found useful.

ANTACIDS AND ANTILITHICS.

℞. Sp. Ammon. Aromat., fʒvj.
Sodæ Bicarb., ʒiss.
Infus. Cascarillæ, f℥viiss.
M. Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. ampl. ij bis in die, ante cibum.

In cases of *headache*, arising from acidity of the stomach and primæ viæ, the above will be found useful.

℞. Sodæ Bicarb., ʒiss.
Aquæ Puræ, Oj.
Acidi Sulph. dilut., fʒj.
Confectionis Aromat.,
Aquæ Menth. Pip., āā, f℥ss.
M. Fiat mistura, cap. cochl. ij mag. bis in die.

Or the following:

℞. Liquor Calcis, f℥viiss.
Magnesiæ Calcin., ʒss.
Spirit. Ammon. Aromat., fʒiij.
Tinct. Card. Comp., f℥j.
M. Sumat cochl. ij larga bis die, vel sæpius.

In *gastrodynia*, and in other gastric and *intestinal disturbances*, the above combinations are elegant and invaluable mixtures.

℞. Magnesiæ Carb., ʒss.
Magnesiæ Sulph., ʒijss.
Sp. Ammon. Arom., fʒj.
Tinct. Rhei, f℥ss.
Tinct. Hyoscy., fʒss.
Aquæ Menth. Pip., f℥iv.
M. Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochl unam mag. bis terve in die.

The above mixture is useful in *heartburn* and other cases of acidity of the stomach and primæ viæ.

℞. Mist. Cretæ, f℥vj.
Spirit. Cinnam., fʒiss.
Aquæ Ammon., fʒiss.
Tinct. Opii, gtt. l.
M. Fiat mist., sumat cochl. j vel ij ampl. pro re natâ.

In *chronic diarrhœa*, depending on a redundancy of acid in the stomach and intestines, the above will be found useful.

℞. Magnes. Carb., ʒj.
Tinct. Asafœtidæ, f℥ss.
Tinct. Opii, gtt. xl.
Sacch. Alb., ʒij.
Aquæ Puræ, f℥ij.
M. Fiat mistura, date ♏xx vel xxx, pro re natâ.

The above carminative mixture has been extensively employed in *acidity*, *flatulent colic*, *diarrhœa*, &c., of young children. It is an excellent remedy.

The following may also be used under the same circumstances:

℞. Cretæ Prep.,
Sacch. Alb., āā, ʒj.
Acaciæ pulv., ʒij.
Aquæ Cinnam., f℥iv.
M. Sumat cochl. parv. bis terve in die.

℞. Aquæ Ammon. Carbonatis, f℥j.
Infus. Gentianæ Comp., f℥v.
Sp. Ætherei Nitrosi, f℥ss.
Aquæ Cinnam., f℥iss.
M. Fiat mistura, de quâ sumat cochl. j vel ij, ampl. ter in die.

In those cases where the *urine indicates the presence of lithic acid*, the above mixture may be given with advantage; or the following:

℞. Liquor Potassæ, f℥ss.
Tinct. Humuli, f℥iss.
Infusi Columbæ, f℥iv.
Syr. Aurantiæ, f℥ij.
Fiat mistura, capiat cochl. largum unam bis terve in die.

℞. Potassæ Iodid., ʒiij.
Liquor Potass., fʒijss.
Tinct. Colchici, fʒij.
Tinct. Cardamomi, f℥ij.
Syr. Sarsa., f℥iv.
M. Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. parv. ter in die.

In the *arthritic or rheumatic diathesis*, in which a tendency to the morbid formation of lactic acid may exist, the above has been successfully employed.

℞. Haustus Salini, f℥jss.
Sodæ Potassio Tartratis, ʒij.
Vini Colchici, gtt. xv.
Tinct. Opii, gtt. vij.
M. Fiat haustus.

A great remedy in the treatment of *acute rheumatic affections*. The draught should be repeated for the first twelve or twenty-four hours, at intervals of three or four hours, according to the severity of the attack.

COUNTER-IRRITANTS, OINTMENTS, ETC.

℞. Olei Origani,
Olei Terebinth., āā, fʒss.
Tinct. Opii,
Aquæ Ammoniæ,
Olei Olivæ, āā, f℥j.
M. Fiat linimentum.

The above rubefacient liniment is strongly recommended in the treatment of *intercostal rheumatism*, and other rheumatic pains of the chest and back.

℞. Olei Origani,
Aquæ Ammoniæ,
Tinct. Opii,
Olei Olivæ, āā, f℥j.
M. Fiat liniment.

The above is a splendid remedy for *rheumatic affections of the joints.* It should be applied and followed by frictions with the hand.

℞. Olei Origani,
Tinct. Camphoræ, āā, f℥ss.
Granville's Lotion, fʒiij.
Chloroformi, fʒiiiss.
Tinct. Aconiti,
Tinct. Capsici, āā, fʒss.
Ol. Sassafras, fʒss.
Lin. Sapon. Comp., f℥j.
M. Fiat liniment.

In *rheumatic and neuralgic affections* the above liniment is highly recommended.

℞. Tinct. Arnicæ,
Aquæ Ammoniæ, āā, f℥j.
Spirit. Camphoræ,
Tinct. Opii, āā, f℥ss.
Olei Olivæ, f℥j.
M. Fiat linimentum.

In the treatment of *incipient sore throat*, and in various pains and aches. the above will be found useful with frictions.

℞. Tinct. Aconiti,
Tinct. Opii,
Tinct. Camphoræ,
Chloroformi. āā, f℥ss.
Misce pro liniment.

To relieve *neuralgic or rheumatic pains*, the above has often proved very serviceable.

℞. Liniment. Saponis, f℥iij.
Chloroformi, f℥j.
M. Fiat liniment.

The above has been much employed as a *stimulating embrocation.*

℞. Camphoræ, ʒv.
Chloroformi, vel,
Ol. Terebinth, f℥j.
Tinct. Opii,
Ol. Olivæ, āā, f℥j.
M. Fiat liniment.

The above is a valuable *anodyne liniment.*

℞. Antim. et Potass. Tart., ʒij.
Camphoræ pulv., ʒss.
Adipis preparat., ℥j.
M. Fiat unguentum.

The above ointment may be employed when it is desired to insure *full, pustular counter-irritation.*

℞. Solutio. Ant. et Potass. Tart. saturat., f℥iss.
Potass. Iodid., ʒj.
Olei Terebinth, vel
Olei Olivæ, f℥ss.
M. Fiat liniment.

The above liniment is recommended in *acute inflammation of the lungs and air-passages*, where vesication would be improper before vascular action is reduced.

℞. Ant. et Potass. Tart., ʒss.
Olei Tiglii, gtt. xx.
Ipecac. pulv., ʒj.
Unguent. Rosæ, ℥j.
M. Fiant unguent.

The above is a mild and very elegant *counter-irritant*, as is the following:

℞. Olei Tiglii, fʒj.
Liniment. Saponis Co., f℥j.
M. Fiat liniment.

Or the following may be employed:

℞. Olei Tiglii, gtt. xxx.
Æther Sulph., f℥j.
M. Fiat mistura.

℞. Potass. Iodid., ʒj.
Protiodid. Hydrarg., gr. x.
Unguent. Rosæ, ℥j.
M. Fiat unguent.

The above ointment is considered valuable in the treatment of *tuberculosis.* A portion of it should be applied to the part of the chest over the diseased lung, night and morning, and rubbed in by friction.

The following may be employed for the same purpose:

℞. Iodinii, gr. xij.
Potass. Iodid , ʒj.
Adipis Preparat., ℥j.
M. Fiat unguent.

℞. Unguent. Stramonii, ℥j.
Plumbi Carb. pulv., ʒj.
Opii pulv., ʒiss.
M. Fiat unguent.

In the treatment of *hæmorrhoids*, the above ointment has often proved successful.

The following may also be used:

℞. Unguent. Stramonii, ℥j.
Gallæ pulv. intim., ʒj.
Camphoræ pulv., ʒij.
M. Fiat unguent.

℞. Gallæ pulv., ʒj.
Opii pulv., ʒij.
Liq. Plumbi Acetat., fʒij.
Adipis Preparat.,
Cerati Cetacei, āā, ℥j.
M. Fiat unguent.

The above is an excellent ointment for *hæmorrhoids*.

℞. Protiod. Hydrarg., gr. x.
Potass. Iodid., ʒj.
Cerati Simp., ℥j.
M. Fiat unguent.

In discussing *scrofulous* and other indolent tumors, much benefit can be derived from the above ointment.

℞. Veratriæ, gr. v.
Adipis, ʒj.
M. Fiat unguent.

As an external application in the treatment of *neuralgia*, the above ointment is declared to be almost infallible. It is a powerful application, and should be rubbed over the painful part but once or twice a day.

℞. Olei Tabac., gtt. vj.
Hydrarg. Præcip. Alb., ℈j.
Cerati Simp., ℥j.
M. Fiat unguent.

As an external application in *eczema* and other forms of obstinate cutaneous disease, the above ointment is useful.

℞. Hydrarg. Oxidi Rubri, gr. v.
Cerati Simp., ℥ss.
M. Fiat unguent.

The above ointment is useful in the treatment of *chronic inflammation of the eyes*, particularly in *ophthalmia tarsi*. A small portion of the ointment should be rubbed, at night, along the borders of the eyelids.

℞. Hydrarg. Oxid. Mur., gr. j.
Mucil. Sassafras., fʒij.
Vini Opii (Syd.), fʒij.
Aquæ Rosæ, f℥viij.
M. Fiat lotio.

The above is a useful *lotion in ophthalmia*. Common vinegar—one drachm to two ounces of water—also forms a splendid *collyrium* in simple inflammation of the conjunctiva, as well as in pustular inflammation of that membrane.

MISCELLANEOUS PRESCRIPTIONS.

℞. Potassii Bromidi, ℥ss.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, f℥ij. M.

Sig. A dessertspoonful a quarter of an hour before the last meal, and the same dose, or three teaspoonfuls, repeated at bedtime, for adults, in the treatment of *insomnia*.

℞. Chloral Hydratis, ʒj.
Aquæ Menth. Pip., f℥ij. M.

Sig. A tablespoonful every hour until sleep is induced, in the treatment of *headache*.

℞. Zinci Oxidi, ℈ij–℈v.
Confectionis Rosæ, q. s. M.
Divide into twenty pills.

One to be taken three times a day, after meals, in *nervous headache*.

℞. Hydrargyri Bichlorid., gr. j.
Glycerinæ, f℥j.
Tinct. Cinchon. Comp., f℥ij.
Olei Menthæ Pip., ♏ xxv. M.

A teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water three times a day, in *vertigo*.

℞. Hydrargyri Chlorid. Mitis, gr. ij–iij.
Extract Colocynth. Comp., gr. iv–v. M.
Divide into two pills.

Both to be taken at a dose in the treatment of *acute meningitis* accompanied with gout or Bright's disease, and followed in a few hours by a dose of salts and senna.

℞. Zinci Oxidi, ℈j–ij.
Confectionis Rosæ, q. s. M.

For ten pills; one ter die, for the restlessness in *delirium tremens*.

℞. Potassii Iodidi,
Potassii Bromidi, āā, ʒj.
Ammonii Bromidi, ʒss.
Potassæ Bicarbonatis, ℈ij.
Infusi Calumbæ. f℥vj. M.

A teaspoonful before each of the three meals, and three tablespoonfuls at bedtime, with a little water, in the treatment of *epilepsy*.

℞. Zinci Valerianatis, ℈ij.
Quiniæ Sulphatis,
Cinchon. Sulph., āā, ℈ss. M.

For twenty pills; one three times a day, in *chorea*.

℞. Potassii Bromidi, ʒijss.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, f℥iv. M.

A dessertspoonful thrice daily, in *hysteria*.

℞. Pulveris Physostigmatis,
Pulv. Rhei, āā, ʒj. M.

Divide into twenty powders. One to be taken every four hours during the day, also an occasional dose at night, making the average quantity of fifteen grains of each in twenty-four hours, in the treatment of *tetanus*.

℞. Acidi Phosphorici diluti, fʒvj.
Syrupi Simplicis, f℥iij. M.

A teaspoonful in water three times a day, gradually increased to a dessertspoonful, in *progressive locomotor ataxia*.

℞. Extracti Belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$.
Extracti Stramonii, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$.
Extracti Cannabis Indicæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Extracti Aconiti, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$.
Extracti Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Extracti Hyoscyami, gr. $\frac{2}{3}$.
Extracti Conii, gr. j.
Pulveris Glycyrrhizæ, q. s.

For one pill; repeated three, four, or five times a day, in *neuralgia*.

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis, ℈ij.
Morphiæ Sulphatis, gr. j.
Strychniæ, gr. $\frac{2}{3}$.
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. j.
Extracti Aconiti, gr. x. M.

Divide into twenty pills. One to be taken three or four times a day, and their effects carefully watched, in *neuralgia*.

℞. Extracti Belladonnæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Extracti Hyoscyami,
Extracti Colocynth. Co.,
Pulveris Zingiberis, āā, gr. j.

For one pill, in *facial neuralgia*, at bedtime.

℞. Veratriæ, gr. v.
Morphiæ Sulphatis, gr. iij.
Adipis, ℥j.
M. Fiat unguent.

The last resort in *hemicrania*.

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ, fʒj.
Mellis, f℥j. M.

A tablespoonful twice daily, in *sciatica*.

℞. Pulveris Aluminis, gr. v–xxx.
Aquæ, f℥j. M.

The nebulized spray to be drawn into the nostrils three or four times a day, to diminish the profuse secretion of coryza, and destroy fetor when present, in *coryza*.

℞. Tinct. Benzoin. Comp., fʒj.
Aquæ Bullientis, fʒx. M.

Let the vapor be inhaled frequently, in *acute laryngitis*.

℞. Ammoniæ Muriatis, ℥ss.
Syrupi Pruni Virg., f℥iij. M.

A teaspoonful ter die in intermittent *aphonia*, together with

℞. Strychniæ Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$.
In granule, ter die.

℞. Spiritus Ætheris Comp.,
Extract. Valerianæ Fluidi, āā, f℥j.
Tinct. Lobeliæ, fʒss.
Potassæ Chloratis, ʒiss.
Syrupi Tolutanis, f℥j. M.

A dessertspoonful in water, three times a day; also, the following stimulating liniment:

℞. Chloroformi, f℥ss.
Olei Terebinthinæ, f℥j.
Spiritus Rosmarini, f℥iss. M.

To be rubbed on the chest several times a day in *asthma*.

℞. Potassæ Bitartratis, ℥j.
Pulveris Opii, gr. ij–iv. M.

For eight powders. One every four or six hours in *hæmoptysis*.

℞. Plumbi Acetatis, ℈j–ʒj.
Pulveris Opii, gr. x. M.

For twenty pills. One every four or six hours in *hæmoptysis*.

℞. Extracti Ergotæ Fluidi, fʒij.
Tinct. Digitalis, fʒij.
Acidi Gallici, ʒj.
Magnesiæ Sulphatis, ʒv.
Acidi Sulphurici Diluti, fʒj.
Infusi Rosæ Comp., f℥vj. M.

Two tablespoonfuls every three hours until the hemorrhage is arrested. A valuable combination for a case of profuse tubercular pulmonary hemorrhage.

℞. Ammoniæ Carbonatis, gr. v.
Tincturæ Benzoini Comp., fʒss.
Tincturæ Cinchonæ Comp., fʒiss. M.

For one dose in *acute bronchitis*.

℞. Spiritus Terebinthinæ, f℥iij.
Acidi Acetici, fʒss.
Vitelli Ovi, j.
Aquæ Rosæ, f℥iiss.
Olei Limonis, fʒj. M.

To be rubbed morning and evening, not only over the chest before and behind, but along the sides of the neck, in *chronic bronchitis*. It generally reddens the skin, and produces small pimples.

℞. Potassæ Chloratis, ʒij.
Tinct. Scillæ, f℥ss.
Misturæ Glycyrrh. Comp., f℥iiss. M.

A dessertspoonful three or four times a day, in *acute* or *chronic bronchitis*.

℞. Vini Picis Liquidæ, f℥iij.

A dessertspoonful three times a day in cases of bronchial catarrh, together with

℞. Plumbi Acetatis, ℈ij.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, q. s. M.

For twenty pills. One three times a day.

℞. Acidi Carbolici Fluidi, ♏ x–xv.
Aquæ, Oss. M.

To be placed in an ordinary inhaling bottle, and used three or four times a day, in bronchial catarrh, offensive secretion from bronchial tubes, &c.

℞. Tinct. Ferri Chloridi, fʒiiss.
Tinct. Lobeliæ Æthereæ, fʒij.
Aquæ Camphoræ, f℥iv. M.

A tablespoonful in water three times a day, with counter-irritation to the chest with the following:

℞. Acidi Acetici,
Olei Terebinthinæ,
Linimenti Saponis, āā, f℥ij. M.

In the treatment of *emphysema*.

℞. Olei Morrhuæ, f℥iss.
Olei Creasoti, gtt. iv.
Pulveris Tragacanthæ,
Pulv. Acaciæ,
Pulv. Amyli, āā, ℈j.
Sacchari Albi, ʒj.
Aquæ Anisi, f℥ivss. M.

Two tablespoonfuls three times a day, in the treatment of *phthisis pulmonalis* and *scrofula*.

℞. Morphiæ Acetatis, gr. ij.
Potassii Cyanidi, gr. j.
Acidi Acetici, fʒj.
Ext. Pruni Virg. Fluidi,
Misturæ Acaciæ, āā, f℥ij. M.

A teaspoonful four or six times a day, as a sedative mixture for the cough of *phthisis*.

℞. Acidi Gallici, ℈ij.
Ext. Cannabis Ind., gr. v.
Confectionis Rosæ, gr. x. M.

For ten pills. One to be taken every night at bedtime. Or:

℞. Zinci Oxidi, gr. xij.
Ext. Conii, vel
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. xviij. M.

For six pills. One to be taken every night at bedtime, for the relief of *night sweats* in *phthisis*.

℞. Ant. et Potass. Tart., gr. iij–xij.
Hydrarg. Chloridi Mitis, gr. xij. M.

For twelve pills. One to be given every five or six hours, in *pneumonia*, according to the severity of the disease.

℞. Tinct. Veratri Viridi, gtt. xxiv.
Potassæ Acetatis, ℥ss.
Morphiæ Acetatis, gr. ss.
Liquor. Potass. Citrat., f℥iiss.
Syr. Tolutan., f℥ss. M.

A dessertspoonful every three hours in *pleurisy*. Apply, locally, two or three times a day, *turpentine stupes*.

℞. Potassii Iodidi, ʒij.
Tinct. Scillæ, fʒvj.
Tinct. Opii Camph., f℥iss.
Misturæ Acaciæ, fʒvj. M.

A teaspoonful four times a day in *chronic pleurisy*. Also a good nourishing diet; either whisky or gin, half an ounce, three times a day, and counter-irritation by means of tincture of iodine.

℞. Potassii Bromidi, ʒvss.
Tinct. Digitalis. fʒiiss.
Infusi Cascarillæ, f℥iv. M.

A dessertspoonful two or three times a day, in *functional palpitation of the heart*.

℞. Tinct. Verat. Viridis, fʒiss.
Tinct. Aconiti Radicis, fʒss.
Tinct. Zingiberis, fʒvss. M.

Fifteen drops three times a day two hours after meals in water, in *cardiac hypertrophy*.

℞. Pulveris Digitalis, gr. v.
Extract. Belladonnæ, gr. j.
Ferri Redacti, ℈ij. M.

For twenty pills. One three times a day, in *cardiac dilatation*.

Emplastri Belladonnæ 4 x 4, to be worn over the cardiac region.

℞. Morphiæ Sulphatis, gr. xvj.
Atropiæ Sulphatis, gr. j.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥j. M.

Filter. Dose, five minims (equal to one-sixth of a grain of morphia and one ninety-sixth of a grain of atropia), for hypodermic injection in *angina pectoris*.

℞. Potassii Iodidi, ℥ss.
Syr. Tolutan.,
Aquæ, āā, ℥ij. M.

A dessertspoonful three times a day in the early treatment of *internal aneurism*.

℞. Liq. Plumbi Subacetatis, fʒj.
Aquæ, f℥viij. M.

To be used as a mouth-wash every hour or two in cases of *mercurial stomatitis*.

℞. Cupri Sulphatis, ʒj.
Aquæ, f℥j. M.

Apply with a brush three times a week in cases of *follicular pharyngitis*.

℞. Iodinii, gr. x.
Potassii Iodidi, gr. xx.
Mucil. Acaciæ, f℥j.
Sacch. Albi, ʒij.
Aquæ, f℥ss. M.

To be applied with a camel's-hair pencil two or three times daily in irritable and inflamed sore throat.

℞. Acidi Carbolici, gr. viij.
Aquæ, f℥iv. M.

Use as a gargle in cases of *common sore throat*.

℞. Cinchonæ Rubri, ℥ss.
Aquæ Bullientis, Oss. M.

Strain and add,
Tinct. Myrrhæ,
Tinct. Krameriæ,
Mellis Despumatæ, āā, f℥j.
Acidi Muriatici Diluti, gtt. xv. M.

Use as a gargle in cases of *chronic sore throat*.

℞. Tinct. Ferri Chloridi, fʒj.
Potassæ Chloratis, ʒj.
Syrupi Simp., f℥ij. M.

One teaspoonful every two or three hours, in *diphtheria*, to a child of two or three years.

℞. Potassæ Chloratis, ℈iv.
Aquæ, f℥iv. M.

Add to a tablespoonful of this,
Tinct. Ferri Chloridi, fʒj.

And gargle with it every hour or two for *diphtheria* in adults.

℞. Sodæ Sulphatis, ℥j.
Tinct. Nucis Vomicæ, fʒv.
Aquæ, f℥iv. M.

A teaspoonful three times a day after meals, in *dyspepsia with flatulence*.

℞. Ferri Redacti, gr. xxxvj–ʒj.
Pepsinæ, gr. xxxvj.
Zinci Phosphatis, gr. xviij.
Glycerinæ, q. s. M.

Divide into twenty-four pills, and order two to be taken every day at dinner, in *dyspepsia with anæmia*.

℞. Podophyllin,
Ext. Belladonnæ, āā, gr. j.
Capsici, gr. v.
Pulv. Rhei., ℈j. M.

For twenty pills. One three times a day, in *habitual constipation*.

℞. Extract. Gentianæ, ʒj.
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,
Podophyllin, āā, gr. iiss.
Olei Cajuputi, gtt. xx. M.

For twenty pills. One twice a day as a tonic for *chronic constipation.*

℞. Magnesiæ Sulphatis, ℥j.
Potassa Bitartratis, ʒj.
Ferri Sulphatis, gr. x. M.

For one powder. Add to a quart of water, and take a wineglass on rising every morning, in *habitual constipation.*

℞. Ext. Aloes, ʒss.
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, gr. vj.
Ext. Hyoscy., ℈j.
Pulv. Ipecac, gr. j. M.

Divide into twenty pills. One to be taken at night, in *the constipation of females.*

℞. Olei Ricini, fʒij.
Pulv. Acaciæ, ʒj.
Tinct. Opii, ♏viij.
Syrupi, fʒij.
Aquæ Carui, q. s. ad f℥ij. M.

Dose, a teaspoonful for a child six years old, in *dysenteric diarrhœa.*

℞. Salicin, gr. v.

For one powder. To be taken every four or six hours, in cases of *diarrhœa* with clean tongue, which will not yield to opiates, astringents, or stimulants.

℞. Pulv. Opii, gr. vj.
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, gr. iij.
Cupri Sulphatis, gr. j. M.

Divide into twelve pills. One three times a day in *chronic diarrhœa.*

℞. Argenti Nitratis, gr. ss.
Ext. Opii, gr. ij. M.

Make a pill, to be taken night and morning in *very obstinate diarrhœa.*

℞. Bismuthi Subnitratis, ℥ss.
Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti, gtt. xxiv.
Misturæ Acaciæ, f℥iij. M.

A teaspoonful after meals, in *chronic gastritis.*

℞. Argenti Nitratis, gr. v.
Extracti Opii, gr. x. M.

For twenty pills. One three times a day, in *gastric ulcer.*

℞. Acidi Carbolici Fluidi,
Spiritus Chloroformi, āā, fʒj–iij.
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ, f℥iij. M.

Dose, a tablespoonful, in *chronic tympanitis.*

℞. Podophyllin, gr. vj.
Capsici, gr. iv.
Pulv. Rhei, gr. xij. M.

For twelve pills. One on alternate nights, in *chronic hepatitis.*

℞. Potassii Iodidi, ℈v.
Aquæ, f℥vj. M.

A tablespoonful three times a day, in *diabetes.*

℞. Opii pulv., gr. j.

For one pill. To be taken every night, in *diabetes.*

℞. Tinct. Ferri Chloridi, gtt. xx–lx.

For one dose, in water, three times daily, in *diabetes.*

℞. Acidi Gallici, ʒj–ij.
Acidi Sulphurici Diluti, fʒss.
Tinct. Lupuli, fʒj.
Infusi Lupuli, fʒvj. M.

A tablespoonful three times a day in *Bright's disease*, when the urine is "smoky," or when blood is seen on microscopic examination. Two or three movements from the bowels should be secured daily. For this purpose the following will be found useful :

℞. Pulv. Jalapæ Comp., ʒss.–j.
Pulv. Zingiberis, gr. ij. M.

For one dose. To be taken in the morning, fasting, in a wineglass of water.

When dyspeptic symptoms predominate, the following pill is useful :

℞. Ferri Sulphatis, gr. j.
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, gr. ss.–j.
Pilulæ Galbani Comp., gr. ij–iij. M.

For one pill. To be taken twice or thrice daily.

℞. Tinct. Ferri Chloridi, f℥ss.
Acidi Acetici, fʒss.

Mix, and add
Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis, f℥v.
Curacoæ, f℥ij. M.

A tablespoonful three times a day.

The above is useful in chronic *Bright's disease*, and in all those cases in which the union of a tonic and diuretic effect is desired.

℞. Elaterii, gr. iss.
Pulv. Capsici, gr. lx.
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mitis, gr. xij.
Ext. Hyoscyam., gr. xviij. M.

For twelve pills. Two to be taken at a dose, in *Bright's disease*, when elaterium is indicated.

℞. Fresh Root of Hydrangea Arborescens, 2 lbs.
Water, 6 qts.

Boil down to two quarts, strain, and add one quart of honey, and boil down to one quart. Dose—a teaspoonful twice or three times a day.

The above is highly recommended in cases of sabulous and gravelly deposits in the bladder. Under its use large quantities of sand and gravel have been removed.

R. Ext. Buchu Fluidi,
Ext. Pareiræ Fluidi,
Ext. Uvæ Ursi Fluidi,
Ext. Chimaphilæ Fluidi,
Glycerinæ Purificatæ, āā, f℥j.
Syr. Acaciæ, f℥vij. M.

A tablespoonful four times a day, in chronic irritation, congestion, and inflammation of the urethra, bladder, and kidneys.

℞. Pulv. Scillæ, gr. iss.
Pulv. Digitalis, gr. ss.
Pil. Hydrargyri, gr. ij. M.

For one pill, two or three times a day, in *ascites*.

℞. Potassæ Acetatis, gr. xx.
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, fʒss.
Decocti Scoparii, f℥jss. M.

To be given with dose of the above pills.

℞. Potassæ Carbonatis, ℈j.
Aquæ Camphoræ, fʒij. M.

For one dose. To be repeated every three hours, in *rheumatism*. If the pain is felt more in the bones, add two grains of iodide of potassium to each dose.

℞. Potassii Iodidi, ʒj.
Vini Colchici Radicis, fʒij.
Morphiæ Sulphatis, gr. iij.
Syrupi, f℥j.
Aquæ, fʒij. M.

A teaspoonful three times a day, after meals, in *muscular rheumatism*.

℞. Potassæ Carbonatis, ʒij.
Potassæ Acetatis, ʒiij.
Vini Colch. Sem., f℥j.
Syr. Tolutan., fʒiss.
Aquæ, f℥ss. M.

A teaspoonful three times daily, in *lumbago*, the following liniment to be rubbed in night and morning:

℞. Chloroformi, f℥ss.
Linimenti Ammoniæ, f℥jss.
Linimenti Saponis, f℥ij. M.

The quickest way of treating lumbago is by throwing one-fiftieth of a grain of atropia under the skin, near the affected muscles.

℞. Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis, fʒij.
Potassii Iodidi, ʒij.
Syrupi, f℥iij. M.

A teaspoonful ter die, between meals, in water, in *rheumatic arthritis*.

℞. Vini Colchici Seminis, f℥j.
Potassæ Acetatis, ʒvj.
Spts. Æther. Nitrosi,
Syrupi, āā, f℥j. M.

A teaspoonful ter in die, in *pleurodynia*.

℞. Potassii Iodidi, ʒij.
Vini Colchici Rad., f℥ss.
Ext. Cinchon. Fluidi,
Elixir Cinchonæ, āā, f℥iss. M.

A dessertspoonful ter die, in *muscular rheumatism*.

℞. Potassi Iodidi, gr. xxxvj.
Ammoniæ Muriatis, ʒij.
Vini Colch. Rad., fʒj.
Tinct. Opii, ♏l.
Infusi Gentianæ Comp., f℥vj. M.

A teaspoonful ter in die, in muscular *rheumatism*.

℞. Potassæ Nitratis, ℥ss.
Aquæ, f℥vj. M.

A tablespoonful, every four hours, in *acute gout* or *acute rheumatism*.

℞. Potassæ Acetatis, ʒijss.
Spts. Æth. Nit., fʒss.
Tinct. Colchici, fʒj.
Aquæ Camphoræ, ad. f℥viij. M.

Two tablespoonfuls, three times a day, in *gout.*

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis, ʒj.
Zinci Sulphatis, ʒss.
Capsici,
Pilulæ Hydrargyri, āā, ℈j. M.

Divide into sixty pills. One pill every hour until six have been taken, commencing three hours before the time of the expected chill, in *intermittent fever.*

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis, gr. ij.
Ferri Sulphatis, gr. j.
Strychniæ, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$. M.

For one pill, three times a day, in *anæmia.*

℞. Syr. Phos. Iron., Quin., et Strychniæ, f℥iv.

A teaspoonful three times a day, in *anæmia.*

℞. Tinct. Ferri Chloridi, f℥j.
Quiniæ Sulphatis, gr. xx. M.

Sig. Twenty drops ter die, in sweetened water, through a tube, in *anæmia.*

℞. Unguenti Picis,
Unguenti Hydrarg. Oxid. Rub., āā, ℥ss. M.

To be applied morning and evening in *chronic erythema.* Internally, Donovan's solution, gtt. x, ter die.

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ,
Tinct. Aconiti,
Vel,
Tinct. Belladonnæ,
Linimenti Saponis, āā, f℥j. M.
Fiat linimentum.

For *chilblains.*

℞. Pulv. Plumbi Acetatis, gr. xij.
Unguenti Benzoati, ℥j. M.

Mix thoroughly. A soothing application for erythema of the *vulva* and *anus.*

℞. Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti, fʒj.
Emulsionis Amygdalæ Amaræ, f℥vj. M.

For external use in *roseola.*

℞. Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis,
Misturæ Camphoræ, āā, fʒiv. M.

As a lotion, in *roseola infantilis,* when there is itching or tingling of the surface. It is to be used lukewarm.

℞. Ammoniæ Carbonatis, ʒj.
Plumbi Acetatis, ʒij.
Aquæ Rosæ, f℥viij. M.

A lotion for *nettle-rash.*

℞. Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromatici, f℥ss.
Ferri et Ammoniæ Citratis, ℈ij.
Infusi Quassiæ, f℥viss.
Glycerinæ, f℥j. M.

Two tablespoonfuls three times a day, in *chronic urticaria.*

℞. Liquor Arsenici Chloridi, f℥ss.
Acidi Muriatici Diluti,
Aquæ Aurantii Florum, āā, fʒij.
Syrupi Simplicis, f℥iij. M.

A tablespoonful to be taken alone, or in water, *with the meals,* in *very chronic cases of urticaria.*

℞. Liquor. Plumbi Subacet., fʒj–ij.
Infusi Altheæ, Oj. M.

Use as a lotion in *lichen.*

℞. Potassii Cyanidi, gr. iij.
Adipis, ℥j. M.

Or,

℞. Zinci Oxidi.
Sodæ Biboratis, āā, ʒj.
Camphoræ, gr. x.
Adipis, ℥j. M.

Or,

℞. Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti, f℥ij.
Sodæ Biboratis, ʒss.
Aquæ Rosæ, f℥viij. M.

Or,

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi, gr. j,
Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti, fʒj.
Emulsionis Amygdalæ Amaræ, f℥vj. M.

To allay itching in *lichen agrius.* To be used as lotions and ointments.

℞. Liquor. Potass. Arsenitis, fʒij.
Vini Antimonii, fʒxiv.
Aquæ, f℥j. M.

A teaspoonful, diluted, three times a day, in *lichen.*

℞. Sodæ Carbonatis, ℈j.
Glycerinæ, fʒij.
Aquæ Rosæ, f℥vj. M.

Use as a lotion in *strophulus*

℞. Pulv. Opii, gr. viij.
Creasoti, ♏x.
Adipis, ℥ij. M.

To allay itching in *prurigo*.

℞. Tinct. Nucis Vomicæ, fʒij.
Tinct. Digitalis, fʒij–iij.
Glycerinæ, fʒij.
Aquæ Rosæ, f℥vi–viij. M.

To be used in *prurigo of a purely neurotic character*, as a lotion.

℞. Camphoræ, gr. x.
Glycerinæ, ♏x.
Adipis, ℥j. M.
Or,
℞. Sodæ Hyposulphitis, ʒj.
Glycerinæ, f℥j.
Aquæ, f℥iij. M.

Particularly useful in *pruritus vaginæ*, as lotions.

℞. Sodæ Arseniatis, gr. ij.
Aquæ, q. s. M.
To make a solution; add
Pulveris Guaiaci, ʒss.
Hydrarg. Oxysulphureti, ℈j.
Syrupi Acaciæ, q. s. M.

For twenty-four pills. One, two or three times a day, in obstinate cases of *pruritus*.

℞. Tinct. Opii, fʒss.
Sulphuris Sublimati, ʒss.
Zinci Oxidi, ʒj.
Olei Amygdalæ dulcis, fʒj.
Adipis, ℥iij. M.

For local *prurigo*.

℞. Acidi Carbolici Fluidi, fʒss.–j.
Unguenti Zinci Oxidi, ℥j. M.
Fiat unguentum.

Useful in *eczema*.

℞. Potassii Cyanidi, gr. ½.
Alcoholis, fʒij.
Glycerinæ, f℥ss.
Aquæ, fʒvj.

A local application to allay itching in various skin affections, to be sponged over the part several times a day.

℞. Hydrarg. Chlorid. Mitis, ℈j.
Cerati Simplicis, ℥j. M.

An alterative ointment, to be applied in *eczema capitis*, after poulticing.

℞. Liquor. Potassæ Arsenitis, fʒss.–iss.
Vini Ferri Amari,
Aquæ, āā, f℥iss. M.

A teaspoonful three times a day, after meals, in *eczema*.

℞. Liquor. Potassæ Arsenitis, fʒss.–j.
Vini Ferri, f℥iss.
Syrupi, fʒiij.
Aquæ Anethi, f℥ij. M.

A teaspoonful three times a day, for *eczema infantilis*.

℞. Zinci Oxidi, ʒiss.
Amyli, ʒj.
Cerati Adipis, ℥ss.
Glycerinæ, f℥ss. M.

For application to ulcers, eczema, &c.

℞. Tinct. Ferri Chloridi, f℥j.
Liquor. Potassæ Arsenitis, fʒiss.
Hydrarg. Chloridi Corrosiv, gr. iij. M.

Thirty drops three times a day in sweetened water, through a tube, as an *alterant tonic for eczema*.

℞. Acidi Carbolici, ʒij.
Glycerinæ, f℥j.
Aquæ Rosæ, ad f℥viij. M.

Use in *ringworm*, of the surface especially.

℞. Zinci Carbonatis Præcipitati, ʒj.
Liquor. Plumbi Subacetatis, ♏x.
Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti, ♏xx.
Glycerinæ, ♏xx.
Adipis, ℥j. M.
Fiat unguent.

℞. Acidi Carbolici Fluidi, ♏xxx.
Glycerinæ, fʒij.
Cerati Adipis, ʒvj. M.

Employed in the treatment of *acne* and other pustular skin affections.

℞. Liquor. Potassæ Arsenitis, fʒj.
Ext. Cascarillæ Fluidi,
Tinct. Rhei Dulcis, āā, fʒx. M.

A teaspoonful three times a day. Locally, iodide of sulphur ointment (gr. xv to Adeps ℥j), twice a day, in chronic cases of *acne*.

℞. Hydrarg. Chlorid. Corros., gr. ij.
Potassii Iodidi, ℈j.
Sodæ Biboratis, ʒss.
Spts. Ammoniæ Aromat., fʒss.
Aquæ Cologni, f℥ss.
Aquæ Camphoræ, f℥iij. M.

For *acne indurata*. To be applied with a fine sponge once or twice daily.

℞. Unguenti Picis,
Ung. Hydrarg. Oxidi Rubri, āā, ℥ss. M.

For *impetigo*. To be rubbed in night and morning.

If this fails, apply

℞. Cupri Sulphatis, ℈j–ij.
Aquæ, f℥j. M.

℞. Syrupi Ferri Iodidi, fʒiss.
Magnesiæ Sulphatis, ℥j.
Olei Menthæ Pip., gtt. ij.
Aquæ, ad f℥iv. M.

Dose, fʒij–fʒiv; in pustular and sebaceous affections, *rupia*, &c.

℞. Sodæ Sulphitis, ℥ss.
Aquæ, f℥vj. M.
To be used as a wash in *lepra*.

℞. Liquor. Potassæ Arsenitis, ♏l.
Tinct. Gentianæ Comp., f℥iv. M.

A dessertspoonful three times a day in *lepra*.

℞. Acidi Carbolici Cryst., ʒiss.
Glycerinæ, q. s.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥vj. M.

A teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, three times a day, on an empty stomach, for *psoriasis*.

℞. Unguenti Hydrarg. Oxidi Rubri,
Unguenti Hydrargyri, āā, ʒij.
Glycerinæ, f℥ss. M.

For psoriasis; to be rubbed in morning and evening, when there are no vesicles, after washing the parts with castile soap.

Internally:

℞. Liquor. Arsenici et Hydrarg. Iodidi, f℥ss.
Extract. Dulcamaræ Fluidi, f℥iiss. M.

A teaspoonful three times a day, after meals.

℞ Tinct. Ferri Chloridi. fʒiiss.
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. iij–v.
Acidi Muriatici, ♏v.
Aquæ, ad f℥iij. M.

Used in doses of fʒij–fʒiv, in *chronic squamous* and *pustular* affections.

℞. Acidi Arseniosi, gr. j.
Ext. Jalapæ, gr. xxiv.
Pulveris Aromatici, gr. xxxvj.
Pulveris Acaciæ, gr. vj.
Glycerinæ, q. s. M.

For twenty pills; one twice a day in *squamous* affections.

℞. Unguenti Hydrarg. Nitrat,
Cerati Simplicis, āā, ℥ss. M.

For *pityriasis of the scalp*. To be applied morning and night. The hair should be cut short and poultices applied before using the ointment. The scalp is to be kept clean with soap.

℞ Acidi Carbolici Fluidi, fʒj.
Glycerinæ, f℥iss. M.

To be applied once a day, in *lupus*, if it can be borne; then follow with the application of dilute citrine ointment.

℞. Sulphuris, ʒss.
Hydrarg Ammoniati, gr. iv.
Creasoti, gtt. iv.
Olei Anthemidis, gtt. x.
Adipis, ℥j. M.
Fiat unguent.

Useful in *scabies*.

℞. Pulveris Anthemidis, ℥ss.
Olei Olivæ, f℥ss.
Adipis, ℥ss. M.

The above ointment is said to cure *scabies* in three frictions.

℞. Sodæ Hyposulphitis, ʒiv.
Glycerinæ, fʒij.
Aquæ, ad f℥vj. M.

A useful application in *favus*.

℞. Sulphuris Præcipitati, ℥ij.
Spiritûs Camphoræ, fʒss.
Glycerinæ, f℥ss.
Hydrargyri Bisulphureti, ℈ss.
Pulveris Amyli, ʒij.
Aquæ, ad Oj.

Or,

℞. Sulphuris,
Unguenti Picis, āā, ʒj.
Unguenti Hydrarg., ℥iij.
Glycerinæ, f℥ss. M.

Useful in all forms of *ringworm*.

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi, gr. ij–iv.
Ammoniæ Muriatis, ʒss.
Alcoholis, f℥ss.
Aquæ Rosæ, ad f℥vj. M.

In *tinea versicolor*, *scabies*, *prurigo*.

℞. Acidi Carbolici Fluidi, fʒij.
Glycerinæ, f℥j.
Aquæ Rosæ, ad f℥viij. M.

Use in *ringworm of the surface especially*.

℞. Unguenti Hydrarg. Nitrat, ℥ss.
Sulphuris, ʒij.
Creasoti, ♏x.
Adipis, ℥j–ij. M.

Use in ordinary *ringworm* and *tinea sycosis.*

℞. Calcis Hyposulphitis,
Sodæ Hyposulphitis, āā, ℥ss.
Aquæ, f℥iv. M.

A useful lotion for *sycosis mentis.*

℞. Zinci Sulphatis,
Acidi Tannici, āā, gr. ij.
Aquæ, f℥ij. M.

To be used repeatedly during the day as an injection in *gonorrhœa.*

℞. Tinct. Cubebæ, f℥ij.
Copaibæ, f℥j.
Liquor. Potassæ, ♏lxxx.
Liquor. Morphiæ Sulph., f℥j.
Aquæ Cinnamomi,
Misturæ Camphoræ, āā, f℥ij.
Pulveris Acaciæ,
Sacchari Albi, āā, ʒij. M.

A tablespoonful three or four times a day in *gonorrhœa.*

℞. Argenti Nitratis, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{4}$.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥j. M.

An efficient and perfectly safe injection for the abortive treatment of *gonorrhœa.*

℞. Pulv. Aluminis, ʒss.
Zinci Sulphatis, ℈j.
Morphiæ Sulphatis, gr. vj.
Aquæ, f℥iv. M.

Evacuate the urine, and immediately after, throw an ordinary syringeful of the solution into the urethra, and retain by closing the meatus for two or three minutes. Repeat the injection three times a day, always following urination; for the treatment of *gonorrhœa.*

℞. Copaibæ, fʒv.
Cubebæ, ʒiv.
Spiritûs Menthæ Pip., q. s. M.
Fiat confectio.

From four to five drachms a day are given in *gonorrhœa.*

℞. Zinci Sulphatis,
Plumbi Subacetatis, āā, gr. xv.
Aquæ, f℥iv. M.

Two injections a day are sufficient in *gonorrhœa.*

℞. Copaibæ, ʒvj.
Magnesiæ, ʒiss.
Ext. Hyoscy., ʒss.
Pulv. Camphoræ, ʒj.
Theriacæ, ʒiij.
Micæ Panis, ʒiss. M.

For an electuary. Dose, one drachm three times a day, in *gonorrhœa.*

℞. Zinci Sulphatis,
Plumbi Acetatis, āā, gr. xv.
Tinct. Catechu,
Tinct. Opii, āā, fʒj.
Aquæ Rosæ, f℥vj. M.

Use for injections in *gonorrhœa.*

℞. Extracti Belladonnæ, ℈j.
Lupulinæ Recentis,
Pulveris Camphoræ, āā, ʒj. M.

For forty-eight pills. One to four at night, for the *painful erections in gonorrhœa.*

℞. Spiritûs Camphoræ, fʒj.

For one dose, to be taken in sweetened milk on going to bed, for *chordee.* Every time the patient wakes with the chordee, he is to rise and repeat the dose.

℞. Tinct. Cantharidis,
Olei Terebinthinæ, āā, f℥j.
Mucilaginis Acaciæ, f℥ij. M.

A teaspoonful three times a day in the treatment of *gleet,* together with the following injection:

℞. Acidi Tannici, ℈j.
Plumbi Acetatis, gr. viij.
Aqua, f℥viij. M.

A syringeful to be injected three or four times in the twenty-four hours.

℞. Acidi Nitrici, gtt. xx.
Aqua, f℥viij. M.

One fluid drachm to be injected every hour or even oftener if the patient choose, in *gleet.* Order at the same time,

℞. Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, gr. xij.
Quiniæ Sulphatis,
Ext. Hyoscyami, āā, gr. xxiv. M.

For twenty-four pills. Take two one hour before each meal.

℞. Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri, gr. iij.
Potassii Iodidi, ʒiss.
Alcoholis, f℥ss.
Syrupi Aurantii, f℥ijss. M

Thirty drops three times a day when there is a thickened and uneven condition of the urethra, in *gleet*.

℞. Liquoris Sodæ Chlorinatæ, f℥ss.
Aquæ, f ʒvij. M.

To be applied on pieces of lint between the prepuce and the glans three or four times a day, in the treatment of *balanitis*. Simple *lime-water* will frequently effect a cure.

℞. Tinct. Cantharidis,
Tinct. Cubebæ, āā, f℥ij.
Morphiæ Sulphatis, gr. iv.
Aquæ Camphoræ, f℥iv. M.

A teaspoonful three times a day in a gill of rice-water, in cases of *vaginal gonorrhœa*.

℞. Acidi Nitrici, gtt. xx.
Infusi Cinchonæ Rubræ, f℥x. M.

To be used for injection repeatedly during the day, in *vaginal gonorrhœa*.

℞. Potassæ Permanganatis, gr. ½–ij.
Aquæ, f℥j. M.

The weaker solution should be used first and gradually increased. Eight or ten injections should be made in the twenty-four hours, in *gonorrhœa*.

℞. Ferri Sulphatis, gr. ij.
Quiniæ Sulphatis, gr. ½. M.

For one pill three times a day, in *chronic gonorrhœa*.

℞. Tinct. Cantharidis, f℥ss.
Strychniæ, gr. j.
Syrupi Limonis, f℥iij. M.

A teaspoonful morning and evening, in addition to the above pills, in *chronic gonorrhœa*.

℞. Potassæ Bicarbonatis, ʒj.
Potassæ Nitratis, ℈j.
Ætheris, fʒss.
Tinct. Opii, ♏ xxv.
Aquæ Camphoræ, f℥j. M.

Two tablespoonfuls every six hours, in the *acute*, or *highly inflammatory* stage of *gonorrhœa*.

℞. Zinci Sulphatis,
Plumbi Acetatis, āā, gr. viiss.
Tinct. Catechu, ♏xv.
Aquæ Copaibæ, f℥iv. M.

A useful injection in *chronic gonorrhœa*.

℞. Tinct. Iodinii, gtt. xv–xx.
Aquæ Copaibæ, f℥iij. M.

A useful injection in the decline of gonorrhœa.

℞. Argenti Nitratis, gr. iij–ivss.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥iv. M.

A useful dressing, by means of lint, for *balano-posthitis*.

℞. Acidi Tannici, ʒiiss.–xiv.
Aquæ, Oij. M.

℞. Ext. Krameriæ, ʒiv–vj.
Aquæ, Oij. M.

℞. Zinci Sulphatis, ʒiiss.–vj.
Aquæ, Oij. M.

The above three are useful *vaginal injections* in the treatment of *vulvitis*. They ought to be *deeply* injected into the vagina.

℞. Hydrarg. Chloridi Mitis, gr. xxxvj.
Tinct. Opii, f ʒj.
Cerati Simplicis, ℥j. M.

For application to *chancre*, when an unctuous dressing is required. Or the following may be used:

℞. Acidi Nitrici Diluti, fʒj.
Aquæ, f℥viij. M.

The strength of the above may be varied with the sensibility of the part.

℞. Ferri et Potassæ Tartratis, ℥ss.
Syrupi,
Aquæ, āā, f℥iij. M.

From two teaspoonfuls to a tablespoonful three times a day, within an hour after meals, in *phagedenic chancres*, and a lotion containing the same salt to be applied to the ulcer.

℞. Acidi Tannici, ℈j.
Tinct. Lavendulæ, f℥ss.
Vini Rubri, f℥iv. M.

To be applied when the chancre assumes a spongy or fungoid aspect.

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi,
Ammoniæ Muriatis, āā, gr. xvj.
Aquæ Destillatæ, fʒiss. M.

Make a solution, and make up with bread-crumb into one hundred and twenty-eight pills. One to be taken morning and night immediately after meals. If pills cannot be taken, order

℞. Hydrarg. Chloridi Corrosivi,
Ammoniæ Muriatis, āā, gr. vj.
Tinct. Cinchonæ Compos., f℥ij.
Aquæ, fʒiv. M.

A teaspoonful, morning and evening, for one week; afterward three a day, directly after eating.

℞. Unguenti Hydrargyri Nitratis, ʒj.
Cerati Simplicis, ʒvj–℥j. M.

A useful application in the treatment of *chancre*. The dressings should be changed every five or six hours. When the parts begin to granulate, apply

℞. Cerati Zinci Carbonatis, ʒj.
Adipis, ʒvj. M.

The caustic most useful in destroying the virus of chancre is *nitric acid*.

Soft chancres ought to be dressed several times a day with charpie, saturated with some astringent lotion, as the following :

℞. Aluminis, ℈ij–iv.
Aquæ Rosæ, f℥iij. M.

Or,

℞. Ferri et Potassæ Tartratis, ℈iv–ʒv.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥iij. M.

℞. Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. xlv–℈iv.
Unguenti Hydrargyri, ʒvj. M.

Or,

℞. Potassii Iodidi, gr. xv.
Plumbi Iodidi, ℈iiss.
Adipis, ℥iv. M.

The above are useful applications to *buboes*, when it is desired to promote resolution.

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi, gr. j.
Potassii Iodidi, gr. xxx.
Liquoris Potassæ Arsenitis, ♏ xxxvj.
Alcoholis, fʒj.
Ext. Sarsaparillæ Fluidi, f℥iij.
Aqua Cinnamomi, ad f℥xij. M.

Two tablespoonfuls, three times a day, after meals, in the treatment of some of the more intractable forms of *syphilitic squamæ*.

℞. Pilulæ Hydrargyri, ʒj.
Extracti Opii, gr. v. M.

For twenty pills. One daily, in *secondary syphilis*.

℞. Argenti Nitratis, gr. xxx–xl.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥j. M.

To be freely applied over the velum and back of the pharynx, every day, for *secondary ulceration of the throat* in *syphilis*.

℞. Potassii Iodidi, ℈ij.
Potassæ Chloratis, ℈iv.
Aquæ, f℥viij. M.

Two tablespoonfuls three times a day, for ulcerated sore throat. To be used toward the close of the secondary period of *syphilis*.

℞. Potassii Iodidi, ʒiv.
Ammoniæ Muriatis, ʒij.
Tinct. Cinchonæ Comp., f℥iv. M.

A teaspoonful, three times a day, in *tertiary syphilis*.

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi, gr. j.
Potassii Iodidi, ℥ss.
Syrupi Ferri Pyrophosphatis,
Aquæ, āā, f℥iss. M.

A teaspoonful, three times a day, in *syphilitic rupia*.

℞. Liquor. Arsenici et Hydrarg. Iodidi, f℥j.
Syrupi Aurantii, f℥vj. M.

A teaspoonful, in water, three times a day, on a full stomach, in *obstinate squamous syphilitic eruptions*.

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi, gr. j.
Potassii Iodidi, ʒij.
Syr. Sarsaparillæ Comp., f℥iij. M.

A dessertspoonful three times a day, shortly after meals, in *tertiary syphilis*.

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi, gr. iij.
Potassii Iodidi, ℈v.
Ammoniæ Carbonatis, ʒj.
Tinct. Cinchonæ Compositæ,
Aquæ, āā, f℥iv. M.

A teaspoonful, three times a day, half an hour before meals, in *tertiary syphilis*.

℞. Hydrargyri cum Cretâ, gr. iij–vj.
Sacchari Albi, ℈j. M.

Divide into twelve powders; one to be taken three times a day, in *infantile syphilis.*

Or,

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi, gr. i–ij.
Syr. Sarsaparillæ Comp., fʒij.
Aquæ, fʒviij.

A teaspoonful three times a day.

℞. Ammoniæ Carbonatis, ʒss.
Potassii Iodidi, ℈j.
Tinct. Aconiti Folii, ♏ xxx.
Tinct. Cinchonæ Comp., fʒvj.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip., ad f℥iij. M.

A tablespoonful, in half a wineglass of water, three times a day, at 9 A.M., 2 P.M., and 7 P.M.

℞ Hydrargyri Iodidi Viridis, gr. ij.
Extracti Opii, gr. j.
Extracti Hyoscyami, gr. vj. M.

Divide into twelve pills, and order one to be taken every night at 11 o'clock, as long as the above mixture is continued. Very useful in many forms of *constitutional syphilis.*

℞. Aluminis, gr. iv–vj.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥j. M.

Or,

℞. Aluminis, gr. iij.
Zinci Sulphatis, gr. j.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥j. M.

Useful lotions in the treatment of *acute conjunctivitis* (catarrhal ophthalmia).

℞. Argenti Nitratis, gr. j.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥j. M.

Useful in *chronic ophthalmia*, as a local application, dropped into the eye twice a day; or the following may be used ·

℞. Zinci Sulphatis, gr. j–ij.
Aquæ, f℥j. M

℞. Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, fʒj.
Acidi Acetici Aromatici, gtt. vj.
Aquæ Destillatæ, fʒvj. M.

To be sponged over the closed eyelids and around the eyes three or four times daily, and allowed to evaporate, in *hyperæmia of the conjunctiva.*

℞. Cupri Sulphatis, gr. j–ij.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥j. M.

A drop or two to be applied to the conjunctiva, in cases of *chronic hyperæmia of the conjunctiva.*

℞. Acidi Carbolici, gr. j.
Atropiæ Sulphatis, gr. ss.
Zinci Sulphatis, gr. ij.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥j. M.

This solution is to be dropped into the eye every two hours, and applied constantly with moist compresses externally, in *gonorrhœal conjunctivitis.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi, gr. j.
Ammoniæ Muriatis, gr. iv.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥vj. M.
Fiat sol.

For purulent ophthalmia in new-born infants; the eyes to be washed with the solution several times during the day.

℞. Atropiæ Sulphatis, gr. ij–iv.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥j. M.

A valuable local remedy in all cases of *iritis*, whatever its origin or constitutional cause. It must be dropped into the eye at first at short intervals, as every hour. When dilatation is produced, or when, after a few applications, the pupil still resists dilatation, the application is to be continued two or three times a day.

℞. Hydrarg. Chloridi Mitis, gr. j–ij.
Pulveris Opii, gr. ¼–⅛.
Confectionis Rosæ, q. s.

For one pill three times a day, in *syphilitic iritis.*

℞. Hydrarg. Chloridi Mitis, gr. j.
Pulv. Ipecac, comp., gr. v. M.

For one pill. One pill at night, in *rheumatic iritis.*

Or,

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis, gr. xij.
Tinct. Ferri Chloridi,
Acidi Nitrici Diluti, āā, fʒj.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥vj. M.

A tablespoonful in water, to be taken through a tube three times a day.

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ, fʒiij.
Syrupi Acaciæ, f℥iss.
Aquæ Pimentæ, f℥iv. M.

A teaspoonful three or four times a day, in *non-syphilitic iritis*.

℞. Pulv. Aloes, gr. lxviij.
Pulv. Myrrhæ, gr. xxxiv.
Extract. Glycyrrh., q. s. M.

For sixty pills. Two to four pills two to three times a day in *amenorrhœa*. Or the following:

℞. Asafœtidæ,
Myrrhæ, āā, ʒj.
Aloes Socotrinæ, ℈ij.
Ferri Lactatis, ʒj. M.

For sixty pills. Take one of these emmenagogue pills night and morning.

℞. Potassii Bromidi, ʒj.
Tinct. Cantharidis, fʒjss.
Tinct. Cinnamomi, fʒvj.
Aquæ, q. s., ad f℥iss. M.

A dessertspoonful three times a day, as a stimulating emmenagogue.

℞. Acidi Citrici, gr. x–xxij.
Syrupi Rubi, fʒvj.
Aquæ, f℥xv. M.

For a drink, in *menorrhagia*.

℞. Aluminis, ʒij–ivss.
Aquæ, f℥xv. M.

For vaginal injection, in *menorrhagia*.

℞. Ferri Chloridi, gr. xvj.
Tinct. Opii, gtt. x.
Syrupi Tolutan., f℥ij.
Aquæ, f℥vj. M.

A tablespoonful every one to two hours, in *menorrhagia*.

Or,

℞. Pulveris Ergotæ,
Sacchari Albi, āā, gr. xxxvj.
Olei Cinnamomi, gtt. j.

Divide into six doses. One powder every five minutes.

℞. Acidi Gallici, gr. xv–xxv.
Acidi Sulphurici Aromatici, ♏xv–xx.
Tinct. Cinnamomi, fʒij.
Aquæ Destillatæ, q. s. ad f℥ss. M.

For one dose. Mix with two or three tablespoonfuls of water, and take every few hours in *profuse menorrhagia*, until bleeding ceases.

℞. Aloes Barbadensis, gr. x.
Tepid Milk, f℥iij. M.

To be injected twice a day when the menstrual flow is due, until it comes, or until tenesmus becomes unbearable.

℞. Olei Terebinthinæ, f℥ss.
Tinct. Capsici, fʒss.
Tinct. Ergotæ, fʒj.
Tinct. Lavendulæ Comp., f℥ij. M.

In cases of uterine hemorrhage, give from half a drachm to a drachm of this mixture in milk, after shaking the bottle.

In severe flooding after parturition, from half an ounce to an ounce may be given in plenty of milk, with good results.

℞. Ergotinæ, gr. xv.
Glycerinæ,
Aquæ Destillatæ, āā, fʒss. M.

Dose, fifteen minims in severe cases of menorrhagia.

℞. Plumbi Acetatis, gr. xviij.
Acidi Acetici, ♏xx.
Morphiæ Acetatis, gr. j.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥vj. M.

Two tablespoonfuls every hour, in cases of *accidental hemorrhage during pregnancy*.

℞. Tinct. Opii, ♏xxx.
Infusi Anthemidis, f℥iv.
Aquæ Menthæ Piper.,
Syr. Simp., āā, f℥ss. M.

One to two tablespoonfuls every one or two hours, in *dysmenorrhœa*.

℞. Camphoræ, ʒiiss.
Ext. Belladonnæ,
Quiniæ Sulphatis, āā, ʒss.
Pulv. Acaciæ, q. s. M.

For eighty pills. One to be taken every four hours until relieved, in *dysmenorrhœa*. Or the following may be used:

℞. Extracti Scutellariæ Fluidi,
Decocti Aloes Comp., āā, f℥ss. M.

A dessertspoonful every two or three hours until relieved.

℞. Ferri Persulphatis, gr. xxiv.
Aquæ, Oss. M.

For a vaginal injection, in *uterine catarrh.*

℞. Tinct. Opii, f℥ij.
Plumbi Acetatis, ʒj.
Aquæ, Oj. M.

The above lotion should be kept in contact with the parts by dossils of lint soaked in it and placed between the labia, in *purulent vulvitis.* At a later period the following may be used:

℞. Liq. Ferri Sulphatis,
Glycerinæ, āā, f℥ss. M.

If the above treatment be not effectual, a solution of nitrate of silver, ten grains to the ounce, should be used by means of a brush, every other day, and the part kept constantly powdered with lycopodium.

℞. Acidi Hydrocyanici (Scheele's), fʒij.
Liquoris Plumbi Subacetatis, fʒiv.
Aquæ, f℥iij. M.

As a local application, in *pruritus vulvæ.*

℞. Ammoniæ Muriatis, ʒij.
Tinct. Aconiti, fʒij.
Syr. Aurantii Cort., f℥viij. M.

A teaspoonful three times a day in the treatment of *ovarian neuralgia.*

℞. Syr. Ipecac., fʒij.
Spts. Æther. Nit., fʒj.
Syr. Simp. f℥ij. M.

One teaspoonful every three hours to a child of six months, in *coryza.*

℞. Pulv. Aluminis, gr. xvi–xx.
Aquæ, f℥iv. M.

The above will be found useful when injected into the nostrils, in *coryza.*

℞. Pulv. Zinci Oxidi, ʒj.
Glycerinæ, f℥j. M.

To be applied three or four times a day, in *chronic coryza.*

℞. Hydrargyri Sulphatis Flavæ, gr. iij–v.

For one dose, in the commencement of the treatment of *croup.* If it does not act in fifteen minutes give a second dose.

℞. Tinct. Verat. Vir., gtt. xvj–xxx.
Ammoniæ Carbonatis, ʒss.
Syr. Tolutan.,
Syr. Acaciæ, āā, f℥j. M.

A teaspoonful every second hour, in *croup.*

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis,
Ammoniæ Carbonatis, āā, ʒss.
Syrupi Senegæ,
Syrupi Acaciæ, āā, f℥j. M.

To be well shaken. A teaspoonful every fourth hour, in *croup.* When the croup is complicated with lobular pneumonia, give the quinine separately.

℞. Aquæ Calcis, f℥j.

For one inhalation, lasting about a quarter of an hour, and to be repeated every two hours, as long as bad symptoms are present, in *croup.*

℞. Cupri Sulphatis, gr. x–xv.
Aquæ, f℥ij. M.

A large teaspoonful to be taken every five minutes, until vomiting sets in, after which give the following:

℞. Potassæ Chloratis, ℈ij.
Potassii Iodidi, gr. viij.
Tinct. Opii Camph., ♏ xl.
Liquor Potassæ, ♏ xij.
Aquæ, f℥ij. M.

A dessertspoonful in water, every second or third hour, in the treatment of *croup.*

℞. Potassæ Chloratis, ʒj.
Ammoniæ Muriatis, ℈ij.
Syrupi Simp., f℥j.
Aquæ, f℥ij. M.

One teaspoonful every twenty minutes to a half hour, or, in cases not severe, every two hours. This should be continued regularly night and day until the cough becomes looser, or until it is evident, if the case is unfavorable, that it can be of no service, in *the treatment of croup.*

℞. Argenti Nitratis, ʒss.
Aquæ Destillatæ, fʒij. M.

Dip a curved rod of whalebone, with a small sponge made fast to its lower end, into this solution, press down the tongue of the child, and endeavor to reach the entrance of the glottis with the sponge. There the sponge is immediately compressed by the muscular contraction which takes place, whereby certainly a portion of the liquid, if only a small one, arrives at the larynx. Administer also half a grain of calomel every two hours. Should this treatment remain without effect, proceed at once to tracheotomy, in the treatment of *croup.*

℞. Extracti Cubebæ Fluidi, ♏xl–fʒj.
Syrupi Simplicis, f℥iiss. M.

A teaspoonful three times a day, for *chronic laryngitis* in children.

℞. Ammoniæ Carbonatis, gr. xvj.
Spiritûs Ætheris Comp., fʒiss.
Syrupi Tolutani,
Aquæ, āā, f℥j. M.

A teaspoonful every two hours, in *acute bronchitis.* A stimulating expectorant for a child a year old affected with bronchitis of two weeks' standing; counter-irritation to be applied to the chest by means of weak mustard plasters.

℞. Syr. Ipecac., f℥ss.
Liq. Potassæ Citratis, f℥iiss.
Mist. Glycyrrh. Comp., f℥j. M.

A teaspoonful every three hours, for a child two years of age. Afterward, when the disease — *acute bronchitis* — passes into second stage, to be changed to

℞. Syrupi Scillæ, f℥ij.
Tinct. Opii Camph., fʒij. M.

Thirty drops four times a day.

℞. Ammoniæ Carbonatis, ʒss.
Syrupi Senegæ, f℥ss.
Syrupi Tolutani, f℥j.
Aquæ, f℥iiss. M.

A teaspoonful three times a day, in *acute bronchitis.*

℞. Potassæ Citratis, ℈j.
Syr. Aurantii, fʒij.
Aquæ, q. s., ad f℥ij. M.

Two teaspoonfuls pro re natâ, in *lobular pneumonia* in children.

℞. Ammoniæ Carbonatis, gr. viij–xij.
Tinct. Scillæ, ♏xx.
Syrupi, fʒij.
Decocti Senegæ, q. s. ad f℥ij. M.

Two teaspoonfuls for a child three years old, in *pneumonia, complicated with bronchitis.*

℞. Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis, fʒiv.
Potassæ Nitratis, ʒj.
Potassæ Bicarbonatis, ʒiss.
Spts. Æth. Nitrosi, fʒiss.
Aquæ Carui, q. s. ad f℥vj. M.

A tablespoonful every third hour for a child six or seven years old, in cases of *pulmonary phthisis;* at the same time the chest should be kept covered with hot linseed-meal poultices, frequently renewed. When unabsorbed pneumonic deposits continue, alkalies are extremely useful.

℞. Olei Tiglii, fʒj.
Linimenti Saponis, f℥j. M.

To be rubbed into a limited spot on the chest twice a day till pustulation, and then once a day, for a week, in *chronic pneumonic consolidation.*

℞. Liquoris Ferri Pernitratis, gtt. x.
Syrupi Aurantii, f℥ss.
Aquæ, f℥vss. M.

A fourth part to be given to a child three or four years of age, four times a day, in *aphthous stomatitis.*

℞. Sodæ Sulphitis, ʒj.
Aquæ, f℥j. M.

In cases where parasitic vegetable productions abound, the application of the above solution removes the lesions in twenty-four hours. The acid secretions of the mouth decompose the salt, and set free the sulphurous acid, which destroy the parasite, in *diseases of the mouth.*

℞. Acidi Carbolici Fluidi, f℥ss.
Aquæ Bullientis, Oviij. M.

Allow the solution to become warm or tepid, and syringe the mouth frequently with it, in *cancrum oris.*

℞. Potassæ Chloratis, ʒj.
Mellis, f℥ss.
Aquæ, f℥ij. M.

One teaspoonful every two or three hours, in *ulcerous stomatitis.*

℞. Sodæ Biboratis, ʒj.
Glycerinæ, f℥j. M.

This wash is to be applied by a camel-hair pencil, or with a soft cloth upon the finger or a stick, four or five times daily, in *thrush.*

℞. Cupri Sulphatis, ʒij.
Pulv. Cinchonæ, ℥ss.
Aquæ, f℥iv. M.

To be applied very carefully, twice a day, to the full extent of the ulcerations and excoriations, in *gangrene of the mouth*. In some cases the following is useful :

℞. Zinci Sulphatis, ʒj.
Aquæ, f℥j. M.

℞. Sodæ Biboratis, ℈j.
Aquæ, f℥j. M.

To be used to cleanse the mouth every hour, in cases of *stomatitis* in infants.

℞. Potassæ Chloratis, ℈j.
Syrupi, fʒij.
Aquæ, q. s. ad f℥iv. M.

The whole amount to be given in the course of a day, to a child one year of age, in *putrid sore mouth.*

℞. Pulv. Pepsinæ Americanæ,
Bismuthi Subnitratis, āā, ʒj.
Pulv. Opii, gr. j. M.

For twelve powders. One to be given every three or four hours to a child a year old, in *infantile diarrhœa.*

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis, gr. ij.
Bismuthi Subcarbonatis, gr. xvj–xl.
Pulv. Ipecac. Comp., gr. j–ij.
Pulv. Sacchari Albi, gr. xij. M.

For eight powders. One to be taken every three hours for two or three days, or until the tongue and mouth become moist, and the alvine excretion changed in color and consistency, in *cholera infantum*. Then the following powders may be given, which will ordinarily complete the cure :

℞. Bismuthi Subcarbonatis, gr. xvj–xl.
Pulv. Ipecac. Comp., gr. j–ij.
Pulv. Aromatici, gr. viij–xvj.
Pulv. Sacchari Albi, gr. xij. M.

For eight powders. One to be taken every three or four hours, in the mother's or cow's milk.

℞. Acidi Gallici, gr. xij.
Tinct. Cinnamomi, fʒiss.
Tinct. Opii, ♏viij.
Aquæ Carui, q. s. ad f℥ij. M.

Dose. Two teaspoonfuls for a child two years old, with *chronic diarrhœa* and *irritable stomach*.

℞. Olei Ricini, fʒij.
Pulv. Acaciæ, ʒj.
Tinct. Opii, ♏ viij.
Syrupi, fʒij.
Aquæ Carui, q. s. ad f℥ij. M.

Dose, a teaspoonful for a child six years old, in *dysenteric diarrhœa.*

℞. Magnesiæ Sulphatis, ʒj.
Tinct. Opii, gtt. xij.
Syr. Simp., f℥ss.
Aquæ Menth. Pip., f℥iiss. M.

Dose, at one or two years, a teaspoonful every two or three hours. For older children, the proportion of magnesia and laudanum should be doubled. If this fails, recourse must be had to an astringent as the following :

℞. Tinct. Krameriæ, fʒj–ij.
Misturæ Cretæ, f℥ij. M.

Dose, a teaspoonful repeated as above.

℞. Tinct. Nucis Vomicæ, fʒss.
Tinct. Gentianæ Comp., fʒiij.
Syrupi Simp., fʒv.
Aquæ, f℥ij. M.

Dose, a teaspoonful three times a day, after meals, for children of three or four years of age, as a *tonic in the chronic form of simple diarrhœa. Wine of pepsin* is also useful in such cases, in doses of half a teaspoonful three times a day.

℞. Tinct. Opii, gtt. xij.
Mist. Cretæ, f℥jss. M.

One teaspoonful every two or three hours to an infant one year old, in *infantile diarrhœa.*

℞. Creasoti, gtt. j.
Aquæ Calcis, f℥ij. M.

Dose, one teaspoonful with a teaspoonful of milk, breast milk if the infant nurses, repeated p. r. n. for the *vomiting*, so frequent in the summer epidemics of intestinal inflammation in the cities. Or the following may be used :

℞. Potassæ Bicarbonatis, gr. xxv.
Acidi Citrici, gr. xvij.
Aquæ Amygdalæ Amaræ, f℥j.
Aquæ, f℥ij. M.

Dose, one teaspoonful to a child from eight to twelve months old, repeated according to the nausea or vomiting.

℞. Aluminis, gr. vj.
Syrupi Acaciæ, f℥iij. M.

A teaspoonful three times a day. This will sometimes check diarrhœa which has been uninfluenced by other remedies.

℞. Sodæ Carbonatis, ʒj.
Aquæ, f℥vj. M.

In summer the entire quantity of milk to be consumed in the twenty-four hours, should be rendered alkaline immediately upon its arrival at the house, by adding a tablespoonful of this solution to every five ounces of milk. If this direction be followed it will become speedily evident that intestinal catarrhs may often be avoided.

℞. Chloral Hydratis, ʒij.
Syrupi Tolutani,
Aquæ, āā, f℥ij. M.

A tablespoonful every night on going to bed, in *nocturnal incontinence of urine.*

℞. Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti, ♏j.
Syr. Simp., f℥j. M.

A teaspoonful for a child six months old, two or three times a day, in *pertussis.*

℞. Argenti Iodureti, gr. x.
Sacchari Albi, gr. lxx.
Pulv. Gummi Tragacanthæ, gr. viij–x. M.

Rub well together, moisten with a few drops of water, make pill mass, and divide into eighty pills. Give one three to five times a day to a child two or three years old, for *hooping-cough.*

℞. Extracti Aconiti, gr. j.
Aquæ Laurocerasi, fʒj.
Syrup. Ipecacuanhæ, f℥j.
Mucil. Acaciæ, f℥vj. M.

Dose, fʒj–ij every hour for a child, and f℥ss. for an adult, in *hooping-cough.*

℞. Extracti Belladonnæ, gr. j.
Aluminis, ʒss.
Syr. Zingiberis,
Syr. Acaciæ,
Aquæ. āā, f℥j. M.

A teaspoonful morning, noon, and night, also once in the night if the cough be troublesome, in *hooping-cough.*

℞. Acidi Carbolici, ʒj.
Alcoholis Diluti, f℥ij. M.

Mix a teaspoonful of this with a tablespoonful of water, and use as a gargle for the inflamed throat, in *scarlatina.* Or the following may be used:

℞. Acidi Carbolici Fluidi, fʒss.
Glycerinæ,
Aquæ, āā, f℥iss. M.

℞. Potassæ Chloratis, ʒj.
Acidi Muriatis,
Aquæ, āā, f℥j. M.

From two to eight drops of this to a tablespoonful of water may be given every two hours in *scarlatina.* Or the following:

℞. Ammoniæ Carbonatis, ℈ij–iv.
Liquor. Ammoniæ Acetatis, f℥iijss.
Syrupi Simplicis, f℥ss. M.

From a half to a whole tablespoonful in a little water every one or two hours, according to the age of the patient and the urgency of the symptoms. Apply *rind of bacon* around the neck. A dose of *tinct. ferri chloridi* every twelve hours in the early stages, where the tendency to diphtheria, anæmia, or other manifestations of blood poisoning, are present, is very important.

FORMULÆ AND DOSES OF MEDICINES FOR HYPODERMIC MEDICATION.

ARSENIC.

℞. Liquoris Potassæ Arsenitis,
Aquæ Destillatæ, āā, ♏iij. M.

For one injection, gradually increased to ♏xiv of Fowler's solution.

Prof. Roberts Bartholow suggests that *liquor sodæ arsenitis*—in doses of ♏v, x, or even xv, on every other day—as less irritating than Fowler's solution.

Dr. Radcliffe has used arsenic hypodermically with benefit, in cases of *chorea*, neuralgia, epilepsy, and other nervous affections.

ATROPIA.

℞. Atropiæ Sulphatis, gr. ij.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥j. M.
Five minims = gr. 1-48th.

With this formula the dose can be better regulated than with stronger solutions.

Dose, from gr. 1-60th to 1-6th.

℞. Atropiæ Valerianatis, gr. v.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥j. M.

This solution has been used with benefit in tetanus, injected in the dose of five drops in the nape of the neck.

ATROPIA AND MORPHIA.

℞. Morphiæ Sulphatis, gr. xvj.
Atropiæ Sulphatis, gr. j.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥j. M.
Filter.

Five minims = gr. 1-6th of morphia and gr. 1-96th of atropia. Or, combine f℥j of solution of atropia with fʒiv of the above solution, making a solution of which five minims = gr. ¼ of morphia, and gr. 1-95th of atropia.

Used in insomnia, in the proportion of gr. 1-120th to 1-96th of atropia to gr. ¼ to ½ of morphia; neuralgia; epilepsy; asthma; angina pectoris; spermatorrhœa—atropia in excess; pelvic and uterine pain; rheumatic arthritis; muscular and acute rheumatism—in all such cases atropia in excess.

CAFFEIN.

℞. Caffeini Puri, gr. vj.
Alcoholis,
Aquæ Destillatæ, āā, f℥j. M.
Twenty minims = gr. j for one injection.

℞. Caffeini Citratis, gr. j.
Glycerinæ, gtt. xxiv. M.
For one injection.

Used in *neuralgia*, *hysterical headache*, and *opium poisoning*.

Prof. Bartholow suggests that as there is no incompatibility, caffein and atropia be used at the same time hypodermically in cases of opium narcosis.

CONIA.

℞. Coniæ, gr. ij.
Alcoholis, fʒij. M.
Dissolve and add,
Aquæ Destillatæ, fʒij. M.
Gtt. j = gr. 1-120th.

℞. Coniæ, gr. ss.
Alcoholis, fʒss. M.
Dissolve and add,
Aquæ Destillatæ, fʒiss. M.
Five minims = gr. 1-48th.

As these solutions quickly decompose, they should be freshly made for use.

Used in the treatment of tetanus, asthma, emphysema, angina pectoris, &c.

Dose, from gr. 1-120th to 1-160th.

DATURIA.

℞. Daturiæ, gr. j.
Aquæ Destillatæ, fʒij. M.
Gtt. iv = gr. 1-30th.

DIGITALIN.

℞. Digitalin, gr. ss.
Alcoholis,
Aquæ, āā, f℥j. M.
Gtt. iv = gr. 1-60th.

℞. Digitalin, gr. j.
Glycerinæ,
Aquæ Destillatæ, āā, f℥ij. M.

The *doses* employed have been from gr. 1-100th to gr. 1-5th.

ERGOT.

℞. Ergotini, gr. ij.
Alcoholis,
Glycerinæ, āā, fʒss. M.
Five minims = gr. 1-6th.

℞. Extracti Ergotæ Fluidi, ♏xv.
For one dose.

Dose, about gr. 1-6th of ergotin; from gtt. x–xv or more of the fluid extract of ergot (U. S. P.).

Used in post-partem hemorrhage, epistaxis, &c., and in *internal aneurism*.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM.

℞. Acidi Hydrocyanici Diluti, ♏ij–iv.

For one injection. For ordinary purposes the smaller dose should be preferred. It may be frequently repeated, as its influence is soon dissipated.

This remedy is useful in *functional nausea* and *vomiting*, in *gastralgia*, and in *mental disorders*.

MERCURY.

℞. Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi, gr. j.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥j. M.
Ten minims = gr. 1-48th.

Used in the treatment of constitutional syphilis.

MORPHIA.

℞. Morphiæ Acetatis, gr. x.
Acidi Acetici, ♏j.
Aquæ, q. s. ad fʒj.
Liquoris Potassæ, ♏j. M.
One minim = gr. 1-6th.

℞. Morphiæ Acetatis, gr. iij.
Aquæ Destillatæ, fʒj. M.
Five minims = gr. ¼.

℞. Morphiæ Acetatis, ℈j.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥j. M.
Six minims = gr. ¼.

℞. Morphiæ Acetatis, ℈j.
Aquæ Destillatæ, fʒij. M.
Six minims = gr. j.

℞. Morphiæ Acetatis, gr. xxx.
Aquæ Destillatæ, fʒij. M.
Six minims = gr. iss.

℞. Morphiæ Muriatis, gr. iv.
Acidi Muriatici, gtt. iv.
Aquæ Destillatæ, fʒj. M.
Three minims = gr. 1-5th.

The objection to this solution is its *acidity*, which often provokes pain and local irritation.

℞. Morphiæ Sulphatis, gr. xvj.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥j. M.
Dissolve and filter.
Five minims = gr. 1-6th.

The advantage of this solution is that it contains no acid, and pure water causes very little irritation.

Used in neuralgia, delirium tremens, hysteria, epilepsy, insomnia, chorea, tetanus, hydrophobia, asthma, catarrh, emphysema, pleurisy, dyspepsia, cholera, colic, vomiting of pregnancy, urinary affections, and as an antidote to the toxic effects of atropia, strychnia, and digitaline.

The dose in commencing should not exceed one-third of that ordinarily adninistered internally.

NICOTIA.

℞. Nicotiæ, gr. ss.
Aquæ Destillatæ, fʒij. M.
Four minims = gr. 1-60th.
Dose, gr. 1-60th.

Employed in cases of traumatic tetanus. It is a physiological antagonist to strychnia.

PHYSOSTIGMA.

℞. Extracti Physostigmæ, gr. ij.
Aquæ Destillatæ, fʒj. M.
Filter.
Ten minims = gr. ¼.

This solution must be prepared when wanted, as it soon becomes unfit for use. Its acidity should be neutralized by carbonate of soda.

Dose, ¼ gr. of the extract to begin with.

Tetanus and chorea have both been treated with success by this remedy. In the first-named affection it probably stands at the head of all known remedial agents. It is also employed in *strychnia poisoning*.

QUINIA.

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis, ʒj.
Acidi Sulphurici Diluti, ♏xl.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥j. M.
Dose, fifteen to thirty minims.
Carefully filter.

Inject where the areolar tissue is abundant.

℞. Quiniæ, gr. viij.
Ætheris, f℥j. M.

℞. Quiniæ, gr. iss.
Acidi Nitrici Diluti, ♏j.
Aquæ Destillatæ, ♏xv. M.
For one injection.
Used in the treatment of intermittent fever.

℞. Quiniæ Sulphatis, gr. iij.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥j.
Acidi Sulphurici Diluti, q. s. M.
To make a neutral solution.
Gtt. 10 = gr. ½.

STRYCHNIA.

℞. Strychniæ Sulphatis, gr. ij.
Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥j. M.
Five minims = gr. 1-48th.

℞. Strychniæ Sulphatis, gr. j.
Aquæ Destillatæ, fʒij. M.
Five minims = gr. 1-24th.

℞. Strychniæ Sulphatis, gr. ij.
Aquæ, fʒij. M.
One minim = gr. 1-60th.

℞. Strychniæ Sulphatis, gr. ij.
Glycerinæ, fʒss.
Aquæ Destillatæ, fʒiss. M.
One minim = gr. 1-60th.

All these solutions become unfit for use if kept long on hand.

The subcutaneous injection of strychnia is principally used in cases of paralysis and neuralgia, sciatica, &c.

Dose, from 1-120th to 1-6th of a grain.

WOORARA.

℞. Woorariæ, gr. j.
Alcoholis, gtt. clx. M.
Eight minims = gr. 1-20th.
Dose, from 1-60th to 1-20th.
Used in tetanus and epilepsy.

FORMULÆ AND DOSES OF MEDICINES FOR INHALATION.

[THE DOSES ARE CALCULATED FOR AN ORDINARY STEAM ATOMIZER.]

℞. Acidi Carbolici Fluidi, gtt. iij–x to Aquæ f℥j.

In phthisis.

R. Acidi Tannici, gr. i–xx to Aquæ f℥j.

In chronic catarrhal affections, œdema of glottis, and laryngeal ulcerations. In ordinary laryngitis, and in bronchitis, begin with small doses, and discontinue if much heat and dryness be produced. (Da Costa.)

℞. Aluminis, gr. v–xxx to Aquæ f℥j.

Particularly useful in cases of excessive secretion from bronchia. (Da Costa.) In large doses employed in pulmonary hemorrhage. More sedative and better suited to irritable conditions than tannin.

℞. Ammoniæ Muriatis, gr. ij–ʒij to Aquæ f℥j.

To promote expectoration in acute and chronic laryngeal and bronchial catarrh, and in capillary bronchitis. Siegle says the dose best borne is not above gr. x to f℥j.

℞. Aquæ Destillatæ, f℥j.

Warm in inflammatory and spasmodic affections; cold in hemorrhage.

℞. Aquæ Amygdalæ Amaræ, f℥j.

A sedative in painful affections of upper air-passages and paroxysmal cough.

℞. Aquæ Asafœtidæ, f℥j.

Used in asthma with emphysema.

℞. Aquæ Calcis, f℥j.

In diphtheria and membranous croup.

℞. Aquæ Picis Liquidæ, fʒj–ij to Aquæ f℥j.

In offensive bronchial secretions; in gangrene of the lungs; and in tuberculosis.

℞. Argenti Nitratis, gr. i–x to Aquæ f℥j.

In ulcerations and in follicular pharyngitis. A face-shield always to be worn. The largest dose only in cases of ulceration.

℞. Atropiæ Sulphatis, gr. 1-40th to Aquæ f℥j.

A dangerous inhalation.

℞. Cadinii Olei, gtt. i–ij to Aquæ f℥j.

In the chronic catarrh of emphysema.

℞. Cannabis Indicæ Ext., gr. ¼–j to Aquæ f℥j.

In spasmodic and irritative coughs; phthisis.

℞. Cannabis Indicæ Tinct., ♏ v–x to Aquæ f℥j.

Uses. Same as extract.

℞. Conii Extracti, gr. i–vj to Aquæ f℥j.

In irritative coughs and in asthma.

℞. Conii Extracti Fluidi, ♏ iij–viij to Aquæ f℥j.

Used for the same purposes as above.

℞. Cupri Sulphatis, gr. i–xx to Aquæ f℥j.

In chronic inflammations and ulcerations.

℞. Ferri Lactatis, gr. i–ij to Aquæ f℥j.

In anæmia.

℞. Ferri Chloridi, gr. ½–ij to Aquæ f℥j.

In the earlier stages of phthisis, and in hysterical aphonia. To be used stronger in chronic pharyngitis and laryngitis. In pulmonary hemorrhage, gr. ij–x to Aquæ f℥j.

℞. Ferri Sulphatis Liquidæ, ♏ x–xl to Aquæ f℥j.

In pulmonary hemorrhage.

℞. Hyoscyami Extracti, gr. ¼ to Aquæ f℥j.

In hooping-cough and spasmodic coughs. The strength of this solution may be gradually increased. The *fluid extract* may be used in doses of ♏ iij–x to Aquæ f℥j.

℞. Iodinii Tincturæ, gtt. i–xx to Aquæ f℥j.

In inflammatory affections of the larynx and pharynx.

℞. Iodinii Liq. Compositi, ♏ ij–xv to Aquæ f℥j.

In chronic bronchitis and in phthisis.

℞. Liq. Potassæ Arsenitis, ♏ i–xx to Aquæ f℥j.

Nervous asthma.

℞. Liq. Sodæ Chloridi, fʒss.–fʒj to Aquæ f℥j.

In phthisis and in the offensive and copious expectoration of chronic bronchitis.

℞. Morphiæ Acetatis, gr. ¼–½ to Aquæ f℥j.

In irritative coughs, and for its constitutional effects.

℞. Opii Extracti, gr. ¼–½ to Aquæ f℥j.

Used for the same purposes as Morph. Acet.

℞. Opii Tincturæ, gtt. iij–x to Aquæ f℥j.

Employed for the same affections as the Morph. Acet.

℞. Plumbi Acetatis, gr. iij–x to Aquæ f℥j.

In obstinate, troublesome colds not yielding to other medicament.

℞. Potassæ Carbonatis, gr. x–ʒij to Aquæ f℥j.

Same as Ammoniæ Murias. Particularly useful in follicular pharyngitis.

℞. Potassæ Chloratis, gr. x–xx to Aquæ f℥j.

In chronic and subacute catarrhal affections, particularly when there is a feeling of dryness.

℞. Potassii Bromidi, gr. i–x to Aquæ f℥j.

In laryngeal croup.

℞. Potassii Iodidi, gr. ij–xx to Aquæ f℥j.

In granular inflammations. In chronic bronchitis with emphysema.

℞. Sodii Chloridi, gr. v–xx to Aquæ f℥j.

In phthisis. It promotes expectoration, and diminishes sputa.

℞. Terebinthinæ Olei Rect., gtt. i–ij to Aquæ f℥j.

In chronic bronchitis with offensive secretions; bronchorrhœa; gangrene of the lungs.

DOSES.—POSOLOGICAL TABLE.

(FROM DR. GARROD'S MATERIA MEDICA.)

Absinthium (in powder),	20 gr. to 40 gr.
Acetum,	1 fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr., diluted.
Acetum Scillæ,	15 min. to 40 min.
Acidum Aceticum Dilutum,	1 fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr., freely diluted.
Acidum Arseniosum,	1-60th gr., 1-24th gr., 1-12th gr.
Acidum Benzoicum,	10 gr. to 15 gr.
Acidum Carbolicum,	1 gr. to 3 gr.
Acidum Citricum,	10 gr. to 30 gr.
Acidum Gallicum,	2 gr. to 10 gr., or more.
Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum,	10 min. to 30 min., freely diluted.
Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum,	2 min. to 8 min.
Acidum Nitricum,	1 min. to 5 min.
Acidum Nitricum Dilutum,	10 min. to 30 min.
Acidum Nitro-Hydrochloricum Dilutum,	5 min. to 20 min., freely diluted.
Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum,	13 min. to 30 min., freely diluted.
Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum,	5 min. to 30 min.
Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum,	5 min. to 30 min.
Acidum Sulphurosum,	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
Acidum Tannicum,	2 gr. to 10 gr., or more.
Acidum Tartaricum,	10 gr. to 30 gr.
Aconitum (leaves),	2 gr. to 10 gr.
Æther,	20 min. to 60 min.
Aloe Barbadensis (in powder),	2 gr. to 6 gr.
Aloe Socotrina (in powder),	2 gr. to 6 gr.
Alumen (as an astringent),	10 gr. to 20 gr.
Alumen (as a purgative),	30 gr. to 60 gr.
Ammoniacum (the gum-resin),	10 gr. to 20 gr.
Ammoniæ Benzoas,	10 gr. to 20 gr.
Ammoniæ Bicarbonas,	10 gr. to 30 gr.
Ammoniæ Carbonas (as a stimulant),	3 gr. to 10 gr.
Ammoniæ Carbonas (as an emetic),	30 gr., freely diluted.
Ammoniæ Phosphas,	5 gr. to 20 gr.
Ammonii Bromidum,	2 gr. to 20 gr.
Ammonii Chloridum,	5 gr. to 30 gr.
Antimonii Oxidum,	1 gr. to 4 gr.
Antimonium Nigrum,	1 gr. to 5 gr.
Antimonium Tartaratum (as a diaphoretic expectorant),	1-16th gr. to 1-6th gr.
Antimonium Tartaratum (as a vascular depressant or sedative),	1-6th gr. to 2 gr.
Antimonium Tartaratum (as an emetic),	1 gr. to 3 gr.
Aqua,	ad libitum.
Aqua Anethi,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.; for infants, 1 fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.

Aqua Camphoræ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Aqua Carui,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Aqua Cinnamomi,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Aqua Fœniculi,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Aqua Floris Aurantii,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Aqua Laurocerasi,	5 min. to 30 min.
Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Aqua Menthæ Viridis,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Aqua Pimentæ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Aqua Rosæ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Aqua Sambuci,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Argenti Nitras,	1-6th gr. to 1-3d gr.
Argenti Oxidum,	½ gr. to 2 gr.
Asafœtida (the gum-resin),	5 gr. to 20 gr.
Auri et Sodii Chloridum,	1-15th gr. and upwards.
Auri Terchloridum,	1-20th gr. and upwards.
Auri Teroxidum,	1-10th gr. and upwards.
Aurum (in powder),	¼ gr. to 1 gr.
Balsamum Peruvianum,	10 min. to 15 min.
Balsamum Tolutanum,	10 gr. to 20 gr.
Barii Chloridum,	½ gr. to 2 gr.
Beberiæ Sulphas,	1 gr. to 20 gr.
Benzoicum (the balsam),	10 gr. to 30 gr.
Bismuthi Carbonas,	5 gr. to 20 gr.
Bismuthi Subnitras,	5 gr. to 20 gr.
Borax,	5 gr. to 40 gr.
Bucco (powdered leaves),	20 gr. to 40 gr.
Calcii Chloridum,	10 gr. to 20 gr.
Calcis Carbonas Precipitata,	10 gr. to 60 gr.
Calcis Phosphas,	10 gr. to 20 gr.
Calomel (as a purgative),	2 gr. to 5 gr.
Calomel (as an alterative),	½ gr. to 1 gr., frequently repeated.
Calumba (in powder),	10 gr. to 20 gr.
Cambogia (the powdered resin),	1 gr. to 4 gr.
Camphora,	1 gr. to 10 gr.
Canella (in powder),	15 gr. to 30 gr.
Capsicum (in powder),	½ gr. to 1 gr.
Carbo Animalis Purificatus (as an antidote),	½ oz. to 2 oz.
Carbo Ligni,	20 gr. to 60 gr.
Cardamomum (powdered cardamoms),	5 gr. to 20 gr.
Caryophyllum (cloves in powder),	5 gr. to 20 gr.
Cascarilla (powdered bark),	10 gr. to 30 gr.
Cassia (the prepared pulp),	120 gr. and upwards.
Castoreum (in substance),	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Catechu (in powder),	10 gr. to 80 gr.
Cerevisiæ Fermentum,	½ oz. to 1 oz.
Cerii Oxalas,	1 gr. to 2 gr.
Chloral Hydrat,	5 gr. to 45 gr.
Chloroformum,	3 min. to 10 min.
Cinchona (the powdered bark),	10 gr. to 60 gr.
Cinchoniæ Hydrochloras,	1 gr. to 10 gr.

Cinchoniæ Sulphas,	1 gr. to 10 gr.
Cinchonidinæ Sulphas,	1 gr. to 10 gr.
Cinnamomum (powdered bark),	10 gr. to 30 gr.
Colchicum (the powdered corm),	2 gr. to 8 gr.
Colocynth (the powdered pulp),	2 gr. to 8 gr.
Confectio Opii,	5 gr. to 20 gr.
Confectio Piperis,	60 gr. to 120 gr.
Confectio Rosæ Caninæ,	60 gr., or more.
Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ,	60 gr., or more.
Confectio Scammonii,	10 gr. to 30 gr., or more.
Confectio Sennæ,	60 gr. to 120 gr.
Confectio Sulphuris,	60 gr. to 120 gr.
Confectio Terebinthinæ,	60 gr. to 120 gr.
Conii Folia,	2 gr. to 8 gr.
Copaiba,	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
Cobaibæ Oleum,	5 min. to 20 min.
Coriandrum (the powdered fruit),	10 gr. to 30 gr.
Cortex Winteri,	30 gr. to 60 gr.
Creosotum,	1 min. to 3 min.
Creta Præparata,	10 gr. to 60 gr.
Crocus (dried),	20 gr., upwards.
Cubeba (the powder),	30 gr. to 120 gr.
Cubebæ Oleum,	5 min. to 20 min.
Cundurango (in powder),	5 gr. to 20 gr.
Cupri Sulphas (as an astringent or tonic),	¼ gr. to 2 gr.
Cupri Sulphas (as an emetic),	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Cusparia (in powder),	10 gr. to 40 gr.
Cusso,	¼ oz. to ½ oz.
Decoctum Aloes Compositum,	½ fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Decoctum Cetrariæ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl oz.
Decoctum Chimaphilæ (Lond., 1851),	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Decoctum Cinchonæ Flavæ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Decoctum Cydonii (Lond., 1851),	1 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz.
Decoctum Granati Radicis,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Decoctum Hæmatoxyli,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Decoctum Hordei,	ad libitum.
Decoctum Pareiræ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Decoctum Quercûs,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Decoctum Sarsæ,	2 fl. oz. to 10 fl. oz.
Decoctum Sarsæ Compositum,	2 fl. oz. to 10 fl. oz.
Decoctum Scoparii,	2 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz
Decoctum Taraxaci,	2 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz.
Decoctum Tormentillæ (Lond., 1851),	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Decoctum Ulmi,	2 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz.
Digitalinum,	1-60th gr. to 1-30th gr.
Digitalis Folia,	½ gr. to 1½ gr.
Elaterium,	1-16th gr. to ½ gr.
Ergota (the powdered ergot),	20 gr. to 30 gr.
Essentia Anisi,	10 min. to 20 min.
Essentia Menthæ Piperitæ,	10 min. to 20 min.
Extractum Aconiti (from juice),	1 gr. to 2 gr.

Extractum Aloes Barbadensis,	2 gr. to 6 gr.
Extractum Aloes Socotrinæ,	2 gr. to 6 gr.
Extractum Anthemidis,	2 gr. to 10 gr.
Extractum Belæ Liquidum,	1 fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Extractum Belladonnæ,	¼ gr. to 1 gr.
Extractum Calumbæ,	2 gr. to 10 gr.
Extractum Cannabis Indicæ,	¼ gr. to 1 gr.
Extractum Cinchonæ Flavæ Liquidum,	10 min. to 83 min.
Extractum Colchici,	½ gr. to 2 gr.
Extractum Colchici Aceticum,	½ gr. to 2 gr.
Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum,	8 gr. to 10 gr.
Extractum Conii,	2 gr. to 6 gr.
Extractum Ergotæ Liquidum,	10 min. to 80 min.
Extractum Filicis Liquidum,	15 min. to 30 min.
Extractum Gentianæ,	2 gr. to 10 gr.
Extractum Glycyrrhizæ,	10 gr. to 80 gr.
Extractum Hæmatoxyli,	10 gr. to 30 gr.
Extractum Hyoscyami,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Extractum Jalapæ,	5 gr. to 15 gr.
Extractum Krameriæ,	5 gr. to 20 gr.
Extractum Lactucæ,	5 gr. to 15 gr.
Extractum Lupuli,	5 gr. to 15 gr.
Extractum Nucis Vomicæ,	½ gr. to 2 gr.
Extractum Opii,	½ gr. to 2 gr.
Extractum Opii Liquidum,	10 min. to 40 min.
Extractum Papaveris,	2 gr. to 5 gr.
Extractum Pareiræ,	10 gr. to 20 gr.
Extractum Pareiræ Liquidum,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Extractum Physostigmatis,	1-16th gr. to ¼ gr.
Extractum Quassiæ,	8 gr. to 5 gr.
Extractum Rhei,	5 gr. to 15 gr.
Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum,	2 fl. dr. to 4 fl. dr.
Extractum Stramonii,	¼ gr. to ½ gr.
Extractum Taraxaci,	5 gr. to 30 gr.
Fel Bovinum (purif.),	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Ferri Arsenias,	1-16th gr. to ½ gr.
Ferri Carbonas Saccharata,	5 gr. to 20 gr.
Ferri et Ammoniæ Citras,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Ferri et Quiniæ Citras,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Ferri Iodidum,	1 gr. to 5 gr.
Ferri Oxidum Magneticum,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Ferri Perchloridi Liquor,	8 min. to 10 min.
Ferri Pernitratis Liquor,	80 min. to 1 fl. dr.
Ferri Peroxidum,	10 gr. to 60 gr. or more.
Ferri Peroxidum Humidum,	¼ oz. to ½ oz.
Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum,	5 gr. to 30 gr.
Ferri Phosphas,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Ferri Sulphas,	1 gr. to 5 gr.
Ferri Sulphas Exsiccata,	½ gr. to 8 gr.
Ferri Sulphas Granulata,	1 gr. to 5 gr.
Ferrum Redactum,	1 gr. to 5 gr.

Ferrum Tartaratum,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Filix (of the powdered root),	60 gr. to 120 gr.
Galbanum (the gum-resin),	10 gr. to 30 gr.
Gentiana (in powder),	10 gr. to 30 gr.
Glycerinum,	1 fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Guaiacum (the powdered resin),	10 gr. to 30 gr.
Hydrargyri Perchloridum,	1-16th gr. to ⅛ gr.
Hydrargyri Subchloridum,	½ gr. to 5 gr.
Hydrargyri Sulphuretum (for fumigation),	30 gr. and upwards.
Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ,	3 gr. to 8 gr.
Hydrargyrum Iodidum Rubrum,	1-16th gr. to ¼ gr.
Hydrargyrum Iodidum Viride,	1 gr. to 3 gr.
Infusum Anthemidis,	1 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz.
Infusum Aurantii,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Infusum Aurantii Compositum,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Infusum Buchu,	1 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz.
Infusum Calumbæ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Infusum Caryophylli,	1 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz.
Infusum Cascarillæ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Infusum Catechu,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Infusum Chiratæ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Infusum Cinchonæ Flavæ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Infusum Cuspariæ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Infusum Cusso,	4 fl. oz. to 8 fl. oz.
Infusum Digitalis,	2 fl. dr. to 4 fl. dr.
Infusum Dulcamaræ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Infusum Ergotæ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Infusum Gentianæ Compositum,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Infusum Krameriæ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Infusum Lini,	ad libitum.
Infusum Lupuli,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Infusum Maticæ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Infusum Quassiæ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Infusum Rhei,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Infusum Rosæ Acidum,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Infusum Senegæ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Infusum Sennæ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Infusum Serpentariæ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Infusum Uvæ Ursi,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Infusum Valerianæ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Inula (in powder),	30 gr. to 60 gr.
Iodum,	½ gr., gradually increased.
Ipecacuanha (in powder, as an emetic),	15 gr. to 30 gr.
Ipecacuanha (in powder, as an expectorant),	½ gr. to 2 gr.
Jalapa (powder),	10 gr. to 30 gr.
Jalapæ Resina,	2 gr. to 5 gr.
Kamela,	30 gr. to ¼ oz.
Kino (in powder),	10 gr. to 30 gr.
Krameria (in powder),	20 gr. to 60 gr.
Lactucarium,	5 gr. to 30 gr.
Liquor Ammoniæ,	10 min. to 30 min.

Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis,	2 fl. dr. to 6 fl. dr.
Liquor Ammoniæ Citratis,	2 fl. dr. to 6 fl. dr.
Liquor Ammoniæ Fortior,	8 min. to 10 min., freely diluted.
Liquor Arsenicalis,	2 min. to 8 min.
Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodatis (Donovan's solution),	10 min. to ½ fl. dr.
Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus,	2 min. to 8 min.
Liquor Bismuthi et Ammoniæ Citratis,	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
Liquor Calcis,	1 fl. oz. to 4 fl. oz.
Liquor Calcis Saccharatus,	15 min. to 60 min.
Liquor Chlori,	10 min. to 20 min.
Liquor Ferri Perchloridi,	10 min. to 30 min.
Liquor Ferri Pernitratis,	10 min. to 40 min.
Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens,	5 fl. oz. to 10 fl. oz.
Liquor Magnesiæ Carbonatis,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis,	10 min. to 60 min.
Liquor Morphiæ Hydrochloratis,	10 min. to 60 min.
Liquor Potassæ,	15 min. to 60 min.
Liquor Potassæ Effervescens,	5 fl. oz. to 10 fl. oz.
Liquor Potassæ Permanganatis,	2 fl. dr. to 4 fl. dr.
Liquor Sodæ,	10 min. to 1 fl. dr.
Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis,	5 min. to 10 min.
Liquor Sodæ Chloratis,	10 min. to 20 min.
Liquor Sodæ Effervescens,	5 fl. oz. to 10 fl. oz.
Liquor Strychniæ,	5 min. to 10 min.
Lithiæ Carbonas,	3 gr. to 6 gr.
Lithiæ Citras,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Lupulin,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Magnesia,	10 gr. to 60 gr.
Magnesiæ Carbonas,	10 gr. to 60 gr.
Magnesiæ Carbonas Levis,	10 gr. to 60 gr.
Magnesiæ Sulphas,	60 gr. to ½ oz., or more.
Manganesii Sulphas (as a purgative),	60 gr. to 120 gr.
Manna,	60 gr. to 1 oz.
Mastiche (resin, in powder),	20 gr. to 40 gr.
Matico (in powder),	30 gr. to 60 gr.
Mistura Ammoniaci,	½ fl. oz. to 1 fl. oz.
Mistura Amygdalæ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Mistura Creasoti,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Mistura Cretæ,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Mistura Ferri Aromatica,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Mistura Ferri Composita,	1 fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Mistura Gentianæ,	½ fl. oz. to 1 fl. oz.
Mistura Guaiaci,	½ fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz.
Mistura Scammonii,	½ fl. oz. to 2 fl. oz. (for a child).
Mistura Sennæ Composita,	1 fl. oz. to 1½ fl. oz.
Mistura Spiritûs Vini Gallici,	1 oz. to 2 oz.
Morphiæ Acetas,	⅛ gr. to ½ gr.
Morphiæ Hydrochloras,	⅛ gr. to ½ gr.
Moschus,	5 gr. to 10 gr.

Mucilago Acaciæ,	ad libitum.
Mucilago Tragacanthæ,	1 fl. oz., and upwards.
Myristica (in powder),	5 gr. to 15 gr.
Myrrh (in powder),	10 gr. to 30 gr.
Nux Vomica (in powder),	1 gr. to 3 gr.
Oleum Amygdalæ Dulce,	1 fl. dr. to ½ fl. oz.
Oleum Anethi,	1 min. to 5 min.
Oleum Anisi,	1 min. to 5 min.
Oleum Anthemidis,	1 min. to 5 min.
Oleum Cajuputi,	1 min. to 5 min.
Oleum Carui,	1 min. to 5 min.
Oleum Caryophylli,	1 min. to 5 min.
Oleum Cinnamomi,	1 min. to 5 min.
Oleum Copaibæ,	5 min. to 20 min.
Oleum Coriandri,	1 min. to 5 min.
Oleum Crotonis,	½ min. to 1 min.
Oleum Cubebæ,	5 min. to 20 min.
Oleum Juniperi,	1 min. to 10 min.
Oleum Lavendulæ,	1 min. to 5 min.
Oleum Limonis,	1 min. to 5 min.
Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ,	1 min. to 5 min.
Oleum Menthæ Viridis,	1 min. to 5 min.
Oleum Morrhuæ,	1 fl. dr. to 8 fl. dr.
Oleum Myristicæ,	1 min. to 5 min.
Oleum Olivæ,	1 fl. dr. to 1 fl. oz.
Oleum Pimentæ,	1 min. to 5 min.
Oleum Pulegii,	1 min. to 5 min.
Oleum Ricini,	1 fl. dr. to 8 fl. dr.
Oleum Rosmarini,	1 min. to 5 min.
Oleum Rutæ,	1 min. to 5 min.
Oleum Sabinæ,	1 min. to 5 min.
Oleum Sassafras,	1 min. to 5 min.
Oleum Terebinthinæ (as stimulant and diuretic),	10 min. to 20 min.
Oleum Terebinthinæ (as an anthelmintic purgative),	2 fl. dr. to 6 fl. dr.
Opium (powdered),	½ gr. to 2 gr.
Oxymel,	1 fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Oxymel Scillæ,	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
Pareira (in powder),	30 gr. to 60 gr.
Pepsina,	15 gr. to 20 gr.
Pepsina Porci,	2 gr. to 4 gr.
Petroleum,	30 min. to 1 fl. dr.
Phosphorus,	1-40th gr. to 1-10th gr.
Pilula Aloes Barbadensis,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Pilula Aloes et Asafœtidæ,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Pilula Aloes et Ferri,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Pilula Aloes et Myrrhæ,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Pilula Aloes Socotrinæ,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Pilula Asafœtidæ Composita,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Pilula Cambogiæ Composita,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Pilula Colocynthidis Composita,	5 gr. to 10 gr.

Pilula Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Pilula Conii Composita,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Pilula Ferri Carbonatis,	5 gr. to 20 gr.
Pilula Ferri Iodidi,	3 gr. to 8 gr.
Pilula Hydrargyri,	3 gr. to 8 gr.
Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Pilula Plumbi cum Opio,	3 gr. to 5 gr.
Pilula Quiniæ,	2 gr. to 10 gr.
Pilula Rhei Composita,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Pilula Saponis Composita,	3 gr. to 5 gr.
Pilula Scillæ Composita,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Pimenta (powder),	5 gr. to 20 gr.
Piper (nigrum),	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Piperina,	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Plumbi Acetas,	1 gr. to 4 gr.
Plumbi Iodidum,	¼ gr. to 1 gr.
Podophyllum (in powder),	10 gr. to 20 gr.
Podophylli Resina (podophyllin),	¼ gr. to one gr.
Potassa Sulphurata,	3 gr. to 6 gr., freely diluted.
Potassæ Acetas,	10 gr. to 20 gr.
Potassæ Bicarbonas,	10 gr. to 40 gr.
Potassæ Carbonas,	10 gr. to 30 gr.
Potassæ Chloras,	10 gr. to 30 gr.
Potassæ Citras,	20 gr. to 60 gr.
Potassæ Nitras,	10 gr. to 30 gr.
Potassæ Sulphas (as a purgative),	15 gr. to 60 gr.
Potassæ Tartras,	60 gr. to ½ oz.
Potassæ Tartras Acida,	20 gr. to 60 gr.
Potassii Bromidum,	5 gr. to 30 gr.
Potassii Iodidum,	2 gr. to 10 gr.
Pulvis Amygdalæ Compositus,	60 gr. to 120 gr.
Pulvis Antimonialis,	3 gr. to 10 gr.
Pulvis Aromaticus,	10 gr. to 30 gr.
Pulvis Catechu Compositus,	20 gr. to 40 gr.
Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus,	10 gr. to 60 gr.
Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio,	10 gr. to 40 gr.
Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus,	5 gr. to 15 gr.
Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus,	20 gr. to 60 gr.
Pulvis Kino Compositus,	5 gr. to 20 gr.
Pulvis Opii Compositus,	2 gr. to 5 gr.
Pulvis Rhei Compositus,	20 gr. to 60 gr.
Pulvis Scammonii Compositus,	10 gr. to 20 gr.
Pulvis Tragacanthæ Compositus,	20 gr. to 60 gr.
Quassia (in powder),	10 gr. to 20 gr.
Quiniæ Sulphas,	1 gr. to 10 gr.
Quiniæ Valerianas,	1 gr. to 5 gr.
Rhei Radix,	5 gr. to 20 gr.
Rhus Toxicodendron (powdered leaves),	½ gr. to 1 gr.
Ruta (powdered leaves),	20 gr. to 40 gr.
Sabinæ Cacumina,	4 gr. to 10 gr.

Sagapenum (the gum-resin),	10 gr. to 30 gr.
Santonica (worm seed),	10 gr. to 60 gr.
Santoninum (santonin, crystallized),	2 gr. to 6 gr.
Sapo Durus or Sapo Mollis (as antacids),	5 gr. to 20 gr.
Scammoniæ Resina,	3 gr. to 8 gr.
Scammonium (gum-resin in powder),	5 gr. to 10 gr.
Scilla,	1 gr. to 3 gr.
Senega (in powder),	20 gr. to 60 gr.
Senna (powdered leaves),	30 gr. to 120 gr.
Serpentaria (in powder),	10 gr. to 20 gr.
Simarubra (in powder),	15 gr. to 30 gr.
Sinapis (as an emetic),	from a dessert to a tablespoonful.
Soda Tartarata,	¼ oz. to ½ oz.
Sodæ Acetas,	20 gr. to 60 gr.
Sodæ Arsenias,	1-16th gr. to ⅛ gr.
Sodæ Biboras,	10 gr. to 60 gr.
Sodæ Bicarbonas,	10 gr. to 60 gr.
Sodæ Carbonas,	5 gr. to 30 gr.
Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata,	3 gr. to 10 gr.
Sodæ Citro-tartras Effervescens,	60 gr. to ¼ oz.
Sodæ Phosphas,	¼ oz. to 1 oz.
Sodæ Sulphas,	¼ oz. to 1 oz.
Sodæ Sulphis,	20 gr. to 60 gr.
Sodæ Valerianas,	1 gr. to 5 gr.
Spigelia (in powder),	60 gr. to 120 gr.
Spiritus Ætheris,	30 min. to 90 min.
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi,	30 min. to 2 fl. dr.
Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus,	30 min. to 1 fl. dr.
Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus,	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus,	1 fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Spiritus Cajuputi,	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
Spiritus Camphoræ,	10 min. to 30 min.
Spiritus Chloroformi (chloric ether),	20 min. to 60 min.
Spiritus Juniperi,	½ min. to 1½ fl. dr.
Spiritus Lavendulæ,	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ,	30 min. to 60 min.
Spiritus Myristicæ,	30 min. to 60 min.
Spiritus Rosmarini,	10 min. to 50 min.
Staphisagria,	3 gr. to 10 gr.
Stramonium (the leaves, powdered),	1 gr., upwards.
Strychnia,	1-30th gr. to 1-12th gr.
Styrax Præparatus,	5 gr. to 20 gr.
Succus Conii,	30 min. to 60 min.
Succus Limonis,	1 fl. dr. to 4 fl. dr.
Succus Mori,	ad libitum.
Succus Scoparii,	1 fl. dr. to ½ fl. oz.
Succus Taraxaci,	1 fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Sulphide of Ammonium,	3 min.
Sulphuris Iodidum,	½ gr. to 2 gr.
Sulphur Præcipitatum,	20 gr. to 1 dr.
Sulphur Sublimatum,	20 gr. to 1 dr.

Sumbul (in powder),	20 gr. to 1 dr.
Syrupus,	ad libitum.
Syrupus Althææ,	1 fl. dr. to 1 fl. oz.
Syrupus Aurantii,	1 fl. dr.
Syrupus Aurantii Floris,	1 fl. dr.
Syrupus Ferri Iodidi,	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis,	1 fl. dr.
Syrupus Hemidesmi,	1 fl. dr.
Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ (as an expectorant),	5 min. to 20 min., for a child.
Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ (as an emetic),	1 fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr., for a child, repeated as often as necessary.
Syrupus Limonis,	1 fl. dr.
Syrupus Mori,	1 fl. dr.
Syrupus Papaveris,	1 fl. dr.
Syrupus Rhamni,	1 fl. dr.
Syrupus Rhei,	1 fl. dr. to 4 fl. dr.
Syrupus Rhœados,	1 fl. dr.
Syrupus Rosæ Gallicæ,	1 fl. dr.
Syrupus Scillæ,	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
Syrupus Sennæ,	1 fl. dr. to 4 fl. dr.
Syrupus Tolutanus,	1 fl. dr.
Syrupus Violæ,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Syrupus Zingiberis,	1 fl. dr.
Tamarindus,	½ oz. and upwards.
Tinctura Aconiti,	5 min. to 15 min.
Tinctura Actæa Racemosæ,	80 min. to 60 min.
Tinctura Aloes,	1 fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Arnicæ,	1 fl dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Asafœtidæ,	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
Tinctura Aurantii,	1 fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Belladonnæ,	5 min. to 20 min.
Tinctura Benzoini Composita,	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
Tinctura Buchu,	1 fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Calumbæ,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Camphoræ Composita,	15 min. to 1 fl. dr.
Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ,	5 min. to 20 min.
Tinctura Cantharides,	5 min. to 20 min.
Tinctura Capsici,	10 min. to 20 min.
Tinctura Cardamomi Composita,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Cascarillæ,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Castorei,	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
Tinctura Catechu,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Chiratæ,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Chloroformi Composita,	20 min. to 60 min.
Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Cinchonæ Flavæ,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Cinnamomi,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Cocci,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Colchici Seminum,	10 min. to 80 min.
Tinctura Conii,	20 min. to 60 min.
Tinctura Croci,	½ fl. dr. to 1½ fl. dr.

Tinctura Cubebæ,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Digitalis,	10 min. to 30 min.
Tinctura Ergotæ,	10 min. to 1 fl. dr.
Tinctura Ferri Acetatis,	5 min. to 30 min.
Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi,	10 min. to 30 min.
Tinctura Gallæ,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Gentianæ Composita,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata,	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
Tinctura Hellebori (Lond., 1851),	30 min. to 1 fl. dr.
Tinctura Hyoscyami,	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
Tinctura Iodidi,	5 min. to 20 min.
Tinctura Jalapæ,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Kino,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Krameriæ,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Lavendulæ Composita,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Limonis,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Lobeliæ,	10 min. to ½ fl. dr.
Tinctura Lobeliæ Ætherea,	10 min. to ½ fl. dr.
Tinctura Lupuli,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Myrrhæ,	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
Tinctura Nucis Vomicæ,	10 min. to 20 min.
Tinctura Opii,	5 min. to 40 min.
Tinctura Opii Ammoniata,	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
Tinctura Quassiæ,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Quiniæ,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Rhei (as a stomachic),	1 fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Rhei (as a purgative),	4 fl. dr. to 8 fl. dr.
Tinctura Sabinæ,	20 min. to 1 fl. dr.
Tinctura Scillæ,	10 min. to 30 min.
Tinctura Senegæ,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Sennæ,	1 fl. dr. to 4 fl. oz.
Tinctura Serpentariæ,	½ fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Stramonii,	10 min. to 30 min.
Tinctura Sumbul,	10 min. to 30 min.
Tinctura Tolutana,	20 min. to 40 min.
Tinctura Valerianæ,	1 fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata,	½ fl. dr. to 1 fl. dr.
Tinctura Veratri Viridis,	5 min. to 20 min.
Tinctura Zingiberis,	15 min. to 1 fl. dr.
Tinctura Zingiberis Fortior (stronger),	5 min. to 20 min.
Tormentilla (in powder),	20 gr. to 60 gr.
Tragacantha (powder),	20 gr. and upwards.
Trochisci Acidi Tannici,	1 to 6.
Trochisci Bismuthi,	1 to 6.
Trochisci Catechu,	1 to 6.
Trochisci Ferri Redacti,	1 to 6.
Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ,	1 to 3.
Trochisci Morphiæ,	1 to 6.
Trochisci Morphiæ et Ipecacuanhæ,	1 to 6.
Trochisci Opii,	1 to 6.
Trochisci Potassæ Chloratis,	1 to 6.

Trochisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis,	1 to 6.
Uvæ Ursæ (powdered leaves),	10 gr. to 30 gr.
Valeriana (in powder),	10 gr. to 80 gr.
Veratria (the alkaloid),	1-12th gr. to ⅙ gr.
Veratrum Viride (powdered rhizome),	1 gr. to 8 gr.
Vinum Aloes,	1 fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Vinum Antimoniale (in febrile affections),	5 min. to 1 fl. dr.
Vinum Antimoniale (as an emetic),	½ fl. oz. to 1 fl. oz.
Vinum Colchici,	10 min. to 80 min.
Vinum Ferri,	1 fl. dr. to 4 fl. dr.
Vinum Ferri Citratis,	1 fl. dr. to 4 fl. dr.
Vinum Ipecacuanhæ (as an expectorant),	5 min. to 40 min.
Vinum Ipecacuanhæ (as an emetic),	8 fl. dr. to 6 fl. dr.
Vinum Opii,	10 min. to 40 min.
Vinum Quiniæ,	½ fl. oz. to 1 fl. oz.
Vinum Rhei,	1 fl. dr. to 2 fl. dr.
Vinum Veratri (Lond., 1851),	10 min. to 20 min.
Xylol (Xylene) (as a prophylactic),	10 min. to 20 min.
Zinci Acetas,	1 gr. to 2 gr.
Zinci Acetas (as an emetic),	10 gr. to 20 gr.
Zinci Carbonas,	1 gr. to 5 gr. or more.
Zinci Chloridum,	½ gr. to 1 gr. or 2 gr.
Zinci Oxidum,	2 gr. to 10 gr.
Zinci Sulphas (as a tonic or astringent),	1 gr. to 2 gr.
Zinci Sulphas (as an emetic),	10 gr. to 30 gr.
Zinci Valerianas,	1 gr. to 8 gr.
Zingiber (in powder),	10 gr. to 80 gr.

DISEASES: THEIR DEFINITIONS.

[For convenience, we here give a list of diseases and their definitions. Many technical references are made to them in the U. S. Disp.]

ACHOLIA. Absence of bile.

ACINESIA. (*Immobilitas; Eremia.*) Paralysis of motion.

ACNE. (*Gutta Rosacea; Copper Nose; Stonepock.*) A chronic tubercular skin affection.

ADDISON'S DISEASE. Applied to a peculiar degeneration of the suprarenal capsules.

ADENITIS. (*Phlegmasia Glandulosa.*) Inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

AGALACTIA. (*Defectus Lactis; Oligogalactia.*) A diminution or complete absence of milk in nursing women.

AGUE. See *Intermittent Fever.*

ALCOHOLISM. See *Delirium Tremens; Dipsomania*; *Poisons.*

ALOPECIA. (*Capillorum Defluvium; Lapsus Pilorum; Calvities.*) Baldness, or loss of hair.

AMAUROSIS. (*Gutta Serena.*) Partial or complete loss of vision.

AMBLYOPIA. (*Diminished Acuteness of Retinal Perception.*) Weakness of sight from disease of brain.

AMENORRHŒA. (*An absence of the menstrual flow.*) Two varieties; retention and suppression.

Amnesia. (*Oblivio; Memoria Deleta.*) Forgetfulness, or loss of memory.

Anæmia. (*Excæmia; Spanæmia; Hydræmia; Oligæmia*) Deficiency or poverty of blood.

Anæsthesia. (*Analgesia.*) Paralysis of sensibility.

Anasarca. (*Hydrops Cellularis Totius Corporis; Hydrosarca; General Dropsy.*) The more or less general accumulation of serum in the meshes of the areolar tissue throughout the body.

Angeioleucitis. (*Lymphangitis; Inflammatio Vasorum Lymphaticorum.*) Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

Angina Pectoris. (*Orthopnœa Cardiaca; Cardioneuralgia; Suffocative Breast-pang*) A disease in which severe pain is felt about the chest, with a sense of strangulation and great anxiety.

Anorexia. (*Inappetentia.*) Loss of appetite.

Aortic Aneurism. Varieties: *True* aneurism, in which all the coats of artery dilate and unite in forming walls of pouch; *false* aneurism, in which inner and middle arterial tunics being ruptured, walls are formed by cellular coat and contiguous parts; and *mixed* or *consecutive false* aneurism, in which the three coats having at first dilated, inner and middle ones subsequently rupture as distension increases; *Varicose* aneurisms are those where a communication has formed between aorta and either of the venæ cavæ, or between aorta and one of auricles, or between this vessel and right ventricle, or between aorta and pulmonary artery.

Aortitis. (*Inflammatio Aortæ.*) Inflammation of the aorta.

Aphasia. A loss of the cerebral faculty of speech.

Aphonia. A loss of voice.

Aphthæ of Mouth. (*Stomatitis Exudativa; Muguet; Thrush.*) A disease consisting of small, round, white, elevated specks or patches, scattered over tongue and lining membrane of the mouth.

Apoplexy. A state of coma, occurring suddenly from pressure on the brain.

Ascites. (*Hydrops Abdominis; Hydroperitoneum.*) Dropsy of the peritoneum.

Asthenopia. (*Muscular Amaurosis.*) Weaksightedness.

Asthma. (*Spasmus Bronchialis.*) A nervous disease, dependent upon tonic contraction of circular muscular fibres of bronchial tubes.

Astigmatism. An inequality in the refractive power of the several meridians of the eye.

Atelectasis. A congenital non-expansion of air-cells of lungs.

Balanitis. (*External Clap; Gonorrhœa Præputialis.*) Inflammation of the glans penis and internal surface of the prepuce.

Barbadoes Leg. (*Elephantiasis Arabum; Glandular Disease of Barbadoes; Bucnomia Tropica.*) A disease marked by great swelling and induration of true skin, or derma. Most frequently attacks lower extremities

Bed Case. A not uncommon form of hysteria.

Beriberi. (*Bad Sickness of Ceylon.*) A form of general dropsy.

Biliary Calculi. A small stone. See *Gallstones.*

Black Leg. A form of purpura, which occurs among the lumbermen on the Ottawa or Grand River, of Canada.

Blennorrhagia. A discharge from the mucous membrane of the urethra or vagina, usually contracted in sexual intercourse.

Blennorrhœa. See *Gonorrhœa, Gleet.*

Brass-Founders' Ague. A peculiar form of intermittent fever, which affects brass founders and other workmen exposed to the fumes of deflagrating zinc.

Bright's Disease. A term indiscriminately applied to all renal diseases accompanied by albuminuria and dropsy.

Bronchitis. (*Pulmonary Catarrh.*) Inflammation of mucous membrane of bronchial tubes.

Bronchocele. (*Thyrocele; Wen; Goitre; Derbyshire Neck.*) An enlargement of the thyroid gland.

Bubo. (*Adenophyma Inguinalis.*) A term applied to inflammation or tumor of inguinal glands.

Bulimic Dyspepsia. A form of dyspepsia characterized at times by excessive hunger.

Cæcitis. (*Typhlitis; Tuphlo-enteritis.*) Inflammation of the cæcum or its appendix.

Cancer. (*Carcinoma.*) A local manifestation of a specific disease of the blood.

Cancrum Oris. Sloughing phagedena of the mouth.

Carbuncle. (*Anthrax.*) A severe inflammation of a circumscribed portion of skin and subjacent tissue, with infiltration of unhealthy lymph.

Cardiac Aneurism. Aneurism of the heart.

Cardiac Atrophy. Two forms: 1. That in which the heart wastes and dwindles in all its parts. 2. The texture of the muscular walls suffers a more or less complete conversion into fat.

Cardiac Cancer. Cancer of the heart. Extremely rare.

Cardiac Dilatation. Enlargement of the heart.

Cardiac Hypertrophy. (*Hypertrophia Cordis.*) A thickening of the walls of the ventricles of the heart.

Cardiac Rupture. Rupture of the heart.

Cardiac Valvular Disease. Valvular disease of the heart.

Cardialgia. (*Heartburn.*) The uneasiness is popularly believed to be around the heart. See *Gastralgia.*

Caries. Ulceration of bone.

Catalepsy. (*Hysteria Cataleptica.*) A sudden suppression of consciousness and volition.

Cataract. An opacity of the crystalline lens, or of its capsule, or of both.

Catarrh. Inflammation of mucous membrane of some portion of air-passages.

Cellulitis Venenata. (*Diffuse Cellular Inflammation.*) Diffused inflammation of the areolar tissue.

Cephalalgia. (*Cephalodynia; Dolor Capitis.*) See *Headache.*

Cephalohæmatoma. (*Cephalæmatoma; Ecchymoma Capitis Recens Natorum; Thrombus Neonatorum.*) A bloody tumor, developed immediately after birth, between bones of skull and pericranium.

Chicken-Pox. (*Varicella.*) A trifling complaint, peculiar to infants.

Chilblain. A subacute inflammatory swelling, due to cold and the premature restoration of the circulation by heat.

Chloasma. (*Pityriasis Versicolor; Macula Hepatica; Liver Spot.*) A parasitic cutaneous disease. See *Tinea.*

Chlorosis. (*Pallor Virginum; Green Sickness.*) A peculiar form of anæmia, affecting young women.

Cholæmia. The morbid state in which bile exists in the blood, owing to its reabsorption after having been formed by the liver.

Cholera. A disease said to arise chiefly from a superabundance of acrid bile.

Cholesteræmia. Blood-poisoning, owing to the non-elimination of cholesterin by the liver. See *Acholia.*

Chorea. (*Chorea Sancti Viti; St. Vitus's Dance.*) A disease characterized by irregular, tremulous, and often ludicrous actions of voluntary muscles.

Choroiditis. Inflammation of the choroid—the second, or vascular and pigmentary, tunic of the eyeball.

Chylous Urine. (*Chyluria; Galacturia; Chylodiabetes; Chylorrhœa Urinalis.*) The excretion of urine of a milky appearance from the presence of fatty matter in a molecular state.

Cirrhosis of Lung. A consolidation or contraction of more or less pulmonary tissue, accompanied with dilatation of bronchi.

Clitoritis. (*Inflammatio Penis Muliebris.*) Inflammation of the clitoris.

Club-Foot. (*Talipes.*) A gradual change in the form and positions of the tarsal bones, owing to undue action of certain muscles.

Coccyodynia. (*Coccyalgia; Coccygodynia.*) Pain or tenderness about coccyx.

Colloid Cancer. (*Alveolar Cancer; Cystic Cancer.*) A variety of cancer, consisting of a clear viscid substance, somewhat resembling soft gelatin or gum.

COLOR-BLINDNESS. (*Achromotopsia; Acritochromacy; Chromato Pseudopsis; Daltonism.*) An inability to discriminate between certain colors.

COMA. A state of stupor with loss of consciousness.

CONJUNCTIVITIS. (*Ophthalmia.*) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eye.

CONSTIPATION. (*Obstipatio; Alvus Adstricta; Torpor Intestinorum.*) Habitual costiveness.

CONVULSIONS. (*Eclampsia; Hyperspasmia; Spasmus.*) Violent and involuntary contractions of the muscles of the whole body, occurring in paroxysms, and attended with unconsciousness.

CORNEITIS. The transparent and nearly circular external tunic of the eyeball, forming the anterior sixth of the globe, constitutes the cornea. This, inflamed, constitutes corneitis.

CORYZA. (*Rhinitis; Gravedo; Stillicidium Narium; Cold in the Head.*) Catarrhal inflammation of Schneiderian membrane of nose.

COUGH. (*Tussis.*) A symptom of numerous and varied diseases. Frequently an effort to expel irritating matters from bronchi and air-cells.

COUP DE SOLEIL. (*Sunstroke; Insolatio; Heat Apoplexy; Erethismus Tropicus.*) A disease allied to simple apoplexy.

COW-POX. See *Vaccinia.*

CRETINISM. (*Idiotismus Endemicus; Fatuitas; Alpicolarum; Micrencephalon.*) A form of idiocy accompanied by deformity of the bodily organs.

CROUP. (*Tracheitis; Cynanche Trachealis; Angina Trachealis.*) An inflamtory disease of mucous lining of trachea, or often of glottis and larynx, and trachea.

CYANOSIS. (*Hæmatocyanosis; Morbus Cœruleus; Blue Disease.*) A condition characterized by a blue or purplish discoloration of the skin, arising generally in connection with some deficiency in construction of the heart.

CYNANCHE LARYNGEA. (*Angina Laryngea.*) Inflammation of the larynx.

CYNANCHE PAROTIDEA. (*Parotitis Contagiosa; Angina Externa; Mumps; Branks*) Inflammation of the parotid gland.

CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS. (*Amygdalitis; Angina Tonsillaris; Quinsy.*) Inflammatory sore throat.

CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS. See *Croup.*

DEAFNESS. (*Cophosis; Surditas*) Hardness of hearing.

DELIRIUM TREMENS. (*Delirium Ebriositatis; Mania-à-potu; Delirium Vigilans.*) An acute attack of poisoning by alcoholic drinks.

DENGUE. (*Scarlatina Rheumatica; Eruptive Epidemic Fever; Eruptive Rheumatic Fever; Dandy Fever; Break-bone Fever.*) A peculiar infectious fever, in which there is an eruption.

DIABETES MELLITUS. (*Melituria; Paruria Mellita; Glucosuria; Glucohœmia; Saccharine Diabetes.*) A complicated chronic disease, due to inefficient performance of some important function, characterized by secretion of a large quantity of urine containing glucose or grape sugar.

DIPHTHERIA. (*Angina Maligna; Cynanche Membranacea; Putrid Sore Throat; Malignant Quinsy.*) An epidemic and contagious sore throat of great severity, due to toxæmia, and characterized by exudation of false membranes on tonsils and adjacent structures.

DIPLOPIA. (*Ambiopia; Dittopsia; Double Vision.*) A disease arising from some derangement in the visual axes, or some irregularity in density or curvature of dioptric media, or some disease of retina or optic nerve.

DIPSOMANIA. An intense craving for intoxicating liquors.

DIURESIS. (*Diabetes Insipidus.*) A condition in which an excessive quantity of pale limpid urine is secreted, free from sugar or other abnormal ingredient.

DRACONTIASIS. (*Malus Dracunculus;*

Helminthoncus Medinensis.) A helminthic disease produced in the human body by the Guinea-worm.

Dropsy. An accumulation of watery or serous liquid in some one or more of the natural serous cavities of the body, or in the meshes of the areolar tissue, or in both, often occurring independently of inflammation.

Duodenitis. Acute inflammation of the duodenum.

Dysentery. (*Colitus; Colorectitis; Bloody Flux.*) A specific inflammation and ulceration of mucous lining of the colon, attended with mucous and bloody stools, and great prostration.

Dysmenorrhœa. (*Paramenia Difficilis; Menstrua Dolorosa; Amenorrhœa Partialis.*) Laborious or difficult menstruation.

Dyspepsia. (*Apepsia; Digestio Difficilis; Concoctio Tarda.*) Indigestion.

Dysphagia. (*Deglutitio Impedita; Difficulty of Deglutition.*) Difficulty in swallowing.

Dysphonia Clericorum. Follicular disease of pharyngo-laryngeal membrane, to which clergymen and public speakers are most liable.

Dypsnœa. (*Pseudo Asthma; Respiratio Difficilis; Short Breath.*) Difficulty in breathing.

Eclampsia Nutans. (*Salaam Convulsions of Infancy.*) A rare disease of infants, attended with a frequent bowing of the head.

Ecstasy. (*Catalepsia Spuria; Trance.*) A condition analogous to the cataleptic.

Ecthyma. (*Furunculi Atonici; Dartre Crustacée; Phlyzacia; Papulous Scall.*) A non-contagious inflammation of the skin.

Ectropion. (*Blepharotosis; Divaricatio Palpebrarum.*) Eversion of the eyelid.

Eczema. (*Running Scall; Humid Tetter.*) A very common non-contagious skin disease.

Elephantiasis Græcorum. (*Elephantiasis Anæsthetica; Lazari Malum; True Leprosy.*) A terrible and dangerous constitutional or blood disease, gradually becoming more rare.

Embolism. A term used to designate a fibrinous concretion detached and transported from the interior of the heart or of some vessel, and carried onwards by the blood until the calibre of the vessel becomes too small to allow of further progress.

Emmetropia. Normal-sightedness.

Emphysema. (*Pneumatosis Pulmonum; Pneumectasis.*) A disease consisting of enlargement of air-cells, atrophy of their walls, and obliteration of their vessels.

Empyema. (*Pyothorax; Hydrothorax Purulentus*) The formation and accumulation of pus in the cavity of the pleura.

Endocarditis. (*Internal Carditis.*) Inflammation of the transparent and glistening serous membrane which lines the interior of the heart, and which, by its reduplications, assists to form the valves.

Endometritis. (*Uterine Leucorrhœa; Uterine Catarrh*) Catarrhal or croupy inflammation of mucous membrane lining uterine cavity.

Endosteitis. Inflammation of medullary membrane lining central canal of long bones, as well as cells of flat and irregular bones.

Enteritis. (*Intestinorum Inflammatio; Ileocolitis; Enterophlogosis.*) Inflammation of the small intestines.

Entozoa. The parasitic animals which infest the human body.

Entropion. (*Inversio Palpebrarum; Blepharelosis.*) An inversion of the margins of the eyelids.

Enuresis. (*Hyperuresis.*) Incontinence of urine.

Epilepsy. (*Morbus Comitialis.*) Falling Sickness.

Epiphora. (*Lachrymatio; Weeping.*) A superabundant secretion of tears.

Epiphytes. (*Phytoparasites.*) Microscopic vegetable growths, belonging to the class *Fungi Cryptogamia.* They are found on the skin and mucous membranes, in the stomach, &c.

Epistaxis. (*Hæmorrhagia Narium; Rhinorrhagia.*) Bleeding at the nose.

Epithelial Cancer. (*Epithelioma; Cancroid of the Skin.*) A form of cancer consisting of an infiltration of cells of scaly epithelium.

Epizoa (*Ectoparasites*) Animal parasites which live upon, or in the structure of, the skin.

Equinia. A disease common to the horse, called glanders.

Erysipelas. (*St. Anthony's Fire.*) A diffused, spreading, inflammatory affection of the skin, and very commonly of the subcutaneous areolar tissue.

Erythema. (*Inflammatory Blush; Efflorescence Cutanée.*) A non-contagious affection of the skin, marked by slight superficial red patches.

Exophthalmic Goitre. Protrusion of the eyeball (proptosis oculi), accompanied with goitre. See *Bronchocele.*

Exophthalmos. (*Procidentia Bulbi Oculi; Ophthalmocele; Protopsis Oculi; Goggle-eyed.*) A protrusion of the eyeball so that the lids cannot cover it.

Fatty Degeneration. The term *fatty degeneration* or *fatty metamorphosis* is given to a certain class of cases which, during life, are marked by anæmia with great prostration; and which after death are found to be distinguished by the more or less perfect transformation into fat of various important textures, but especially of muscular fibres of the heart.

Febricula. (*Ephemeral Fever.*) A mild form of fever.

Fistula in Ano. A fistulous passage by side of rectum, the result of abscess.

Flat Foot. (*Spurious Valgus; Splay Foot.*) A sinking of the tarsal arch, from relaxation of the supporting ligaments.

Flatulence. (*Tympanites; Meteorism; Drum Belly; Wind Dropsy.*) An accumulation of gas in the intestines occurs as an idiopathic disorder, or it may be symptomatic of some other affection.

Frambœsia. (*Anthracia Rubula; Lepra Fungifera; Pian; Yaws.*) A tubercular skin disease, said to be common in Africa, parts of America, and West Indies.

Galactorrhœa. (*Galactopleurosis.*) Superabundant secretion of milk in nursing women.

Gallstones. (*Chololithus; Biliary Calculi.*) Concretions formed in gall-bladder, liver, or hepatic duct.

Gastralgia. (*Dyspepsodynia; Cardialgia; Heartburn.*) An unpleasant burning sensation in the stomach and gullet, coming on in paroxysms.

Gastric Ulcer. Simple, chronic, or perforating ulcer of stomach.

Gastritis. (*Inflammatio Ventriculi.*) Inflammation of mucous membrane of stomach.

Gastro-Colic Fistula. A communication between the stomach and colon, due to cancerous or simple ulceration.

Gastro-Cutaneous Fistula. A communication between the stomach and outside of abdomen.

Gastrodynia. (*Spasmus Ventriculi; Stomachalgia.*) Cramp in the stomach.

General Paresis. Progressive paralysis of the insane.

Glanders. (*Equinia; Farcinoma; Farcy.*) A malignant febrile and contagious disease, due to a specific poison received from a glandered horse, ass, or mule.

Glaucoma. A term formerly applied to opacity of the lens. Now used arbitrarily to denote a form of blindness, attended with disorganization of the various tissues of the eyeball.

Glossitis. (*Inflammatio Linguæ.*) Inflammation of the tongue.

Glucohæmia. Sweet blood. See *Diabetes Mellitus.*

Glucosuria. Sweet urine. See *Diabetes Mellitus.*

Goitre. See *Bronchocele.*

Gonorrhœa. (*Clap.*) An inflammation of one or more portions of the genito-urinary passages, accompanied with a muco-purulent discharge.

Gout. A specific inflammation, having a constitutional origin, accompanied by great pain and swelling of the affected joint, fever, with general disturbance.

Gravedo. A variety of catarrh affecting frontal sinuses.

Graves's Disease. A name given to a singular combination of three symptoms —palpitation, protrusion of eyeballs, and enlargement of thyroid gland.

Hæmatemesis. (*Gastrorrhagia; Hæmorrhœa Ventriculi; Vomiting of Blood.*) Hemorrhage from the stomach.

Hæmatoid Cancer. (*Fungus Hæmatodes*) A soft, medullary or other cancer, more or less infiltrated with blood.

Hæmatoma Auris. A sanguineous tumor about outer surface of auricle of ear.

Hæmatozoa. A term applied to a disease in which several varieties of entozoa have been discovered in the human blood.

Hæmaturia. (*Hæmuresis; Sanguis in Urina; Bloody Urine.*) Hemorrhage from the mucous membrane of the urinary passages.

Hæmogastric Fever. (*Febris Flava; Pestilentia Hæmagastrica; Pestis Intertropica; Typhus Icterodes; Synochus Icterodes; Malignant Pestilential Fever.*) See *Yellow Fever.*

Hæmoptysis (*Emoptoe; Sputum Sanguinis; Hæmorrhagia Pulmonis; Pneumorrhagia.*) The escape of blood through the mouth, from larynx, trachea, bronchial tubes, or air-cells of lungs.

Hæmorrhoids. (*Proctalgia Hæmorrhoidalis; Piles.*) Small tumors situated within, or at verge of anus.

Headache. (*Cephalalgia.*) Of common occurrence during progress of most acute and many chronic diseases.

Hemeralopia. (*Visus Diurnus; Dysopia Tenebrarum; Day Vision.*) That condition in which vision is only distinct during daylight.

Hemicrania. (*Hemicephalæa; Neuralgia Cerebralis; Megrims.*) Headache affecting one side of brow and forehead.

Hemorrhage. (*Sanguifluxus; Hæmorrhœa; Loss of Blood; Rupture of a Bloodvessel.*) The escape of blood from the vessels in which it is naturally contained.

Hemorrhagic Diathesis. May be hereditary, or will, perhaps, be induced by insufficient food.

Hepatic Atrophy. (*Yellow Atrophy of Liver; Wasting of Liver; Softening of Liver; Diffused Hepatitis.*) Fatal Jaundice.

Hepatic Calculi. See *Gallstones.*

Hepatic Cancer. Cancer of the liver.

Hepatic Congestion. (*Hyperæmia of the Liver.*) Congestion of the liver.

Hepatic Hypertrophy. Enlargement of the liver by an increase in the secreting cells.

Hepatitis. Inflammation of the liver.

Hernia. (*Rupture.*) A tumor formed by the protrusion of more or less omentum or intestine through some abnormal opening in abdominal walls.

Herpes. (*Tetter.*) A transient non-contagious skin disease consisting of clusters of vesicles upon inflamed patches of irregular size and form.

Hiccough. (*Singultus; Hiccup.*) A short, convulsive, and noisy inspiration, followed immediately by expiration. It is due to the sudden and involuntary and momentary contraction of the diaphragm, with a simultaneous narrowing of the glottis.

Hooping-Cough. (*Pertussis; Tussis Convulsiva; Bronchocephalitis; Chincough.*) An infectious disease of childhood, due to some poison affecting pneumogastric nerve.

Housemaid's Knee. Enlargement of bursa over patella, the result of pressure and inflammation from kneeling.

Hydræmia. Watery blood.

Hydrocele and Hæmatocele. Hydrocele consists of an accumulation of serum in the tunica vaginalis or in the cord. Hæmatocele is an extravasation of blood into tunica vaginalis; a blood tumor.

Hydrocephalus. (*Hydrocranium; Hydrops Capitis; Water on the Head.*) Dropsy of the brain.

HYDRONEPHROSIS. (*Hydrorenal Distension.*) Dropsy of the kidney.

HYDROPERICARDIUM. (*Hydropericarditis; Hydrops Pericardii; Hydrocardia.*) Dropsy of the pericardium.

HYDROPHOBIA. (*Phobodypson; Rabies; Canine Madness.*) A disease caused by inoculation with the saliva of a rabid animal.

HYDRORACHIS. (*Hydrorrhacia Myelochysis; Hydrocele Spinalis.*) Dropsy of the spine.

HYDROTHORAX. (*Hydrops Thoracis; Pleurorrhœa Serosa; Dropsy of the Chest.*) An effusion of serum, or of serum mixed with blood, into the cavity of the pleura.

HYPERÆMIA. (*Plethora; Polyœmia.*) An excess of blood, or a superabundance of red corpuscles.

HYPERMETROPIA. (*Oversight.*) That condition in which the refractive power of the eye is too low, or the optic axis too short.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS. (*Hallucinatio Hypochondriaca; Spleen; Anathymiasis; Vapors; English Malady; Low Spirits.*) A disease consisting prominently of an exaggerated egoism.

HYPOSPADIAS AND EPISPADIAS. The former is a congenital malformation, in which the urethra opens on under surface of penis, instead of at extremity of the glans. The latter is that condition in which urethra terminates on dorsum of penis.

HYSTERIA. (*Hysteropathia; Asthma Uteri; Vapores Uterini; Passio Hysterica; Hysterics.*) A nervous disorder which occurs in paroxysms, or simulates other diseases.

ICHORHÆMIA. (*Septicœmia; Pyœmia; Pyohœmia.*) A morbid condition of the blood, caused by the introduction of ichorous or putrid matters.

ICHTHYOSIS. (*Xeroderma Ichthyoides; Fishskin Disease.*) A very rare noncontagious, squamous skin disease.

ICTERUS. See *Jaundice.*

IMPETIGO. (*Psydracia; Crusted or Running Scall.*) Pustular or humid tetter.

IMPOTENCE AND STERILITY. The former may be applied to every morbid state, in either sex, which prevents the seminal fluid of the male coming in contact with the female ovule. The latter is that condition in which either no spermatozoa or ovules are secreted, or their vitality is immediately destroyed.

INDIGESTION. See *Dyspepsia.*

INFLAMMATION. (*Phlogosis; Phlegmasia; Hyperhœmatosis; Hyperendosmose.*) A destructive or formative process, consisting of local congestion and stagnation of blood, with exudation of liquor sanguinis.

INFLUENZA. (*Rheuma Epidemicum; Defluxio Catarrhalis; Epidemic Catarrhal Fever.*) An epidemic disorder attended with great depression, chilliness, running from eyes and nose, &c., due to some peculiar contamination of atmosphere.

INSANITY. (*Mental Alienation; Unsound Mind; Deranged Intellect; Madness.*) A general term used to express the mental condition opposed to sanity.

INTERCOSTAL NEURALGIA. Neuralgia of the intercostal nerve.

INTERMITTENT FEVER OR AGUE. (*Periodic Fever; Ague; Paludal Fever.*) A disease chiefly due to marshy miasms, in which febrile phenomena occur in paroxysms, are ushered in by rigors, and end in a critical sweat.

INTUSSUSCEPTION. (*Invagination.*) That condition in which one part of the bowel is drawn into another portion, just as the finger of a glove is pulled within itself.

IRITIS. (*Iriditis; Inflammatio Iridis.*) Suspended (like a curtain with a circular aperture in its centre) between the cornea and crystalline lens, and bathed on both sides by aqueous humor, the iris serves to regulate amount of light admitted to retina.

JAUNDICE. (*Icterus.*) A prominent symptom of many varied morbid processes. Like albuminuria, glucosuria, &c., a symbol of changes going on in the economy, rather than a specific disease.

All forms can be included under one of two divisions: (1.) Those due to suppression of biliary functions, in which the coloring matter of bile and cholesterin accumulate in the blood. (2.) Those arising from reabsorption of bile properly formed, the flow of which into duodenum is impeded.

KELOID. (*Kelis; Cheloidea; Cancroide.*) A flat, tender excrescence or cuticular fold, one or more inches in diameter, raised a few lines above level of skin, having irregular forms, with slight depressions in their centres, and covered with wrinkled epidermis.

KNOCK-KNEES. (*Genua Valga.*) A relaxation of internal lateral ligaments of knee-joints, allowing femur and tibia to become separated, so that an angular obliquity of the bones results.

LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS. (*Apnœa Infantum; Laryngospasmus; Infantile Laryngismus; Thymic Asthma; Spurious or Cerebral Croup; Child-Crowing.*) A spasmodic disease occurring in infants, chiefly during dentition. It consists of a temporary, partial, or complete closure of rima glottidis, by which entrance of air into lungs is impeded or stopped.

LARYNGITIS. Inflammation of the larynx, occasionally followed with ulceration.

LEAD COLIC. (*Painter's Colic; Saturnine Colic; Morbus Metallicus; Colica Rachialgia; Dry Gripes or Bellyache; Colica Pictonum*) Attacks of colic, vomiting, and constipation, from the presence of lead in the system, often followed by paralysis.

LEPRA. (*Common Dry Tetter; European Leprosy; Alphos; Psoriasis.*) The most obstinate and troublesome of all curable cutaneous diseases. A non-contagious squamous eruption, consisting of red and scaly circular patches, of various dimensions, scattered over different parts of the body.

LEUCOCYTHEMIA. (*Leucocytosis; Leucocæmia; White Cell Blood.*) A morbid state of blood, in which the white corpuscles are greatly increased in number, while the red cells are much diminished.

LEUCODERMA. (*Leucopathia; Chloasma Album; Alphosis; Achroma.*) A rare condition, in which the skin is rendered white in various sized patches from loss of cutaneous pigment.

LICHEN. (*Papulæ Siccæ; Licheniasis Adultorum; Lichenous Rash.*) An obstinate and annoying popular affection of the skin. Recognized by the minute, hard, red elevations which it presents, and which are either distinct or arranged in clusters; by the tingling and irritation, and by the slight desquamation which follows.

LIPÆMIA. Fatty blood.

LOCKED-JAW. See *Tetanus.*

LUMBAGO. (*Rachirrheuma; Rheumatismus Dorsalis.*) A variety of chronic rheumatism.

LUPUS. (*Ulcus Tuberculosum; Noli me Tangere.*) A destructive skin disease, commencing in the form of one or more indolent, soft, dull-red tubercles, which become covered with scabs, have a tendency to heal spontaneously, and always leave a scar.

MALACOSTEON. See *Osteomalacia.*

MALIGNANT VESICLE. (*Charbon.*) A furunculoid disease conveyed from cattle to man by inoculation.

MAMMARY ABSCESS. (*Mastodynia Apostematosa; Milk Abscess.*) Abscess of the breast.

MAMMARY HYPERTROPHY. Enlargement of the breasts.

MAMMITIS. (*Mazoitis; Mastitis; Inflammatio Mammæ.*) Inflammation of the breast.

MASTODYNIA. (*Mazodynia; Mastalgia.*) Neuralgia of breasts.

MEASLES. (*Morbilli; Rubeola.*) A continued infectious fever, preceded by catarrh, accompanied by a crimson rash, and often attended or followed by inflammation of the mucous membrane of the organs of respiration.

MELANOSIS. (*Nigritudo; Black Tubercle.*) A rare disorder, characterized by the deposition in various tissues of the body, of a black or dark-brown substance.

Melæna. (*Dysenteria Splenica; Fluxus Splenicus; Dejectiones Nigræ.*) When the intestinal evacuations contain blood, whether this comes from vessels of stomach or only from those of intestines, there is said to be *melæna.*

Melituria. Sweet urine. See *Diabetes Mellitus.*

Menorrhagia. (*Paramenia Profusa; Menstrua Superflua; Menorrhœa; Profuse Menstruation.*) An abnormal increase of the catamenia.

Metritis. (*Febris Uterina; Hysteritis.*) Inflammation of the substance of the unimpregnated uterus.

Miliaria. (*Miliary Fever; Miliaria Sudatoria; Exanthema Miliaria; Millet-Seed Rash.*) A vesicular eruption, occurring during progress of diseases attended with offensive sweating.

Mollities Ossium. A morbidly flexible condition of the bones, owing to an insufficiency of phosphate of lime.

Molluscum. (*Ochthiasis; Acné Molluscoide.*) A rare cutaneous disease, of the order *Tubercula.*

Morbilli. See *Measles.*

Muscæ Volitantes. (*Flocci Volitantes.*) Little specs, or floating black spots, which fly over the field of vision.

Myalgia. Stiffness, cramp, soreness, or pain, in the voluntary muscles or their tendinous prolongations.

Mycetoma. A destructive parasitic disease, peculiar to the natives of India.

Myelitis. (*Spinodorsitis; Rachialgitis.*) Inflammation of the substance of the spinal cord.

Myocarditis. (*Carditis.*) Inflammation of muscular substance of heart.

Myopia. (*Hypometropia; Shortsightedness.*) When the distance at which ordinary type can be easily read is less than twelve inches, the vision is said to be myopic.

Myositis. (*Myitis; Sarcitis; Inflammatio Musculorum.*) Inflammation of muscular fibre.

Nævus. (*Nævus Maternus; Mother's Mark; Erectile or Vascular Tumor; Aneurism by Anastomosis.*) A growth formed by enlarged and dilated arteries, veins, or capillary vessels.

Nasal Lipoma. Hypertrophy of skin and subcutaneous tissue of apex and alæ of nose.

Nasal Polypus. A tumor so named because it was supposed to have numerous attachments or feet. They are of three kinds: mucous or gelatinous, fibrous, and medullary.

Necrosis. (*Osteonecrosis; Osteogangræna.*) Mortification or death of a bone or portion of a bone.

Nephritis. Inflammation of the substance of the kidney.

Neuralgia. (*Neurodynia; Nervous Pang.*) Violent pain in the trunk or branch of a nerve, occurring in paroxysms, perhaps at nearly equidistant intervals.

Neuritis. (*Neurophlogosis.*) Inflammation of a nerve.

Neuroma. A solid or cystic tumor connected with a nerve.

Nostalgia. (*Nostomania; Homesickness*) The ungratified desire to return home.

Nyctalopia. That condition in which vision is most powerful during twilight.

Obesity. (*Polysarca; Polysarcosis.*) The overaccumulation of fat under the integuments, and around some of the viscera.

Œdema. (*Hydroœdema; Hydroncus.*) Dropsy of the subcutaneous areolar tissue of any one region.

Œsophageal Cancer. Cancer of the gullet.

Œsophageal Stricture. Stricture of the gullet.

Œsophagism. A nervous disorder, in which the symptoms are allied to those produced by spasmodic stricture.

Œsophagitis. (*Angina Œsophagæa; Dysphagia Inflammatoria; Inflammatio Gulæ.*) Inflammation of the œsophagus.

Oligæmia. See *Anæmia.*

Onychia. (*Paronychia; Onychitis; Onychia Maligna.*) An inflammation of the matrix of the nail.

Onyxis. (*Aduncatio Unguium; Ingrowing of the Nail.*) Inflammation and ulceration of side of toe, owing to margin of nail being pressed into the flesh.

Ophthalmia. A general term for inflammation of the eye.

Ophthalmia Tarsi. (*Blepharophthalmia; Blepharotitis; Adenopthalmia.*) Inflammation of the palpebral conjunctiva and edge of eyelids, with formation of minute pustules at roots of eyelashes, the discharge from which produces small crusts, matting the hairs together.

Orchitis. (*Hernia Humoralis.*) Inflammation of the testicle.

Orthopnœa. Excessive difficulty of breathing, so that the sufferer has to maintain an erect position.

Osteitis. (*Ostitis.*) Inflammation of bone.

Osteoid Cancer. A cancer usually growing from some bone, especially from the lower part of femur.

Osteomalacia. (*Mollities Ossium; Malacosteon; Rachitis Adultorum.*) Softening of the bones, owing to a deficiency of phosphate of lime.

Osteomyelitis. (*Medullitis; Endosteitis.*) Inflammation of the medullary membrane lining the central canals of long bones, as well as the cells of the flat and irregular bones.

Otitis. Inflammation of the ear.

Otorrhagia. Hemorrhage from the ears.

Otorrhœa. (*Otirrhœa; Blennotorrhœa; Catarrh of the Ear.*) A purulent or muco-purulent discharge from the ear.

Ovarian Tumor. (*Ovarian Dropsy; Cystic Disease of Ovary.*) A disease consisting of a conversion of the ovary, or parts of it, into cysts.

Ovaritis. (*Oöphoritis; Oöritis; Inflammatio Ovarii.*) Inflammation of the ovary.

Ozæna. (*Coryza Virulenta; Pyorrhœa Nasalis; Rhinitis Ulcerosa.*) Chronic inflammation of the nostrils.

Paralysis. (*Paresis; Palsy.*) A total or partial loss of sensibility or motion, or of both, in one or more parts of the body. *Hemiplegia:* Paralysis of one side. *Paraplegia:* Paralysis of the lower half of the body. *Local Paralysis:* Paralysis of the face. *Progressive Locomotor Ataxy:* A peculiar form of paraplegia produced by sexual excesses. *Progressive Muscular Atrophy:* Paralysis from a granular and fatty degeneration of muscular fibre.

Paraphimosis. (*Phimosis Circumligata.*) That condition in which a tight prepuce having been drawn back over the glans penis, the latter becomes constricted and swollen, so that the prepuce cannot be replaced.

Paraplegia. Paralysis confined to inferior half of body.

Parotitis. (*Cynanche Parotidea; Mumps.*) A specific and contagious inflammation of salivary glands, and of parotid gland especially.

Pellagra. (*Scurvy of the Alps; Mania Pellagria.*) A severe constitutional or blood disease attended with an altered state of skin.

Pelvic Cellulitis. Inflammation of the cellular or areolar tissue of pelvis.

Pelvic Hæmatocele. (*Retro-uterine Hœmatocele; Peri-uterine Hœmatocele.*) An effusion of blood into peritoneal pouch between uterus and rectum, or into subperitoneal tissue behind and around the uterus.

Pemphigus. (*Febris Bullosa; Bladdery Fever.*) A non-contagious skin disease.

Pericarditis. (*Exocarditis; Inflammation of the Pericardium.*) Inflammation of the external fibro-serous covering of the heart.

Perinephritic Abscess. Abscess of the areolar tissue surrounding the kidney.

Periostitis. Inflammation of the periosteum, a membrane which surrounds the bone.

Peritonitis. Inflammation of the serous membrane lining the abdominal and pelvic cavities, and investing the viscera.

Perityphlitis. Inflammation of the areolar tissue connecting the cæcum with the psoas and iliac muscles.

Pertussis. See *Hooping-Cough.*

Pharyngitis. (*Cynanche Pharyngea.*) Inflammation of the pharynx.

Phimosis. (*Ligatura Glandis; Strictura Præputii.*) A preternatural constriction of the foreskin, preventing its being drawn back over the glans penis. May be congenital or acquired.

Phlebitis. (*Inflammatio Venarum.*) Inflammation of the veins.

Phlebolites. (*Vein Stones.*) Small calculi, from size of millet-seeds to that of peas, occasionally found in veins.

Phlegmasia Dolens. (*Phlegmasia Alba Dolens; Milk Leg; Œdema Lacteum; Crural Phlebitis; White Leg; Obstructive Phlebitis; White Swelling of Lying-in Women.*) A brawny, non-œdematous, painful swelling of one or both lower extremities, attended with prostration.

Photophobia. (*Phenophobia; Aversion to Light.*) Intolerance of light attendant upon many diseases of the eye.

Phrenitis. (*Acute Encephalitis; Meningo-Cerebritis; Brain Fever.*) Inflammation of the brain.

Phthiriasis. (*Pediculatio; Morbus Pedicularis.*) Lousiness.

Phthisis. (*Tabes Pulmonum; Tubercular Phthisis.*) Pulmonary consumption.

Piarhæmia. (*Lipœmia; Pioxœmia.*) Milkiness of the serum or fatty blood.

Pioxæmia. See *Piarhœmia.*

Pityriasis. (*Herpes Furfurascens; Branny Tetter; Dandriff; Dandruff.*) A chronic, non-contagious, squamous inflammation of the skin, attended with slight redness and much irritation, characterized by production of minute white scales, or scurf, in great quantity.

Plague. (*The Black Death; Pestilential Fever; Levant Plague; Septic or Glandular Pestilence.*) A continued contagious fever bearing a striking resemblance to typhus.

Plethora. (*Fulness of Blood; Polyœmia; Hœmatoplethora; Hyperœmia.*) A local congestion or determination of blood in one or more particular organs or tissues.

Pleurisy. (*Pleuritis; Inflammatio Pleuræ; Morbus Lateralis.*) Inflammation of the pleura.

Pleurodynia. (*Pleuralgia; Pleurodyne; Rheumatism of Walls of Chest; False Pleurisy.*) Stitch in the side.

Pleuro-Pneumonia. (*Pleuro-peripneumonia.*) Inflammation attacking simultaneously the pleura and lung.

Plica Polonica. (*Trichosis Plica; Trichoma; Polish Ringworm.*) A disease of the skin, probably allied to common ringworm.

Pneumonia. (*Pulmonitis; Inflammatio Pulmonum; Peripneumony.*) Acute inflammation of the substance of the lungs. Right lung suffers twice as often as left; lower lobes more frequently attacked than upper.

Pneumothorax. (*Pneumotothorax; Emphysema Pectoris; Aërothorax.*) A collection of air in the pleura. When, as generally happens, there is liquid with the air, the disease is called *Pneumothorax with Effusion.*

Polyæmia. Abundance of blood.

Polydipsia. (*Sitis Morbosa; Excessive Thirst.*) A symptom in many diseases.

Polypus. A tumor so named because it was supposed to have numerous attachments or feet.

Polysarcia. Excessive corpulency.

Polyuria. (*Azoturia.*) A condition in which a larger quantity of urine than natural is secreted, containing an absolute and relative increase of urea.

Presbyopia. (*Presbytia; Visus Senilis; Long-sight.*) An alteration in the refractive powers of the eyes. It is the earliest symptom of the commencement of old age.

Priapism. (*Tentigo Penis; Horn Colic.*) Constant and distressing erection of penis.

Proctalgia. (*Proctagra; Proctodynia; Dolor Ani.*) Pain about the anus, due to neuralgia or to organic disease.

Proctitis. Inflammation of the rectum and anus.

Proptosis Oculi. See *Graves's Disease.*

Prostatitis. Inflammation of the prostate gland.

Prurigo. A chronic, non-contagious, cutaneous disease, characterized by an eruption of small papulæ or pimples.

Pruritus Ani. A very troublesome itching of anus, not uncommon in cases of hæmorrhoids, dyspepsia, &c.

Psoriasis. See *Lepra.*

Ptosis. (*Ptosis Palpebræ; Blepharoptosis; Prolapsus Palpebræ.*) An inability to lift the upper eyelid, from palsy of the third nerve.

Puerperal Mania. A peculiar form of insanity occurring to women soon after delivery.

Pulmonary Apoplexy. The effusion of blood into the air-cells of the lungs, and its coagulation there, arises from disease of heart, lung tissue, bloodvessels, or anæmia.

Pulmonary Cancer. Cancer of the lungs.

Pulmonary Condensation. Consolidation of the vesicular tissues of the lungs. It may result from pneumonia, &c.

Pulmonary Gangrene. Gangrene of the lung. It may result from pneumonia, &c.

Purpura. (*Malignant Petechial Fever; Hæmorrhœa Petechialis.*) A morbid condition of the blood and capillary vessels, leading to disintegration of the red corpuscles, with diffusion of their contents.

Pyæmia. (*Pyohæmia.*) Blood-poisoning, owing to absorption of ichorous or putrid matters.

Pyelitis. Inflammation of mucous membrane, lining pelvis and infundibula of kidney.

Pyrexia. The febrile state, or an attack of fever.

Pyrosis. (*Ardor Stomachi; Waterbrash.*) A form of indigestion in which there is frequent eructations of a thin, watery, and acid or tasteless fluid.

Pythogenic Fever. An appellation suggested for typhoid fever, literally meaning "born of putridity."

Rabies. See *Hydrophobia.*

Rachitis. See *Rickets.*

Rectal Cancer. Cancer of the rectum.

Rectal Neuralgia. See *Proctalgia.*

Rectal Polypus. A *villous tumor*, resembling that sometimes found in urinary bladders, occasionally growing with a broad base from mucous membrane of rectum.

Rectal Prolapsus. (*Prolapsus Ani; Proctocele; Ectopia Ani; Falling of the Fundament.*) A protrusion only of mucous lining of rectum, or all of the coats of the bowels. Caused by want of tone in sphincter ani, constipation, straining at stool, &c.

Rectal Stricture. (*Rectostenosis; Proctostenosis; Strictura Ani.*) Stricture of the rectum.

Rectal Ulcer. Irritable ulcer of rectum, or fissure of anus. An apparently slight affection.

Rectitis. (*Proctitis; Architis.*) Inflammation of the rectum and anus. A rare disease now that drastic purgatives and alcoholic drinks are less abused than formerly.

Reflex Paralysis. That form of palsy in which the irritation is reflected from periphery to centre.

Relapsing Fever. (*Famine Fever; Recurrent Fever; Five-day Fever; Seven-day Fever; Bilious Remittent Fever; Mild Yellow Fever; Synocha; Irish Famine Fever.*) An infectious disease, in which at a certain period of convalescence there is a relapse of all symptoms.

Remittent Fever. (*Febris Remittens; Walcheren Fever; Mediterranean Fever; Jungle Fever; Hill Fever of East Indies; Bengal Fever; Bilious Remittent of West Indies; Sierra Leone Fever; African Fever, &c.*) A fever bearing a resemblance to intermittent fever, except that there is no cessation of the fever, but simply an abatement or diminution.

Renal Cancer. The rarest form of kidney disease.

Renal Degenerations. There are three varieties of kidney disease included under this head: Fatty, Amyloid, and Cystic Degeneration.

Renal Parasites. A disease in which

a variety of entozoa infests the kidneys.

Renal Tubercle. (*Tuberculous Pyelitis.*) A disease consisting of tubercular deposits in the kidneys. It is generally a secondary affection; seldom detected until after death.

Retinitis. Inflammation of the delicate nervous membrane called the retina. It occurs as a sympathetic affection in the course of other ophthalmic complaints.

Retro-Pharyngeal Abscess. Generally a result of acute or chronic inflammation of loose areolar tissue between posterior wall of pharynx and muscles on anterior part of spine.

Rheumatism. Two forms: the acute and chronic; the former, *Rheumatic Fever*, *Synocha Rheumatica* or *Hæmoarthritis*, is a formidable disease, owing to the suffering it causes, the intensity of the fever, and the damage it so frequently inflicts upon the heart. A superabundance of lactic acid in the system is the supposed cause. The latter form, *Rheumatalgia*, *Rheumatismus Non-febrilis* or *Arthrodynia*, is sometimes a sequel of rheumatic fever, but generally a separate constitutional affection. Very common in old age. The fibrous textures around the joints, or the fibrous envelopes of the nerves, or the aponeurotic sheaths of the muscles, or the fasciæ and tendons, or the periosteum, are the parts which suffer.

Rheumatoid Arthritis. (*Rheumatic Gout; Chronic Rheumatic Arthritis; Nodosity of the Joints.*) A chronic inflammatory affection of the joints, not unlike gout in a few of its characters, somewhat resembling rheumatism in other points, but differing essentially from both.

Rhinolithes. Concretions of phosphate and carbonate of lime, magnesia, and mucus, which occasionally form in one of the nasal cavities.

Rhinorrhœa. (*Rhinoblennorrhœa; Nasal Gleet.*) Chronic inflammation of the nostrils, producing a constant discharge of mucus.

Rickets. (*Rachitis; Osteomalacia Infantum.*) A disease peculiar to childhood, as osteomalacia is to adults. The bones as they grow remain soft and flexible and bend under the weight of the body.

Rodent Ulcer. (*Lupoid Ulcer; Cancroid.*) Peculiar ulcer of eyelids.

Roseola. (*Rose Rash; False Measles; Epidemic Roseola.*) A non-contagious inflammatory affection of the skin. One of the *Exanthemata.*

Rubeola. (*Rötheln; Scarlatina Morbillosa; a hybrid of Measles and Scarlatina.*) A compound of measles and scarlatina.

Rupia. (*Ulcus Atonicum; Ecphlysis Rhypia.*) A non-contagious skin disease occurring in debilitated constitutions, and especially in systems contaminated with syphilis.

Saint Anthony's Fire. The popular name for erysipelas.

Scabies. (*Psora; Itch; Scotch Fiddle.*) A contagious, troublesome skin disease, attended with great itching, which is increased by warmth, and is due to an animal parasite called the *Acarus Scabiei* or *Sarcoptes Hominis.*

Scarlet Fever. (*Scarlatina.*) An infectious fever, characterized by scarlet efflorescence of skin and mucous membrane of fauces and tonsils; the efflorescence commencing about second day of fever, and declining about fifth. Often accompanied by inflammation of throat, and sometimes of submaxillary glands.

Sciatica. (*Neuralgia Ischiadica; Ischialgia; Coxalgia.*) Acute pain in sciatic nerve.

Scirrhus or Hard Cancer. (*Scirrhoma; Carcinoma Fibrosum; Fibrous Cancer.*) The most frequent variety of cancer. Seen occasionally in stomach, upper part of rectum, and elsewhere, but most frequently by far in the female breast.

Sclerema. (*Algide Œdema.*) A peculiar disease of new-born infants, consisting of partial or universal induration of subcutaneous areolar tissue, with serous effusion.

Sclerotitis. Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

Scrofula. (*Scrophula; Tabes Glandularis; Struma; King's Evil.*) See *Tuberculosis.*

Scrotal Elephantiasis. Enormous hypertrophy of the scrotum. In many cases the tumor has reached below the knees.

Scrotal Œdema. The areolar tissue of scrotum may rapidly become infiltrated with serum as a result of erysipelas.

Scurvy. (*Scorbutus; Land Scurvy; Sea Scurvy.*) A complex morbid state, caused by long-continued privation of fresh succulent vegetables or fruits, or their preserved juices.

Septicæmia. (*Septæmia; Putrid Infection.*) Contamination of the blood with putrefying matters.

Simple Continued Fever. (*Febricula; Ephemera.*) A mild disease, having a variable duration of from one to ten days.

Singultus. See *Hiccough.*

Sleeplessness. (*Insomnia Pervigilium.*) Often a premonitory symptom of insanity, though quite a common symptom of many complaints.

Small-Pox. (*Variola.*) A continued infectious fever, attended with an eruption. Due to absorption of a specific poison. The disease would probably become extinct, were vaccination universally and efficiently performed.

Spanæmia. Thin or poor blood. See *Anæmia.*

Spermatorrhœa. (*Spermorrhœa; Gonorrhœa Vera; Profluvium Seminis; Pollution.*) A deranged state of mental and bodily health, due to the too frequent escape of seminal fluid. Masturbation the most common cause.

Spina Bifida. (*Hydrorachitis; Hydrorachis Congenita; Cleft Spine.*) A congenital deficiency of the posterior laminæ and spinous process of one or more vertebræ; owing to which there is undue distension of membranes of cord with cerebro-spinal fluid.

Spinal Hemorrhage. (*Myelorrhagia; Myelapoplexia; Apoplexia Myelitica; Apoplexy of the Cord.*) Paralysis from effusion of blood into spinal canal, or into substance of cord.

Spinal Irritation. (*Rhachialgia; Neuralgia Spinalis; Notalgia.*) Probably no disease exists deserving this name. The suffering due to a combination of myalgia and hysteria, with constitutional weakness.

Spinal Meningitis. (*Perimyelitis; Myelomeningitis.*) Acute paralysis from inflammation of membranes of spinal cord. *Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis* occasionally occurs as an epidemic; inmates of workhouses, and soldiers in overcrowded barracks, are liable to it.

Spleen, Enlargement of. (*Ague Cake.*) A condition which generally results from repeated attacks of intermittent fever.

Stomatitis. Inflammation of the mouth. A common disease of young children.

Stomatorrhagia. (*Stomatorrhœa; Hæmorrhagia Oris; Buccal Hemorrhage.*) Discharges of blood from mouth and throat. The result sometimes of scurvy, or of an excessive use of mercury.

Strophulus. (*Licheniasis Strophulus; Tooth-rash; Red Gum Rash.*) A papular skin disease, peculiar to infants and young children.

Styes. (*Hordeolum.*) A small boil, of the size and firmness of a barleycorn, situated at the edge of the eyelid.

Sudamina. (*Hydroata; Papulæ Sudorales; Sweat Vesicles.*) A condition consisting of crops of small, transparent vesicles, which come out in many diseases, attended with sweating.

Suprarenal Capsular Disease. (*Morbus Addisonii; Suprarenal Melasma.*) An excessive degree of anæmia, supposed to be due to disease of the suprarenal capsules.

Suspended Animation. (*Asphyxia; Apnœasphyxia.*) Apnœa.

Syncope. Swooning; fainting.

Syphiliphobia. (*Syphilomania; Noddle Pox.*) A morbid or hypochondriacal fear of syphilis, producing imaginary symptoms of the disease.

Syphilis. (*Lues Venerea; Venereal Disease; Pox.*) Two forms: primary and constitutional. Primary occurs as a specific ulcer or chancre, the ulcer appearing on the part to which the virus has been directly applied; there are four distinct varieties of these sores. Constitutional, the result of indurated or infecting chancres. Many cases of chronic ill health are due to it; while it is often the cause of obscure diseases of the vital organs.

Syphilization. A term applied to the condition produced by successive inoculations with syphilitic poison, in which each succeeding chancre becomes less and less, until a time arrives when no ulcer can be produced by insertion of venereal virus. Hence the inference has been drawn that, by prolonged inoculation, a constitutional state is induced in which the system is no longer capable of being affected.

Tabes Dorsalis. (*Phthisis Dorsalis; Myelophthisis.*) A state of atrophy of posterior columns of spinal cord, producing palsy.

Tabes Mesenterica. (*Phthisis Mesaraica; Scrofula Mesenterica; Mesenteric Disease; Abdominal Phthisis.*) A tubercular degeneration of the mesenteric glands, often associated with tubercular peritonitis.

Temperature of Body. The normal temperature at unexposed parts of surface is 98.4° Fahr. A persistent rise above 99.5°, and a continued depression below 97.8°, are indicative of disease. The increase above 99° is the best index of amount of fever present.

Testicular Neuralgia. (*Irritable Testis.*) Neuralgia of the testicles.

Testitis. Inflammation of the testicle. It may be acute or chronic, or it may be specific—syphilitic or tubercular. In the acute form it is called *Orchitis;* in the chronic, *Sarcocele.*

Tetanus. (*Rigor Nervorum; Spasm with Rigidity; Lockjaw.*) A disease, the chief feature of which is long-continued contraction or spasm of a certain number of the voluntary muscles. Symptoms very similar to those produced by poisonous doses of strychnia.

Thrombosis. By this term is generally understood the partial or complete closure of a vessel, by a morbid product developed at the site of the obstruction. The coagulum, which is usually fibrinous, is known as *autochthonous clot* or *thrombus.*

Thrush. (*Aphtha Infantum; Febris Aphthosa; Vesiculæ Gingivarum; Milk Thrush.*) A disease of the mouth, occurring in infants. See *Aphthæ of Mouth.*

Tic Douloureux. (*Neuralgia Faciei; Painful Tic.*) Severe attacks of neuralgic pain in nerves of face.

Tinea. A term applied to those cutaneous diseases which are due to presence of epiphytes or parasitic plants. All are contagious. There are five varieties: *Tinea Tonsurans*, scald head; *Tinea Favosa*, honeycomb ringworm; *Tinea Decalvans*, *Alopecia Areata*, where the hair falls off in spots; *Tinea Sycosis*, barber's itch; *Tinea Versicolor*, liver spot.

Tongue Diseases. The tongue is exposed to many sources of disease and injury. Glossitis (*Angina Lingualis*), inflammation of the tongue.

Tonsillitis. (*Cynanche Tonsillaris; Amygdalitis; Quinsy; Inflammatory Sore Throat.*) Inflammation of one or both tonsils, with fever.

Toothache. (*Odontodynia; Dentium Dolor.*) Odontalgia.

Torticollis. (*Collum Obstipum; Cephaloloxia; Stiff-neck.*) See *Wry-Neck.*

Toxæmia. (*Toxicohæmia; Toxicæmia.*) A contaminated state of the blood, from absorption of some deleterious matter, as syphilitic virus, poison of small-pox, typhus, &c.

Tracheitis. Inflammation of the trachea.

Trichiasis. (*Morbus Pilaris; Trichosis.*)

An irregular direction of one or more of the eyelashes.

Trichiniasis. (*Trichina Disease; Trichinosis; Flesh-Worm Disease.*) A peculiar febrile, helminthic affection, attended with symptoms somewhat resembling those of typhoid fever.

Trismus Nascentium. (*Nine-day Fits.*) A peculiar form of tetanus which occurs in infants about second week after birth, and is very fatal.

Tuberculosis. A term applied to an idiopathic blood disease, which manifests itself by producing conditions commonly known as scrofula, pulmonary consumption, tubercular hydrocephalus, tubercular peritonitis, and tabes mesenterica. Precise nature of change in blood is unknown; probably the aqueous part is increased in proportion to the solids, while the red corpuscles are especially diminished.

Tympanites. From *Tympanum*, a tambourine or drum; because the belly, if struck, sounds like a drum, when the bowels are distended with air. Called also *Wind Dropsy*, *Flatulence*, and *Pneumatosis Abdominis.*

Typhlitis. Inflammation of the cæcum.

Typhoid Fever. (*Enteric Fever; Pythogenic Fever; Typhia.*) An endemic, slightly infectious, contagious fever, most prevalent in autumn, generated by putrefying animal matter. Mortality about one in five or six; more fatal to the rich than the poor. Death usually due to exhaustion, uræmia, peritonitis, pneumonia, or erysipelas.

Typhus Fever. A contagious infectious fever. Often prevails epidemically during seasons of general scarcity. The accompaniment of destitution. Generated in overcrowded and ill-ventilated dwellings. Duration from fourteen to twenty-one days.

Uræmia. Toxæmia from accumulation of urea in the blood, owing to its non-elimination by the kidneys.

Urethritis. Inflammation of the urethra. It may occur independently of gonorrhœa or syphilis, and be acute or chronic.

Urinary Calculi. (*Urolithi.*) Concretions found in kidneys, bladder, or follicles of prostate gland.

Urticaria. (*Purpura Urticata; Exanthema Urticatum; Nettle Rash.*) A non-contagious affection of the skin.

Uterine Cancer. (*Metro-carcinoma; Carcinoma Uteri.*) Cancer of the womb. Most frequent after fortieth year.

Vaccinia. (*Variola Vaccinia; Exanthema Antivariolosum; Vacciola; Inoculated Cow-pox.*) A disease produced by inoculation from the virus of cow-pox, such disease affording protection against the contagion of small-pox.

Vaginal Prolapsus. (*Hysteroptosis Vaginæ; Colpoptosis; Elytroptosis.*) A descent, more or less complete, of the vagina.

Vaginismus. An involuntary spasmodic closure of the sphincter muscle of the vagina, with such excessive supersensitiveness of the surrounding tissues as to form a complete barrier to coition.

Vaginitis. Inflammation of the vagina, acute or chronic; the former (*Elytritis*, *Colpitis*) not very common, the latter (*Catarrhus Genitalium*, *The Whites*, *Vaginal Leucorrhœa*, *Blennorrhœa Genitalium*), one of the most common diseases to which women (particularly the married) are liable.

Varicella. See *Chicken-pox.*

Varicocele. (*Oscheocele Varicosa; Spermatocele; Cirsocele.*) A varicose condition of the veins of the spermatic cord. They arise from any cause which retards upward flow of blood.

Variola. See *Small-pox.*

Vascular Tumors of Urethral Orifice. (*Urethral Hæmorrhoids.*) Not uncommon in females; very rarely have been found at orifice of male urethra.

Venereal Disease. A term generally applied to those disorders which result from impure coition.

Verrucæ. (*Ecphyma Verruca; Vegetations; Warts.*) A harmless condition consisting of collections of hypertrophied cutaneous papillæ.

Vertigo. (*Circumgyratio; Giddiness; Swimming of the Head.*) A transitory sense of giddiness, of whirling around, or of falling. Often a symptom of incipient disease of brain; sometimes betokens general weakness, or a poison in the blood.

Vesical Inflammation. (*Cystitis; Cystophlogia.*) Inflammation of the bladder. It may be acute or chronic; the latter, *Chronic Cystitis*, *Cystirrhœa*, *Blennorrhœa*, *Urinalis Tenesmus Vesicæ Mucosus*, or *Catarrhus Vesicæ*, frequently due to gout, retention of decomposing urine, &c.

Vesical Irritability. (*Impatientia Vesicæ; Cysterethismus.*) Irritability of the bladder. It is said to exist when there is an unnaturally frequent desire to pass urine.

Vesical Paralysis. (*Cystoparalysis; Cystoplegia; Acystinervia.*) Paralysis of the muscular coat of the bladder.

Villous Cancer. A variety of medullary, and perhaps of epithelial cancer, occurring most frequently on mucous membrane of urinary bladder.

Vomiting and Retching. (*Emesis.*) Sickness of the stomach, due to forcible and repeated contractions of the stomach, with relaxation of the cardiac sphincter, so that the gastric contents are expelled upwards.

Vulval Corroding Ulcer. (*Vulval Esthiomenos.*) An inveterate and progressive ulceration of external genitals.

Vulval Pruritus. Irritation of the vulva. It may be simply a local affection, or a symptom of some disease.

Vulvitis. Inflammation of the vulva.

Wasting Palsy. A degeneration of the voluntary muscles, producing complete loss of power. See *Paralysis.*

Weight of Body. The following table shows the normal weight in proportion to height. Loss of weight is an early symptom in phthisis. A slow and gradual fall, more serious than a rapid and irregular diminution. *A steady loss always precedes tuberculosis:*

Exact stature. Ft.	In.	Mean weight. Pounds.	Weight increased by 7 per cent. Pounds.
5	1	120	128
5	2	126	135
5	3	133	142
5	4	139	149
5	5	142	152
5	6	145	155
5	7	148	158
5	8	155	166
5	9	162	173
5	10	169	181
5	11	174	186
6	0	178	190

This reads: 5 ft. 1 in. should weigh in his clothes 120 pounds; he may exceed this by 7 per cent., and so attain 128 pounds, without affecting his vital capacity; beyond this amount his respiration becomes diminished. The average weight of the clothes at different ages is one-eighteenth of the total weight of the male body, and one-twenty-fourth of that of the female.

Wry-Neck. (*Torticollis.*) A distortion, in which the head is drawn down to one side, and the face directed to the opposite, due to contraction of one sterno-mastoid muscle.

Yellow Fever. (*Pestilentia Hæmagastrica; Bulam Fever; Mal de Siam; Typhus Icterodes; Bilious Remitting Yellow Fever; Black Vomit; Yellow Jack.*) An acute and very dangerous fever, accompanied with jaundice, severe headache, and vomiting of black matter, almost limited to warm climates.

Zona. (*Herpes Zoster; Shingles.*) That form of herpes in which the vesicles, with their inflamed patches, are arranged in the form of a band encircling half the circumference of the body.

POISONS: THEIR ANTIDOTES AND TESTS.

TOXICOLOGICAL TABLE,

EXHIBITING THE SYMPTOMS OF POISONING, THE ANTIDOTES FOR EACH POISON, AND THE TESTS PROPER FOR THEIR DETECTION.

General Symptoms of Poisoning.

WHEN a person in perfect health is suddenly attacked, after having taken food or drink, with violent pain, cramp in the stomach, nausea, vomiting, convulsive actions, and a sense of suffocation; or when under the same circumstances, he is seized with vertigo, delirium, or unusual drowsiness, there is every reason to suspect that he has taken poison.

Poisoning may be distinguished from a sudden fit of apoplexy, by the stomach and throat not being affected in the latter. *In all cases of poisoning employ the stomach-pump as promptly as possible.*

During his experiments on the diffusion of liquids, Prof. Graham discovered that solutions of certain bodies pass through membranes with considerable facility, while others pass through very slowly. He soon found that the former class embraced bodies which were of a crystalline character, such as metallic salts, and organic bodies, such as sugar, morphia, and oxalic acid; while the latter class consisted of bodies devoid of crystalline power, such as gum, albumen, gelatin, &c. He therefore gave to one class, consisting of easily diffusible substances, the name *crystalloid*, and to the other the name of *colloid*. Among the *crystalloids*, alcohol is classed, and among the colloids, many soluble oxides, which are in an uncrystalline modification, such as hydrated soluble silicic acid, soluble sesquioxide of iron, soluble alumina, &c. The most convenient dividing film or *septum*, as the discoverer named it, is made of *parchment paper*. A sheet of this paper is stretched over a gutta percha hoop, and its edges are well drawn up and confined by an outer hoop; it is then allowed to float on a basin of pure water, and in it is poured a mixed solution of colloid and crystalloid. Diffusion commences at once; the crystalloid rapidly passes through and dissolves in the pure water beneath, while the colloid, for the most part, remains behind. This process of separation is called *dialysis*, and it is now in constant use in chemical laboratories for effecting separations which would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, by other processes. Thus, gruel or broth, containing a very little arsenic (arsenious acid) dissolved in it, and submitted to dialysis, gives up the whole of its arsenic to the pure water, while scarcely a trace of the organic matter passes through. The arsenic can be detected with the greatest facility in the water, while if it had remained mixed with the great excess of organic matter, its separation and detection would have offered considerable difficulties. In cases of suspected poisoning, the course now generally pursued is, to pour the whole contents of the stomach, or other liquid which the chemist has to examine, upon a *dialyser*, and after allowing it to stay there for twenty-four hours, to examine the aqueous solution with the proper tests. Almost all the poisons in common use, such as arsenic, strychnine, corrosive sublimate, oxalic acid, sugar of lead, morphia, being *crystalloids*, easily pass through, and the work of the chemist or toxicologist is very much simplified, as he has only an aqueous solution of a comparatively pure substance to deal with, instead of a highly complex mixture of organic substances. If urine is dialyzed, and the aqueous solution evaporated and extracted with alcohol, pure urea is obtained in beautiful white crystals.

Names.	Symptoms.	Antidotes.	Tests.
Acids. Nitric. Citric. Muriatic. Sulphuric. Oxalic.	The mouth and throat has a severe sense of burning; the taste sour and acrid, with acrid eructations; lips and lining membrane of the mouth shrivelled; excruciating pain in the stomach; matter vomited brown or black, and effervesces with carbonate of lime; hiccough; tenderness of the abdomen; laborious breathing; extremities cold and clammy; great sinking and exhaustion. Burning pains in the mouth, throat, and stomach; vomiting of dark, bloody matter, or violent purging; pulse faint and fluttering, heart becomes paralyzed.	Prompt and free use of mixtures of chalk; the carbonate of soda, lime, or magnesia, with milk. Any of these may be given freely for citric acid, or for muriatic and sulphuric acids; for nitric and oxalic the carbonates of magnesia and lime are preferable.	*Nitric acid* causes yellow stains; and sulphuric black. *Citric acid* is blackened by heat; *muriatic acid* is detected by the addition of nitrate of silver, which throws down a white precipitate, an insoluble hydrochlorate of silver. The nitrate of baryta in solution gives to *sulphuric acid* a white precipitate insoluble in nitric acid. Nitric acid when treated with sulphate of indigo in a tube destroys the color. *Oxalic acid* gives a dense white precipitate with nitrate of silver; and with lime-water it gives a white precipitate, which is converted into chlorate of lime when heated.
Alkalies. Potassa, Soda, and their carbonates.	Violent burning; caustic taste in the mouth; swallowing difficult and painful, with destruction of the lining membrane of the mouth and throat; vomiting often of blood; pain in the stomach; cold sweats; hiccough; bloody stools; subsultus and death.	*Vinegar or lemon-juice;* the fixed oils, as olive, almond, castor, or linseed oils, convert the alkalies into soap.	Caustic potassa has a soapy feel, is very soluble, the solution having a strong alkaline reaction; restores the color of turmeric paper that has been reddened by an acid.
Nitrate of Potassa. *Saltpetre.*	Severe pains in the stomach, and over the whole body; violent colic pains, with vomiting and purging of bloody matters.	Active emetic; antiphlogistic treatment; plentiful draughts of mucilaginous drinks.	Yields nitrous fumes when heated with strong sulphuric acid; chloride of platinum gives a yellow precipitate. Nitrate of potassa decrepitates on hot coals.
Ammonia, and its salts.	Symptoms similar to those arising from potassa and soda; pungent, suffocating sensation; inflammation of the mucous membrane.	Promptly administer vinegar, or lemon-juice; if inhaled, inhale heated vinegar.	*Ammonia* is distinguished by its pungent odor. *Carbonate of ammonia* is precipitated by the salts of lime. *Muriate of ammonia* with nitrate of silver, yields an ammoniacal odor.
Sulphuret of Potassa, or Liver of Sulphur.	Violent burning pain, and a feeling of constriction in the throat; vomiting; strong odor of hydrosulphuric acid gas.	Chloride of soda or lime; common salt.	*Liver of sulphur* when solid, of a grayish, greenish, or yellowish color. With mineral acids, gives off hydrosulphuric acid gas.
Arsenic, and its combinations.	Intense heat and pain in the stomach; retching and vomiting; great thirst; sense of stricture in the throat; purging; great prostration; severe spasms; pallor of the face; clammy sweats; convulsions; death.	Stomach-pump; emetics, vomiting excited by tickling the throat with a feather; free administration of demulcents, flaxseed tea, warm or cold milk, infusion of slippery elm. But the most valuable antidote is the freshly prepared *hydrated peroxide* of iron, promptly administered in large doses; or the precipitated carbonate may be administered every five or ten minutes.	Several different *tests* are recommended and employed for the detection of this poison. Arsenic *in the solid form* should be reduced to the metallic state, by mixing it with powdered charcoal; then introduce the mixture into a small glass tube, and heat gradually over a spirit-lamp; a dark shining metallic crust will be formed, a portion of which when heated, will give out the garlic odor, if arsenic be present. When arsenic exists in the contents of the stomach, *in solution*, the liquid must be first clarified, and to this clear solution apply the following tests: A stream of *hydrosulphuric acid gas* throws down a *bright yellow precipitate.* *Ammonio-nitrate of silver* causes a *yellow precipitate,*

Names.	Symptoms.	Antidotes.	Tests.
			which soon changes to a brown. *Ammonio-sulphate of copper* gives a *green precipitate.* The metallic crust will be obtained by heating any of these precipitates with powdered charcoal in a glass tube. Marsh's test consists in throwing some of the suspected fluid into a mixture of one part of sulphuric acid and six of water, and some pure zinc being added, in setting fire to the gas, as it issues from the jet, and holding over it a plate of glass; if there be any arsenious acid present in the fluid, a spot of metallic arsenic will be obtained.
Antimony. *Tartar Emetic.*	Violent vomitings; great heat and pain in the epigastric region; purging; colic pains; difficult deglutition; spasms.	When vomiting has not taken place, administer large draughts of warm water; *decoction of bark, or of nutgalls; opium*, when vomiting has continued long enough; strong decoction of *green tea.*	Infusion of gall-nuts gives a *dirty-white* precipitate; subcarbonate of potassa, a *white* precipitate.
Alcohol, and its preparations.	When taken to excess, intoxication; insensibility; apoplexy; paralysis; face swollen; difficult, stertorous breathing; breath has the odor of alcohol.	Stomach-pump; powerful emetic; copious draughts of warm water, to encourage vomiting; large injections of salt and water; erect position; friction to the extremities when cold.	
Baryta, and its salts.	Symptoms analogous to those of irritant poisons in general; respiration weak; great prostration; convulsions; death.	The sulphates of soda or magnesia are prompt antidotes.	Sulphuric acid or the sulphates.
Bismuth, and its combinations.	Very similar in its action to that of other irritant poisons; acrid, disagreeable taste; great irritation of the lining membrane of the alimentary canal; vomiting; spasms; suppressed urine; death.	Administer mucilaginous drinks freely; milk; reduce inflammatory action on general principles.	
Cantharides.	Excessive irritation and burning in the throat, stomach, and belly; aversion to liquids; frequent, sometimes bloody vomiting; priapism; strangury, with heat in the bladder; blood from the urethra; delirium; convulsions, and death.	Emetics; encouraged by copious draughts of tepid water; milk, linseed oil or tea, sugar and water, very freely; oily and demulcent injections into the bladder to ease the strangury; antiphlogistic treatment.	
Copper, and its preparations.	Symptoms resembling those caused by arsenic and corrosive sublimate; a peculiar coppery taste in the mouth; coppery eructations; if fatal, death preceded by convulsions and insensibility.	The whites of eggs; albumen in any form; milk; iron filings are useful.	*Ammonia* gives to a solution of copper a beautiful blue color. A polished iron bar dipped in a solution of copper is coated by a crust of the metal.
Chloroform and Ether.		Stomach-pump; exposure of patient to a current of pure air; cold affusion; galvanism; artificial respiration	
Hydrocyanic Acid. *Prussic Acid.*	Small doses cause nausea, pain in the head, salivation. In large, fatal doses, death almost instantaneous; death is sometimes preceded by convulsions.	*Ammonia*, in a concentrated form, should be administered; the inhalation of ammoniacal water; chlorine; cold affusion to the head.	The peculiar or peach-kernel odor; nitrate of silver causes a white precipitate; persalts of iron yields a grayish-green precipitate.

Names.	Symptoms.	Antidotes.	Tests.
Iodine, and its preparations.	Burning pain in the throat and pit of the stomach; retching; great pain and tenderness of the epigastrium; eyes suffused; headache.	Vomiting encouraged by tepid water; administer starch; wheat flour mixed with water.	Peculiar odor; mixed with a solution of starch, yields a blue precipitate.
Lead, and its preparations.	Sometimes slight irritation only is present; usually symptoms of inflammation occur, combined with those of lead-colic, followed by convulsions, coma, or by local paralysis; death.	Emetic of sulphate of zinc; Epsom or Glauber salts; chlorate of potash; dilute sulphuric acid. In paralysis, strychnia; in the mild form, *iodide of potassium.*	Iodide of potassium and chromate of potassa, yield a fine yellow precipitate. A slip of zinc held in the solution receives a deposit of the lead, in the form of arborescent crystals.
Mercury, and its preparations.	Excessive styptic taste; burning in the throat; violent vomiting; purging of blood; great irritation of the urinary organs; loss of voice; cold, clammy sweats; tendency to stupor; convulsions; death.	Whites of eggs; milk; gluten of wheat; albumen in any form should be promptly administered.	Obtain a solution of corrosive sublimate, of which place a drop on the surface of polished gold, then bring a bit of iron in contact with both—a galvanic circle is thus formed, and the acid will be transferred to the iron, whilst the metallic mercury will be deposited on the gold. Potassa yields, with a solution of corrosive sublimate, a yellowish precipitate—ammonia, a white; lime-water, an orange; and sulphuretted hydrogen a black precipitate.
Narcotic Poisons. *Opium,* *Henbane,* *Lactucarium,* *Solanum,* *Laurel, &c.* Diagnosis of Apoplexy and Narcotic Poisons.	Apoplexy is generally preceded by certain premonitory symptoms, headache, tinnitus aurium, &c. Apoplexy generally attacks old plethoric persons. The symptoms of narcotic poisons come on gradually; those of apoplexy generally set in suddenly. In apoplectic stupor, the patient cannot be aroused to consciousness; while in narcotism, the patient may be aroused from the deepest lethargy by shaking, by injecting water into his ear, or by speaking to him in a loud voice.		
Opium, and its preparations.	Giddiness; heaviness in the head; stupor, not preceded by any excitement; inclination to vomit; slow breathing; pupils generally contracted; eyes closed; ghastly features; inclination to sleep irresistible; sometimes furious delirium; pulse very feeble; limbs relaxed; death.	*Evacuate the stomach;* emetics of sulphate of zinc, assisted by titillation of the throat; cold water dashed on the face, where the stomach is torpid, may assist the action of the emetic. Large salt water or soap and water injections, to evacuate the bowels. The utmost pains should be taken to keep the patient aroused by causing incessant action. He should be dragged between two assistants, and cold water be repeatedly dashed on his head. Artificial respiration, stimulants, as ammonia, camphor, &c., &c. After the poison is removed, strong coffee, decoction of galls, vegetable acids may be given. If the heat declines, frictions and warmth must be perseveringly employed.	
Hyoscyamus, or Henbane.	Vertigo; pupils dilated; loss of voice; coma, or violent delirium.	Same antidotes as in treatment for opium.	

Names.	Symptoms.	Antidotes.	Tests.
Narcotic Acrid Poisons.	This class of poisons includes those possessing a double action, the one local and irritating, the other consisting of an impression on the nervous system, which is sometimes indicated by narcotic, and at other times by violent tetanic symptoms. They generally prove fatal by their action on the nervous system. The organs on which they act remotely are the brain, the spinal cord, and sometimes the heart.		
Atropa, Belladonna, *Cicuta Maculata*, *Hemlock*, *Tobacco*, *Thorn-apple*, *Foxglove*, *Hellebore*, *Ergot*, *&c.*	Convulsive actions of the muscles of the face and limbs; violent agitation; delirium; severe vomiting and purging; great prostration; convulsions; death.	Active emetics; free purging with saline cathartic. If stupor, venesection is recommended. Leeches, &c., if inflammatory symptoms arise.	
Strychnia, and its preparations. *Nux Vomica*, *Cocculus Indicus*, *Upas*, *Woorara*, *&c.*	These poisons act on the spinal cord, inducing convulsions, stiffness, and spasms of the muscles of respiration. Death may suddenly result from spasms, or the patient may die apparently from exhaustion, or from inflammation of the stomach and bowels.	Immediate expulsion of the poison from the stomach by the stomach-pump, or by an active emetic. Iodine, chlorine, bromine, and chloral hydrate are said to be antidotes to the alkaloids.	
Tin, and its preparations. *Bichloride*, *Oxide*, *&c.*	Severe colic pains; violent purging. In fatal cases somnolency and catalepsy.	Milk administered freely; bicarbonate of soda; decoction of nutgalls.	When strong, the bichloride of tin coagulates milk completely; precipitates vegetable coloring matter.
Zinc, and its preparations. *Sulphate*, *Acetate*, *&c.*	Metallic taste; violent vomiting and purging; sense of constriction in the throat; pains in the epigastrium; dyspnœa; great paleness.	Carbonate of soda in solution; milk.	Hydrosulphuric acid throws down a white precipitate. The free alkalies give a white precipitate.

TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT. *U. S.*

Pound.		Troy Ounces.		Drachms.		Scruples.		Troy Grains.
℔ 1	=	12	=	96	=	288	=	5760
		℥ 1	=	8	=	24	=	480
				ʒ 1	=	3	=	60
						℈ 1	=	gr. 20

The Imperial Standard Troy weight, at present recognized by the British laws, corresponds with the Apothecaries' weight in pounds, ounces, and grains, but differs from it in the division of the ounce, which, according to the former scale, contains twenty pennyweights, each weighing twenty-four grains.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT. *Br.*

Pound.		Ounces.		Drachms.		Troy Grains.
℔ 1	=	16	=	256	=	7000
		oz. 1	=	16	=	437.5
				dr. 1	=	gr. 27.34375

Relative Value of Troy and Avoirdupois Weights.

Pound.		Pounds.			Pound.	Ounces.	Grains.
1 Troy	=	0.822857	Avoirdupois	=	0	13	72.5
1 Avoirdupois	=	1.215277	Troy	=	1	2	280

APOTHECARIES' OR WINE MEASURE. *U. S.*

	Gallon.		Pints.		Fluidounces.		Fluidrachms.		Minims.		Cubic Inches.
Cong.	1	=	8	=	128	=	1024	=	61440	=	231
			O 1	=	16	=	128	=	7680	=	28.875
					f℥ 1	=	8	=	480	=	1.8047
							fʒ 1	=	♏ 60	=	.2256

IMPERIAL MEASURE.

Adopted by the British Pharmacopœia.

Gallon.		Pints.		Fluidounces.		Fluidrachms.		Minims.
1	=	8	=	160	=	1280	=	76800
		1	=	20	=	160	=	9600
				1	=	8	=	480
						1	=	60

Relative Value of Apothecaries' and Imperial Measure.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.		IMPERIAL MEASURE.			
		Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrachms.	Minims.
1 Gallon	=	6	13	2	23
1 Pint	=		16	5	18
1 Fluidounce	=		1	0	20
1 Fluidrachm	=			1	2.5
1 Minim	=				1.04

IMPERIAL MEASURE.		APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.				
		Gallon.	Pints.	Fluidoz.	Fluidr.	Minims.
1 Gallon	=	1	1	9	5	8
1 Pint	=		1	3	1	38
1 Fluidounce	=				7	41
1 Fluidrachm	=					58
1 Minim	=					0.96

Relative Value of Weights and Measures in Distilled Water at 60° Fahrenheit.

1. Value of Apothecaries' Weight in Apothecaries' Measure.

				Pints.	Fluidoz.	Fluidr.	Minims.
1 Pound	=	0.7900031 pints	=	0	12	5	7.2238
1 Ounce	=	1.0533376 fluidounces	=	0	1	0	25.6020
1 Drachm	=	1.0533376 fluidrachms	=	0	0	1	3.2002
1 Scruple	=			0	0	0	21.0667
1 Grain	=			0	0	0	1.0533

2. Value of Apothecaries' Measure in Apothecaries' Weight.

				℔	℥	ʒ	℈	Gr.		Grains.
1 Gallon	=	10.12654270 pounds	=	10	1	4	0	8.88	=	58328.886
1 Pint	=	1.26581783 pounds	=	1	3	1	1	11.11	=	7291.1107
1 Fluidounce	=	0.94936332 ounces	=	0	0	7	1	15.69	=	455 6944
1 Fluidrachm	=	0.94936332 drachms	=	0	0	0	2	16.96	=	56.9618
1 Minim	=	0.94936332 grains	=							.9493

3. Value of Avoirdupois Weight in Apothecaries' Measure.

				Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrachms.	Minims.
1 Pound	=	0.9600732 pints	=	0	15	2	53.3622
1 Ounce	=	0.9600732 fluidounces	=	0	0	7	40.8351

4. Value of Apothecaries' Measure in Avoirdupois Weight.

1 Gallon = 8.33269800 pounds.
1 Pint = 1.04158725 pounds.
1 Fluidounce = 1.04158725 ounces.

5. Value of Imperial Measure in Apothecaries' and Avoirdupois Weights.

Imperial Measure.		Apothecaries' Weight.						Avoirdupois Weight.			Grains.		Cubic Inches.
1 Gallon	=	12 ℔	1 ℥	6 ʒ	2 ℈	0 gr.	=	10 ℔	0 oz.	=	70,000	=	277.27384
1 Pint	=	1	6	1	2	10	=	1	4	=	8,750	=	34.65923
1 Fluidounce	=			7	0	17.5	=		1	=	437.5	=	1.73296
1 Fluidrachm	=				2	14.69	=				54.69	=	0.21662
1 Minim	=										91	=	0.00361

In converting the weights of liquids heavier or lighter than water into measures, or conversely, a correction must be made for specific gravity. In converting weights into measures, the calculator may proceed as if the liquid was water, and the obtained measure will be to the true measure *inversely* as the specific gravity. In the converse operation, of turning measures into weights, the same assumption may be made, and the obtained weight will be to the true weight *directly* as the specific gravity.

ATTFIELD'S SATURATION TABLES,

FOR ACIDS AND ALKALINE CARBONATES.

Equivalent Weights of Citric Acid, Tartaric Acid, Carbonate of Potassium, Bicarbonate of Potassium, Carbonate of Sodium, Bicarbonate of Sodium, Carbonate of Ammonium, and Carbonate of Magnesium; repeated (IN BLACK) for 20 parts of each, and incidentally (in Roman) for other proportions. (Exact to two places of decimals.)

Citric Acid; $(H_3C_6H_5O_7, H_2O) \div 3 \times 2 = 140$	20.00	18.66	16.96	14.00	9.78	16.66	23.72	29.31
Tartaric Acid; $H_2C_4H_4O_6 = 150$	21.43	20.00	18.26	15.00	10.49	17.85	25.42	31.41
Carb. of Potas.; K_2CO_3+16 per ct. Aq.=164.285	23.47	21.90	20.00	16.43	11.48	19.52	27.87	34.40
Bicarbonate of Potassium; $2(KHCO_3) = 200$	28.57	26.66	24.34	20.00	13.98	23.81	33.89	41.90
Carbonate of Sodium; $Na_2CO_3 . 10H_2O = 286$	40.08	38.13	34.81	28.60	20.00	34.04	48.47	59.98
Bicarbonate of Sodium; $2(NaHCO_3) = 168$	24.00	22.40	20.45	16.80	11.74	20.00	28.47	35.18
Carbonate of Ammonium; $(N_4H_{16}C_3O_8) \div 2 = 118$	16.85	15.73	14.36	11.80	8.25	14.04	20.00	24.71
Carb. of Mag. $((MgCO_3)_3, Mg2HO, 4H_2O) \div 4 = 95.5$	13.64	12.73	11.62	9.55	6.68	11.37	16.18	20.00

The amount of acid given in any column will saturate the amount of carbonate in the same column, and *vice versa*.

The amounts of carbonate in any column are equal to each other in chemical power. The amounts of acid are also equivalent.

Lemon Juice (sp. gr. 1039) contains, on an average, 7 per cent. by weight of citric acid.

The same Table in round numbers, for purposes of Prescribing and Dispensing. (The old names in Latin.)

Citric Acid (Acidum Citricum, B. P.)	20	19	17	14	10	17	24	30
Tartaric Acid (Acidum Tartaricum, B. P.)	22	20	18	15	11	18	26	32
Carb. of Potassium (Potassæ Carbonas, B. P.)	24	22	20	16	12	20	28	35
Bicarb. of Potas. (Potassæ Bicarbonas, B. P.)	29	27	24	20	14	24	34	42
Carb. of Sodium (cryst.) (Sodæ Carbonas, B. P.)	40	38	35	28	20	34	49	60
Bicarb. of Sodium (Sodæ Bicarbonas, B. P.)	24	22	20	17	12	20	29	36
Carb. of Ammonium (Ammoniæ Carb., B. P.)	17	16	14	12	8	14	20	25
Carb. of Mag. (Magnesiæ Carbonas, B. P.)	13	13	11	9	7	11	16	20

The Table is read thus: 20 grains of Citric Acid will saturate 29 grains of Bicarbonate of Potassium; 20 grains of Bicarbonate of Sodium will saturate, or be saturated by, 18 grains of Tartaric Acid; 11 grains of Tartaric Acid = 8 grains of Carbonate of Ammonium; 20 grains of Bicarbonate of Sodium are equivalent to, or will do as much work as, 34 grains of Carbonate of Sodium; 14 grains of Citric Acid are as strong as 15 of Tartaric Acid. It is occasionally convenient to double the numbers, halve them, or take some other proportion; also to employ them in weights other than grains.

Lemon Juice contains, on an average, 32½ grains of Citric Acid in one fluid ounce, or 4 grains per fluid drachm.

TABLE OF BOILING-POINTS OF VARIOUS SUBSTANCES.

Name of Substance.	Boiling-Point. Fahrenheit.	Specific Gravity at 32° F.
Liquid Sulphurous Acid, ...	17.6°	
Aldehyde,.	69.4°	0.8009
Ether, ...	94.8°	0.7865
Bisulphide of Carbon, ...	118.5°	1.2931
Acetone, ...	133.3°	0.8144
Bromine, ...	145.4°	3.1872
Wood Spirit,.	149.9°	0.8179
Alcohol, ...	173.1°	0.8151
Benzole, ...	176.8°	0.8991
Water,.	212.0°	1.0000
Butyric Ether, ...	238.8°	0.9041
Perchloride of Tin, ...	240.2°	2.2671
Terchloride of Arsenic, ...	273.0°	2.2050
Bromide of Silicon, ...	308.0°	2.8128
Terbromide of Phosphorus, ...	347.5°	2.9249
Sulphuric Acid,.	640.0°	1 8540
Mercury, ...	662.0°	13.5960

CHEMICAL FORMULÆ.

In order to express briefly the composition of chemical compounds, a certain symbolic notation is used; certain symbols are grouped together into what is called a *chemical formula;* and with the aid of chemical formulæ the chemical changes which occur when various bodies are put in contact can be conveniently represented by means of *chemical equations.*

To represent the chemical composition of a substance, letters are used to denote the elements which occur in it. These letters are in general, the initials of the English or Latin names of the elements in question; thus, H stands for hydrogen, O for oxygen, and K (kalium *Lat.*) for potassium; and two characteristic letters of the name when there are two elements with the same initial, thus, C stands for carbon, Cl for chlorine, and Co for cobalt; N denotes nitrogen, and Na (natrium *Lat.*) denotes sodium.

In order to symbolize a body composed of several elements, the letters denoting these elements are written one following the other in an order depending on custom. Thus, hydrochloric acid (hydrogen and chlorine) is written HCl, and hydrate of potassium—or potassic hydrate as it is *now* called—(potassium, hydrogen, and oxygen), is written KHO. But these initial letters are made to express more than this. According to the laws of chemical equivalence, the elements combine with each other in definite proportions; and if in any given compound one of the elements be, by some chemical change, replaced by another element, a certain definite quantity of the second is always substituted for a given weight of the first. Thus potassic hydrate always contains 39 parts by weight of potassium, 1 part by weight of hydrogen, and 16 parts by weight of oxygen; and if by any means we can substitute sodium for potassium in the compound, and thus produce sodic hydrate NaHO, 39 parts by weight of potassium are always replaced by 23 parts by weight of sodium.

When two or more elements unite together in more proportions than one, they unite in quantities which are multiples of the weights called their atomic weights. The numbers referred to above, viz., 1 for hydrogen, 39 for potassium, 16 for oxygen, and 23 for sodium, are the atomic weights of those bodies respectively; and it is found that all the compounds of potassium with oxygen, contain 39 parts by weight of potassium, or a multiple of that number of parts, and 16 parts by weight of oxygen, or a multiple of that number of parts, and so of all other cases of chemical combination.

The symbols of the elements are therefore made to represent their atomic weights; thus the combining proportion of hydrogen being the unit, H stands for 1, O for 16, K for 39, Na for 23, Cl for 35.5, and so on; and when we write the symbol KHO for potassic hydrate, we mean that the body is composed of potassium, hydrogen, and oxygen combined together in the proportions 39, 1, and 16 by weight respectively. In order to represent combination in multiple proportions, we write suffixes in connection with the symbol of the elements concerned. Thus, K_2O denotes that 2×39 parts by weight of potassium are combined with 16 parts by weight of oxygen.

On this principle the oxides of potassium are written thus (using the latest nomenclature):

Name.	Symbol.	Potassium.	Oxygen.
Potassic Protoxide, . . .	K_2O	39×2	16×1
Potassic Dioxide, ...	K_2O_2	39×2	16×2
Potassic Tetroxide, . . .	K_2O_4	39×2	16×4.

When we wish to represent a change taking place on the contact of two or more substances, we write on the left-hand side of the algebraic sign (=) *equal to*, the symbols of the bodies mixed, and put between them the algebraic sign (+) *plus;* and on the right-hand side of the sign of equality we write the symbols of the bodies produced by the reaction with the sign (+) between them.

Thus the equation:

$$KHO + HCl = KCl + H_2O$$

means that on bringing potassic hydrate (KHO) in contact with a sufficient quantity of hydrochloric acid (HCl) a chemical reaction takes place, whereby potassic chloride (KCl) and water (H_2O) are produced. It is to be noticed that, since each of the symbols represents a certain weight of the body for which it stands, the quantities of the various bodies employed in a reaction, and the quantities of the newly formed bodies obtained, are represented in the equation; thus, KHO stands for 56; and if we please to make a calculation in pounds, stands for 56 lbs.; on that scale HCl represents 36.5 lbs. of hydrochloric acid, and the equation affirms that on mixing 56 lbs. of potassic hydrate with 36.5 lbs. of hydrochloric acid, we shall obtain 74.5 lbs. of potassic chloride—for that is the quantity represented on the one pound scale by KCl—and 18 lbs. of water.

In some cases it is necessary to show that in a reaction several equivalents of one body are mixed with one or more equivalents of another body. This is done by writing a large figure before the symbol with which it is to be connected.

Thus in the equation :

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \text{Chlorine.} & & \text{Potassic Hydrate.} & & \text{Potassic Chlorate.} & & \text{Potassic Chloride.} & & \text{Water.} \\ 6Cl & + & 6KHO & = & KClO_3 & + & 5KCl & + & 3H_2O. \end{array}$$

the employment of the numbers 6, 5, 3, denotes that in the reaction are concerned those multiples of the bodies with whose symbols they are connected. The above equation is sometimes written,

$$3Cl_2 + 6KHO = KClO_3, \text{ \&c.}$$

$3Cl_2$ being used instead of 6Cl upon theoretical considerations, but both mean the same thing. In a few cases the sign (—) *minus* is employed; thus, $KClO_3 - O_3 = KCl$ would mean that if from potassic chlorate a certain quantity of oxygen be removed potassic chloride is left, the method of deoxidation not being indicated in the equation.

ATOMIC WEIGHTS OF ELEMENTS.

Aluminium,	27.34
Antimony,	122.00
Arsenic,	75.00
Barium,	137.00
Bismuth,	210.34
Boron,	10.90
Bromine,	80.00
Cadmium,	112.24
Cæsium,	133.00
Calcium,	40.00
Carbon,	12.00
Cerium,	92.00
Chlorine,	35.50
Chromium,	52.48
Cobalt,	58.74
Copper,	63.50
Didymium,	96.00
Erbium,	114.60
Fluorine,	19.00
Glucinum,	9.30
Gold,	196.66
Hydrogen,	1.00
Indium,	72.00
Iodine,	126.82
Iridium,	197.00
Iron,	56.12
Lanthanum,	92.00
Lead,	206 91
Lithium,	7.00
Magnesium,	24.32
Manganese,	55.00
Mercury,	200.00
Molybdenum,	96.00
Nickel,	59.00
Niobium,	94.00
Nitrogen,	14.00
Osmium,	199.00
Oxygen,	16.00
Palladium,	106.50
Phosphorus,	31.00
Platinum,	197.10
Potassium,	39.10
Rhodium,	104.30
Rubidium,	85.30
Ruthenium,	104.20
Selenium,	79.50
Silicon,	28.00
Silver,	108.00
Sodium,	23.00
Strontium,	87.50
Sulphur,	32.00
Tantalum,	182.00
Tellurium,	129.00
Thallium,	203.00
Thorinum,	233.00
Tin,	118.00
Titanium,	50.00
Tungsten,	184.00
Uranium,	120.00
Vanadium,	51.30
Yttrium,	61.70
Zinc,	65.00
Zirconium,	89.50

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Specific Gravity is the number expressing the ratio between the weight of any volume of a substance and the weight of an equal volume of some standard substance. In the case of solids and liquids, the standard substance is water; in the case of gases and vapors, it is usually hydrogen, sometimes atmospheric air. It is clear that, whatever ratio may exist between a given volume of a substance and the same volume of water, must also exist between *any* volume of the substance and the same volume of water. Thus, if a cubic inch of mercury weighs thirteen times as much as a cubic inch of water, a cubic foot of mercury weighs thirteen times as much as a cubic foot of water. Accordingly, specific gravity concerns substance or material, while absolute weight concerns individual masses of matter.

Various methods are employed for finding the specific gravity of gases and vapors. The specific gravity of most liquids and solids is easily found in several ways. The specific gravity of liquids is most accurately determined as follows: A little flask, holding about an ounce, is provided with an accurately fitting stopper, through the centre of which is a capillary opening. The flask is weighed when empty. It is then filled with distilled water, and the stopper is inserted, so that the excess of liquid is forced through the capillary opening of the stopper. The excess of water being removed from the outside, the flask full of water is weighed. The difference between the second weighing and the first is, of course, the weight of water which the flask holds. The flask is now thoroughly dried and filled with the liquid whose specific gravity has to be found, in the same manner as it was filled with water. The difference between the third weighing and the first is, of course, the weight of the liquid which the flask holds. It is clear that the volume of the water and liquid are exactly the same. We have found, therefore, the weights of equal volumes of the liquid and of water. Divide the first by the second, and the specific gravity is obtained.

For liquids which are insoluble in and not acted on by water, and which are heavier than water, a single drop of the liquid is placed in water, and a saturated solution of chloride of calcium is added, until the drop is in a state of indifferent equilibrium. The specific gravity of the solution of chloride of calcium is then ascertained in the manner above described, and is, of course, identical with that of the liquid.

For liquids soluble in water, a mixture of ether and bisulphide of carbon may often be employed, to which one or other constituent is added, until the liquid is in equilibrium. By this means the specific gravity of a quantity of liquid not larger than a pea can be determined with perfect accuracy. The specific gravity of liquids can also be measured with great rapidity, and with sufficient accuracy for many purposes, by making use of the principle of Archimedes. (See *Archimedes' Principle*, in first part of this work.) Thus, if a cylindrical rod of wood floats vertically in water in such a manner that exactly half its length is immersed, we know that the weight of the column of wood is equal to the weight of a column half as long of water. If the stick be then floated in oil, it will be found to sink deeper, say two-thirds of its length. It follows, the weight of the same volume of wood as before is equal to the weight of two-thirds of the volume of oil. Accordingly, half a volume of water has the same weight as two-thirds of the same volume of oil, or

$$\tfrac{1}{2} \text{ water equals } \tfrac{2}{3} \text{ oil.}$$

Therefore the volume of water weighs $\frac{4}{3}$ as much as the same volume of oil, and, accordingly, the specific gravity of the oil $\frac{3}{4}$ or 0.75. The various forms of hydrometer, areometer, lactometer, &c., depend upon this principle. They usually consist of a copper or glass bulb, carrying above a cylindrical graduated tube, and loaded below with shot or mercury, so that they float upright. Those which, like the hydrometer, are used for determining the specific gravity of liquids lighter than water, such as spirits of wine, rum, &c., have the zero point marked close above the bulb at the root of the stem. This is the point to which the instrument sinks when placed in pure water. Placed in pure alcohol, the instrument sinks deeper—nearly to the top of the stem—because more of the latter liquid must be displaced before the weight of the displaced liquid is equal to the weight of the hydrometer. Taking pure water on the one hand, and pure alcohol on the other, making mixtures of 99 volumes of alcohol to 1 of water, 98 of alcohol to 2 of water, and so on; and, finally, 2 volumes of alcohol to 98 of water, 1 volume of alcohol to 99 of water, and placing the hydrometer in each of these in succession, it sinks in succession less and less deeply. The points to which it sinks are marked on the stem, so that, when placed in an alcoholic mixture of unknown strength, the percentage of alcohol can be determined by reading off the point on a level with the liquid surface. For liquids which are heavier than water, such as sulphuric acid, milk, &c., the zero marked at the top of the stem, and the distance at which the hydrometer floats out of the water, shows the percentage of the heavier constituent in the mixture.

The most accurate way of determining the comparative densities or specific gravities of liquids, which is especially applicable for the measurement of the diminution of density which liquids undergo on being heated, is to connect two vertical tubes by a capillary tube at the bottom, and to place the two liquids, whose specific gravities are to be compared (say water and ether), one in each tube. Since, when there is equilibrium, the pressure on either side of any plane drawn through the connecting tube must be the same, it follows that a shorter column of the heavier liquid will keep in equilibrium a longer column of the lighter one, and that, consequently, the height at which the two liquids stand in the two vertical tubes, measured from the capillary connecting tube, are inversely as the relative densities or specific gravities of the liquids. The heights are measured by a "Kathetometer" or telescope, sliding on a graduated upright rod. The specific gravities of liquids which mix can be compared by the same means, provided that the two are separated by a little plug of mercury in the capillary.

Various methods are used for measuring the specific gravities of solid substances, depending upon the nature of the substances, that is, whether they are soluble in water, heavier or lighter than water, in the form of a powder, &c.: 1. Let the body be a solid substance, not soluble in and heavier than water. A loop of human hair—which has very nearly the same specific gravity as water—is hung from the bottom of one scale of a balance and counterpoised. A fragment of the solid under examination is hung from the hair and weighed. This gives the actual weight. (Very nearly but not quite, because a body in air is pressed up with a force equal to the weight of air it displaces. To get the true weight, we should have to add to its observed weight the weight of an equal volume of air.) It is then hung in water so as to be entirely submerged, and again weighed. Since it is now pushed up by a force equal to the weight of the water it displaces, the loss it undergoes in weight when in the water—that is, the first weight *minus* the second is the weight of the water displaced—that is, the weight of a volume of water equal to that of the immersed solid. Accordingly, the weight of the body divided by the weight it loses in water, is its specific gravity. Thus:

If a body weigh 740 grains in air,
and 652 grains in water,

the weight of a volume of water equal in volume to the solid, is 740—652; that is 88 grains. Therefore its specific gravity is $\frac{740}{88}$ or 8.40.

2. If the body be soluble in, or attacked chemically by water, some liquid is selected in which the solid is unacted on. Thus, if the substance be sugar, we may employ oil, or turpentine, or ether, &c. Thus:

Let a body weigh 163 grains in air,
and 104 grains in oil,

we deduce that the weight of oil, whose volume is equal to that of the substance, is 59 grains. What will be the weight of the same volume of water? Suppose the specific gravity of the oil, determined by the method given above, be found to be .75, this shows that the weight of any volume of oil is to that of the same volume of water as .75 is to 1. Accordingly, the weight of water, having a volume equal to the volume of the 59 grains of oil, is .$\frac{59}{75}$ grains, or 78.6 grains. Finally, therefore, the specific gravity of the substance, which is the weight of a volume of it divided by the weight of an equal volume of water, is $\frac{163}{78.6}$ or 2.06.

3. If the substance be not acted on by water, but be in so fine a state of division as to prevent its being hung from the scale-pan, its specific gravity may be taken by means of the specific gravity flask, above described, as follows: Weigh the flask empty. Put some of the powder in and weigh again. Deduct the first weight from the second, and we get the weight of powder taken. Fill up the flask with water (the powder remaining in), and weigh again. Deduct from this weight the weight of the flask and the powder together, and we get the weight of the water required to fill up the flask when the powder is in it. Empty out the powder and water, fill up with water, and weigh, deduct the weight of the flask, and we get the weight of the water which fills the flask when the powder is present, and we get the weight of the water displaced by the powder; that is, the weight of a volume of water equal to the volume of powder. Divide the weight of the powder by this weight, and the specific gravity of the powder is obtained.

4. If the substance be a powder soluble in water, methods second and third are combined; that is, a liquid is selected without action on the powder, and the weight of a volume of liquid equal in volume to the powder is found as in third method. Then, from the specific gravity of the liquid the weight of an equal volume of water is found, as in second method, whence the specific gravity is immediately deduced. In determining the specific gravity of powders according to methods third or fourth, care must be taken to free them perfectly from air. This is done by boiling them in the liquid with which they are in contact, or, if this cannot be done, by placing them for some time in vacuo when under the liquid.

5. If the substance be a solid lighter than water, such as fat or wax, the following method is employed: The substance is weighed in air. Let it weigh 100 grains. A piece of lead is fastened to it, sufficiently heavy to sink it, say 10 grains. The two together in air weigh, of course, 110 grains. Let the two be weighed together in water and weigh 4 grains. Then 110—4, or 106 grains, is the weight of the water they displace together. The weight of water which the lead displaces is at once found from its specific gravity, which is 11.3. The weight of water displaced by the lead is $\frac{10}{11.3}$ or .88, therefore the weight displaced by the substance is 106—.88, or 105.22, consequently the specific gravity of the substance is $\frac{100}{105.22}$ or 0.91.

Specific Gravity of Solids.

39.2° F. (4° C.)

Agate,	2 615	Iceland Spar,	2.720
Alabaster,	2.700	Indium,	7.362
Aluminium,	2.670	Iodine,	4.950
Alum,	1.700	Iridium,	21.150
Amber,	1.080	Iron, Cast,	7.210
Anthracite,	1.800	" Malleable,	7.840
Antimony,	6.710	Ivory,	1.920
Arsenicum,	5.959	Jasper,	2.800
Basalt,	2.700	Lead,	11.360
Bismuth,	9.799	Lime,	3.180
Brass,	8.300	Lithium,	0.593
Bronze,	8.800	Magnesium,	1.743
Cadmium,	8.604	Malachite,	3.500
Calamine,	3.400	Manganese,	8.013
Calcium,	1.578	Marble (Parian),	2.840
Celestine,	3.950	Mispickel,	6.120
Charcoal from Beech,	0.518	Molybdenum,	8.620
" Birch,	0.864	Nickel,	8.820
" Oak,	1.570	Obsidian,	2.300
Chromium,	6.810	Opal,	2.250
Coal,	1.330	Osmium,	21.400
Cobalt,	8.950	Palladium,	11.800
Coke,	1.865	Pearls,	2.750
Copper,	8.950	Phosphorus,	1.830
Coral,	2.680	Platinum,	21.530
Diamond,	3.500	Porcelain (Chinese),	2.380
Dolomite,	2.800	Porphyry,	2.700
Emerald,	2.700	Potassium,	0.865
Emery,	3.950	Pyrites (Iron),	5.000
Felspar,	2.450	Quartz,	2.650
Flint,	2.600	Rhodium,	12.100
Fluorspar,	3.200	Rubidium,	1.520
Galena,	7.580	Ruby (Oriental),	4.280
Garnet,	4.100	Ruthenium,	11.400
Glass (Flint),	3.330	Sapphire,	3.990
Glucinum,	2.100	Selenium,	4.788
Gneiss,	2.650	Serpentine,	2.470
Gold,	19.340	Silver,	10.530
Granite,	2.700	Sodium,	0.972
Graphite,	2.300	Steatite,	2.800
Gun Metal,	8.460	Steel,	7.810
Gypsum,	2.330	Strontium,	2.540
Heavy Spar,	4.430	Sulphur,	2.050
Hornblende,	2.950	Tellurium,	6.650
Hypersthene,	3.380	Thallium,	11.810
Ice,	0.920	Tin,	7.292

Titanium,	5.300	Wood, Beech,	0.852
Topaz,	3.560	" Elm,	0.800
Tungsten,	17.600	" Cork,	0.240
Uranium,	18.400	Zinc,	7.146
Wood, Ash,	0.845	Zircon,	4.300

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF LIQUIDS.

Water at 39.2° F. = 1.000.

Acid, Acetic,	1.063	Essential Oil of Bitter Almonds,	1.049
" Hydrochloric (Liquid),	1.270	" Cinnamon,	1.030
" " (Solution),	1.210	" Spiræa,	1.173
" Nitric,	1.517	" Turpentine,	0.864
" Sulphuric,	1.848	Ether, Acetic,	0.890
" Nordhausen,	1.860	" Hydrochloric,	0.921
Alcohol, Absolute (at 0° C.),	0.815	" Nitric,	1.112
" Amyl, "	0.827	" Oxalic,	1.092
" Butyl, "	0.803	" Sulphuric,	1.120
" Ethyl, "	0.815	Mercaptan (at 0° C.),	0.835
" Methyl, "	0.817	Mercury (at 0° C.),	13.596
" Propyl, "	0.817	Milk (Cow),	1.030
Aldehyde (Acetic) (at 0° C.),	0.800	Naphtha (Rectified Coal),	0.860 to 0.900
Ammonia (Solution),	0.875	Oil, Almond (at 15° C.),	0.918
" (Liquid),	0.730	" Castor,	0.969
Beer,	1.023 to 1.034	" Cod-liver,	0.928
Benzol (C_6H_6),	0.850	" Linseed (at 12° C.),	0.939
Bisulphide of Carbon,	1.272	" Olive,	0.918
Bromine (at 0° C.),	3.187	Tar (Coal),	1.120 to 1.150
Chloride (Tri) of Phosphorus (at 0° C.),	1.616	Water, Distilled,	1.000
Chloride of Sulphur (S_2Cl_2),	1.680	" Rain,	1.001
Creasote,	1.057	" Sea,	1.026
Cyanogen (Liquid),	0.866	Wine,	0.990 to 1.038

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF GASES AT 39.2° F. (4° C.)

Barometer = 29.9 Inches = 760 Millimetres.

	Air = 1.000.	H. = 1.0.		Air = 1.000.	H. = 1.0.
Air,	1.000	14.40	Hydrochloric Acid,	1.247	18.25
Ammonia,	0.589	8.50	Hydrogen,	0.069	1.00
Carbonic Acid,	1.529	22.80	Nitric Oxide,	1.039	15.00
" Oxide,	0.967	14.00	Nitrous Oxide,	1.527	22.00
Carburetted Hydrogen, Heavy,	0.978	14.00	Nitrogen,	0.971	14.00
Carburetted Hydrogen, Light,	0.557	8.00	Oxygen,	1.105	16.00
Chlorine,	2.470	35.50	Phosgene,	3.680	49.50
Coal Gas, about	0.500		Phosphuretted Hydrogen,	1.185	17.00
Cyanogen,	1.806	26.00	Sulphuretted Hydrogen,	1.191	17.00
Hydrofluoric Acid,	0.689	10.00	Sulphurous Acid,	2.247	32.00

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF VAPORS.

	Air = 1.000.	H. = 1.0.		Air = 1.000.	H. = 1.0.
Alcohol, Ethyl, . .	1.613	23.00	Ether, Acetic, . .	3.067	44.00
" Methyl, . .	1.120	16.00	" Oxalic, . .	5.087	73.00
Arsenic, . . .	10.600	150.00	Faraday's Chloride of Carbon, . . .	8.157	118.50
Benzol, ...	2.770	39.00			
Bisulphide of Carbon, .	2.644	38.00	Hydrocyanic Acid, .	0.947	13.50
Bromine, . . .	5.540	80.00	Iodine, . . .	8.716	127.00
Camphor (Common), .	5.314	76.00	Mercury, . . .	6.976	100.00
Dutch Liquid, . .	3.450	49.50	Phosphorus, . . .	4.420	62.00
Essence of Cumin, .	5.240	74.00	Steam, ...	0.622	9.00
" Turpentine,	4.760	68.00	Sulphur (above 1000° C.),	2.230	32.00

LIST OF ELEMENTS, WITH PRINCIPAL CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL CONSTANTS.

Name.	Discoverer.	Date of discovery.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight according to					Atomicity.	Sp. gr.
				Berzelius.	Odling.	Gerhardt.	Stas.	Watts.		
Aluminium, ...	Wöhler.	1828	Al.	27.48	27.5	13.75	......	13.75	iv	2.6
Antimony, ...	Basil Valentine.	about 1500	Sb.	129.24	120.0	122.0	......	120.3	v	6.7
Arsenic, ...	Brant and Paracelsus.	1733	As.	75.32	75.0	75.0	......	75.0	v	5.7
Barium, ...	Davy.	1808	Ba.	68.66	68.5	68.5	......	68.6	ii	4.0
Bismuth,.	Agricola.	1529	Bi.	213.20	208.0	210.0	......	210.0	v	9.7
Boron, ...	Gay Lussac and Thenard.	1808	B.	21.82	11.0	11.0	......	11.0	iii	1.47
Bromine, ...	Balard.	1826	Br.	78.39	80.0	80.0	79.75	80.0	i	5.54
Cadmium, ...	Stromeyer.	1817	Cd.	111.66	112.0	56.0	......	56.0	ii	8.6
Cæsium, ...	Bunsen.	1861	Cs.	.....	....	.....	......	133.0	i	....
Calcium,.	Davy.	1808	Ca.	20.51	20.0	20.0	......	20.0	ii	1.58
Carbon, ...	Known to the ancients.	....	C.	12.25	12.0	12.0	......	12.0	iv	3.5
Cerium, ...	Klaproth, Hisinger, and Berzelius.	1803	Ce.	46.05	....	.....	......	46.0	vi	....
Chlorine, ...	Scheele.	1774	Cl.	35.52	35.5	35.5	35.368	35.5	i	35.5
Chromium, ...	Vauquelin.	1797	Cr.	56.38	53.5	26.25	......	26.2	vi	7.3
Cobalt, ...	Brandt.	1733	Co.	29.56	59.0	29.5	......	29.5	vi	7.7
Columbium or Niobium,	Hatchett.	1801	Cb.	.....	....	.....	......	97.6	iv	....
Copper, ...	Known to the ancients.	....	Cu.	63.41	63.5	31.75	......	31.7	ii	8.9
Didymium, ...	Mosander.	1841	Di.	.....	....	.....	......	48.0	ii	....
Erbium, ...	Mosander.	1843	Er.	.....	....	.....	......	....	...	....
Fluorine, ...	Scheele.	1771	Fl.	18.78	19.0	19.0	......	19.0	i	....
Glucinum, ...	Vauquelin.	1798	Gl.	26.54	4.7	.....	......	4.7	ii	2.1
Gold, ...	Known to the ancients.	....	Au.	199.20	196.5	.....	......	196.0	iii	12 0
Hydrogen, ...	Cavendish and Watt.	1781	H.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1 0	i	0.069
Indium, ...	Reich and Richter.	1863	In.	.....	....	.....	......	35.91	...	....
Iodine, ...	Courtois.	1812	I.	126.56	127.0	127.0	126.533	127.0	i	4.95
Iridium, ...	Tennant.	1804	Ir.	197.08	198.0	98.5	......	98.6	vi	22.0
Iron, ...	Known to the ancients.	....	Fe.	27.18	28.0	28.0	......	28.0	vi	7.79

Lanthanum,	Mosander.	1839	La.	.....	47.0	.....	......	46.0	ii	....
Lead,	Known to the ancients.	....	Pb.	103.73	103.5	103.5	......	103.6	iv	11.4
Lithium,	Arfredson.	1817	Li.	6.44	7.0	7.0	7.004	6.5	i	0.59
Magnesium,	Davy.	1808	Mg.	12.69	12.0	12.0	......	12.0	ii	1.74
Manganese,	Pott.	1740	Mn.	27.71	27.0	27.5	......	27.6	vi	7.0
Mercury,	Known to the ancients.	....	Hg.	101.43	100.0	100.0	......	100.0	ii	13.5
Molybdenum,	Scheele.	1778	Mb.	47.96	48.0	48.0	......	46.0	vi	8.6
Nickel,	Cronstedt.	1751	Ni.	29.62	29.0	29.5	......	29.5	vi	8.6
Nitrogen,	Rutherford.	1772	N.	14.186	14.0	14.0	14.009	14.0	v	0.97
Osmium,	Tennant.	1804	Os.	99.72	99.5	.....	......	100.0	vi	21.0
Oxygen,	Priestley.	1774	O.	8.013	16.0	16.0	15.960	16.0	ii	1.01
Palladium,	Wollaston.	1803	Pd.	53.36	53.0	.....	......	53.0	iv	11.3
Phosphorus,	Brandt.	1669	P.	31.434	31.0	31.0	......	31.0	v	2 0
Platinum,	Wood.	1741	Pt.	98.84	98.5	98.5	......	99.0	iv	21.0
Potassium,	Davy.	1807	K.	39.25	39.0	39.0	39.04	39.0	i	.86
Rhodium,	Wollaston.	1804	Rh.	52.19	52.0	.....	......	52.0	vi	11.0
Rubidium,	Bunsen.	1861	Rb.	.....	....	.....	......	85.4	i	1.52
Ruthenium,	Claus.	....	Ru.	.....	52.0	.....	......	52.0	vi	11.4
Selenium,	Berzelius.	1817	Se.	39.63	80.0	79.5	......	79.0	vi	4.8
Silicon,	Berzelius.	1823	Si.	22.22	28.5	28.5	......	28.0	iv	2.49
Silver,	Known to the ancients.	....	Ag.	108.3	108.0	108.0	107.600	108.0	i	10.4
Sodium,	Davy.	1807	Na.	23.31	23.0	23.0	22.98	23.0	i	0.98
Strontium,	Davy.	1808	Sr.	43.85	44.0	43.75	......	43.8	ii	2.5
Sulphur,	Known to the ancients.	....	S.	32.239	32.0	32.0	......	32.0	vi	2.0
Tantalum,	Ekeberg.	1802	Ta.	184.89	138.0	.....	......	137.6	iv	10.78
Tellurium,	Reichenstein.	1782	Te.	64.62	128.0	129.0	......	128.0	vi	6.2
Terbium,	Mosander.	1843	Tr.	.....	....	.....	......	....	...	....
Thallium,	Crookes.	1861	Tl.	.....	....	.....	......	203.0	i	11.8
Thorinum,	Berzelius.	1828	Th.	67.70	59.5	59.5	......	59.5	iv	7.7
Tin,	Known to the ancients.	....	Sn.	58.92	118 0	59.0	......	116.0	iv	7.29
Titanium,	Gregor.	1791	Ti.	24.33	48.5	25.0	......	50.0	iv	4.3
Tungsten,	Scheele.	1781	W.	94.79	92.0	92.0	......	92.0	vi	17.5
Uranium,	Klaproth.	1789	Ur.	217.26	60.0	60.0	......	60.0	vi	18.4
Vanadium,	Sefström.	1830	V.	68.57	68.5	68.5	......	68.5	vi	....
Yttrium,	Gadolin.	1794	Yt.	32.25	32.0	32.0	......	61.7	ii	....
Zinc,	Paracelsus.	doubtful.	Zn.	32.31	32.5	32.6	......	32.5	ii	6.9
Zirconium,	Klaproth.	1789	Zr.	33.67	33.5	89.6	......	33.5	iv	4.8

TABLE OF PHARMACEUTICAL EQUIVALENTS.

Symbol or Formula.	*Name.*	*Equivalent.*
$C_4H_3O_3$,	Acetic Acid.	51
$C_4H_3O_3+HO$,	" " Crystallized,	60
	Amylic " (See *Valerianic Acid.*)	
SbO_5,	Antimonic Acid,	162
SbO_4,	Antimonious "	154
AsO_5,	Arsenic "	115
AsO_3,	Arsenious "	99
$C_{14}H_5O_3$,	Benzoic "	113
$C_{14}H_5O_3+HO$,	" " Crystallized,	122
BO_3,	Boracic "	34.9
BO_3+3HO,	" " Crystallized,	61.9
$C_{20}H_{14}O_6+2HO$,	Camphoric " (hydrated),	200
$C_{12}H_6O_2$,	Carbolic "	94
CO_2,	Carbonic "	22
ClO_5,	Chloric "	75.5
ClO_4,	Chlorous "	67.5
CrO_3,	Chromic "	50.3
$C_{18}H_7O_3+HO$,	Cinnamic "	148
$C_{12}H_5O_{11}$,	Citric "	165
$C_{12}H_5O_{11}+4HO$,	" " Crystallized,	201
CyO,	Cyanic "	34
$C_7H_3O_5$,	Gallic " (dried at 212°),	85
HI,	Hydriodic "	127.3
HCy,	Hydrocyanic " (Prussic Acid),	27
HS,	Hydrosulphuric Acid (Sulphuretted Hydrogen),	17
ClO,	Hypochlorous "	43.5
NO_4,	Hyponitric " (formerly Nitrous),	46
PO,	Hypophosphorous "	40
S_2O_5,	Hyposulphurous "	48
IO_5,	Iodic "	166.3
$C_7H_6O_6$,	Kinic " (crystallized),	96
$C_6H_5O_5+HO$,	Lactic " (monohydrated),	90
$HO,C_{34}H_{33}O_3$,	Margaric "	270
$C_{14}HO_{11}+3HO$,	Meconic " (dried under 212°),	200
HO,PO_5,	Metaphosphoric " (glacial),	81
HCl,	Muriatic " (Hydrochloric Acid)	36.5
NO_5,	Nitric "	54
HO,NO_5	" " monohydrated (Nitrate of Water),	63
HO,NO_5+3HO,	" " quadrihydrated (sp. gr. 1.42),	90
NO_3,	Nitrous " (formerly Hyponitrous),	38
$C_{36}H_{33}O_3$,	Oleic "	273
C_2O_3,	Oxalic "	36
C_2O_3+3HO,	" " (crystallized),	63

Symbol or Formula.	*Name.*	*Equivalent.*
C_2O_3+HO,	Oxalic Acid, sublimed,	45
M_2O_3,	Permanganic “	111.4
PO_5,	Phosphoric “	72
$3HO,PO_5$,	“ “ (tribasic),	99
HO,PO_5,	“ “ monohydrated (Glacial Acid),	81
PO_3,	Phosphorous “	56
	Prussic “ (See *Hydrocyanic Acid.*)	
$2HO,PO_5$,	Pyrophosphoric “	90
$HO,C_{36}H_{35}O_3$,	Stearic “	284
$C_4H_2O_3+HO$,	Succinic “	59
SO_3,	Sulphuric “	40
HO,SO_3,	“ “ monohydrated (Sulphate of Water),	49
$HO,2SO_3$,	“ “ (fuming),	89
SO_2,	Sulphurous “	32
$C_{54}H_{19}O_{31}+3HO$,	Tannic “ (from galls),	618
$C_4H_2O_5$,	Tartaric “	66
$C_4H_2O_5+HO$,	“ “ (crystallized),	75
$N_4C_{10}H_2O_4$,	Uric “ (Lithic Acid),	150
$N_4C_{10}H_2O_4+2HO$,	“ “ hydrated,	168
$C_{10}H_9O_3$,	Valerianic “ (Amylic Acid),	93
$C_{10}H_9O_3+HO$,	“ “ hydrated,	102
$C_{60}H_{47}NO_{14}$,	Aconita,	533
C_4H_5O+HO,	Alcohol,	46
$C_{10}H_{11}O+HO$,	“ Amylic,	88
$C_{32}H_{33}O+HO$,	“ Cetylic,	242
C_2H_3O+HO,	“ Methylic,	32
$C_4H_4O_2$,	Aldehyde,	44
$Al_2O_3,3SO_3+KO,SO_3+24HO$,	Alum, Potassa (Common Alum),	474.6
$Al_2O_3,3SO_3+NH_4O,SO_3+24HO$,	“ Ammonia,	453.4
$Fe_2O_3,3SO_3+NH_4OSO_3+24HO$,	“ Ammonio-ferric,	482
$Fe_2O_3,3SO_3+KO,SO_3+24HO$,	“ Potassio-ferric,	503.2
Al_2,O_3,	Alumina,	51.4
$Al_2O_3,3SO_3$,	“ Tersulphate (salt in alum),	171.4
Al,	Aluminium,	13.7
NH_2,	Amidogen (Amide),	16
NH_3,	Ammonia,	17
$NH_4O,C_4H_3O_3$,	“ Acetate,	77
$NH_4O,C_4H_3O_3+6HO$,	“ “ Crystallized,	131
$NH_4O,C_{14}H_5O_3+HO$,	“ Benzoate,	148
$NH_4O,2CO_2$,	“ Bicarbonate,	70
$NH_3,2HS$,	“ Bihydrosulphate,	51
NH_4O,CO_2,	“ Carbonate,	48
NH_3HS,	“ Hydrosulphate (hydrosulphuret),	34
NH_3HCl,	“ Muriate (Sal Ammoniac),	53.5
NH_4O,NO_5,	“ Nitrate,	80
$3NH_4O,PO_5,+5HO$,	“ Phosphate (alkaline),	195
$2NH_4O,HO,PO_5+4HO$,	“ “ (neutral),	169
$2NH_4O,3CO_2$,	“ Sesquicarbonate (medicinal carbonate),	118

Symbol or Formula.	*Name.*	*Equivalent.*
NH_4O,SO_3,	Ammonia Sulphate,	66
$NH_4O,HO+N_4C_{10}H_2O_4$,	" Urate,	185
$NH_4O,C_{10}H_9O_2$,	" Valerianate,	119
NH_4,	Ammonium,	18
$C_{10}H_{11}$,	Amyl,	71
$C_{10}H_{11}O,C_4H_3O_3$,	" Acetate of Oxide (Acetate of Amylic Ether),	130
$C_{10}H_{11}O$,	" Oxide (Amylic Ether),	79
Sb,	Antimony (Stibium),	122
$2SbO_3SbCl_3+HO$,	" Oxychloride (Powder of Algaroth),	529.5
SbO_3+2SbS_3+6HO,	" Oxysulphuret, U. S. (Kermes Mineral),	540
$SbO_3C_4H_2O_5$,	" Tartrate of Teroxide,	212
$SbCl_3$,	" Terchloride (Butter of Antimony),	228.5
SbO_3,	" Teroxide (medicinal Oxide),	146
SbS_3,	" Tersulphuret (medicinal Sulphuret),	170
$C_{12}H_{11}O_{11}$,	Arabin (Pure Gum),	171
As,	Arsenic,	75
AsS_2,	" Bisulphuret (Realgar),	107
$AsCl_3$,	" Terchloride,	181.5
AsI_3,	" Teriodide,	453.9
AsS_3,	" Tersulphuret (Orpiment),	123
$C_{34}H_{23}NO_6$,	Atropia,	289
$C_{34}H_{23}NO_6SO_3$,	" Sulphate,	329
Ba,	Barium,	68.7
BaCl,	" Chloride,	104 2
BaCl+2HO,	" " Crystallized,	122.2
BaO,	Baryta,	76.7
BaO,CO_2,	" Carbonate,	98.7
BaO,HO,	" Hydrate,	85.7
	" Muriate. (See *Barium Chloride.*)	
BaO,NO_5,	" Nitrate,	180.7
BaO,SO_3,	" Sulphate,	116.7
$C_{12}H_6$,	Benzole,	78
$C_{14}H_5O_2$,	Benzyl,	105
Bi,	Bismuth,	210
BiO_3CO_2,	" Carbonate of Teroxide,	256
BiO_3NO_5,	" Nitrate of Teroxide,	288
BiO_33NO_5,	" Ternitrate of Teroxide,	396
BiO_3,	" Teroxide,	234
	Black Oxide of Manganese. (See *Manganese, Deutoxide.*)	
	Blue Vitriol. (See *Copper, Sulphate of Protoxide.*)	
	Borax. (See *Soda, Biborate.*)	
B,	Boron,	10.9
Br,	Bromine,	78.4
$C_{46}H_{26}N_2O_8$,	Brucia,	394

Symbol or Formula.	*Name.*	*Equivalent.*
Cd,	Cadmium,	55.8
$CdCO_3$,	" Carbonate,	85.8
CdI,	" Iodide,	182.1
CdO,	" Protoxide,	63.8
CdO,SO_3,	" Sulphate of Protoxide,	103.8
Cæ,	Cæsium,	133
$C_{16}H_{10}N_4O_4$,	Caffein (Thein and Guaranin),	194
Ca,	Calcium,	20
CaCl,	" Chloride,	55.5
CaCl+6HO,	" " Crystallized,	109.5
	Calomel. (See *Mercury*, *Protochloride.*)	
$C_{20}H_{16}$,	Camphene,	136
$C_{20}H_{16}O_2$,	Camphor,	152
C,	Carbon,	6
CS_2,	" Bisulphuret,	38
	Caustic Potassa. (See *Potassa Hydrate.*)	
	" Soda. (See *Soda Hydrate.*)	
Ce,	Cerium,	46
$2CeO,C_4O_6+6HO$,	" Oxalate,	284
	Ceruse. (See *Lead*, *Carbonate of Protoxide.*)	
$C_{32}H_{33}O$,	Cetin,	233
	Chalk. (See *Lime*, *Carbonate.*)	
Cl,	Chlorine,	35.5
C_2HCl_3,	Chloroform,	119.5
Cr,	Chromium,	26.3
Cr_2O_3,	" Sesquioxide,	76.6
Cr_2O_3+10HO,	" " Hydrated,	166.6
$C_{40}H_{24}N_2O_2$,	Cinchonia,	308
$C_{40}H_{24}N_2O_2 2SO_3$,	" Bisulphate,	388
$C_{40}H_{24}N_2O_2 SO_3$,	" Sulphate,	348
$C_{40}H_{24}N_2O_2 SO_3+2HO$,	" " Crystallized,	366
$C_{40}H_{24}N_2O_2$,	Cinchonidia (isomeric with Cinchonia),	308
	Cinnabar. (See *Mercury*, *Bisulphuret.*)	
Co,	Cobalt,	29.5
$C_{36}H_{21}NO_6$,	Codeia,	299
Ta,	Columbium (Tantalum),	185
	Common Salt. (See *Sodium Chloride.*)	
$C_{16}H_{15}N$,	Conia,	126
Cu,	Copper (Cuprum),	31.7
$CuO,C_4H_3O_3$,	" Acetate of Protoxide,	90.7
CuO,SO_3+2NH_3HO,	" Ammonio-sulphate,	122.7
CuO,	" Black, or Protoxide,	39.7
$2CuO,C_4H_3O_3$,	" Diacetate of Protoxide (Verdigris),	130.4
CuO,NO_5,	" Nitrate of Protoxide,	93.7
CuO,NO_5+3HO,	" " Crystallized,	120.7
Cu_2O,	" Red, or Dioxide,	71.4
CuO,SO_3,	" Sulphate of Protoxide (Blue Vitriol),	79.7
CuO,SO_3+5HO,	" " Crystallized,	124.7
	Corrosive Sublimate. (See *Mercury*, *Bichloride.*)	
	Cream of Tartar. (See *Potassa*, *Bitartrate.*)	

Symbol or Formula.	*Name.*	*Equivalent.*
$C_{14}H_8O_2$,	Creasote,	108
NC_2 or Cy,	Cyanogen,	26
Di,	Didymium,	47.5
$C_{37}H_{27}O_{10}$,	Emetia,	329
	Epsom Salt. (See *Magnesia Sulphate.*)	
E,	Erbium,	56.3
	Ethal. (See *Alcohol, Cetylic.*)	
C_4H_5O,	Ether,	37
$C_4H_5O,C_4H_3O_3$,	" Acetic,	88
C_4H_5I,	" Hydriodic,	155.3
C_4H_5O,NO_2,	" Hyponitrous,	75
C_4H_5Cl,	" Muriatic,	64.5
	Ether Sulphuric. (See *Ether.*)	
	Ethereal Oil. (See *Sulphate of Ether and Ethylen.*)	
C_4H_5,	Ethyl,	29
C_4H_4,	Ethylen (Etherine),	28
$2FeCy_3$ or Cfdy,	Ferridcyanogen,	212
$FeCy_3$ or Cfy,	Ferrocyanogen,	106
	Flowers of Zinc. (See *Zinc, Protoxide.*)	
F,	Fluorine,	18.7
C_2H,	Formyl,	13
	Fusel Oil. (See *Alcohol, Amylic.*)	
	Glauber's Salt. (See *Soda Sulphate.*)	
G_2O_3,	Glucina,	38
G,	Glucinium,	7
$C_{12}H_{14}O_{14}$,	Glucose (Grape Sugar),	198
$C_6H_7O_5+HO$,	Glycerin,	92
C_6H_7,	Glyceryl,	43
Au,	Gold (Aurum),	199
	Goulard's Extract of Lead. (See *Lead, Diacetate of Protoxide.*)	
	Grape Sugar. (See *Glucose.*)	
	Green Vitriol. (See *Iron, Sulphate of Protoxide.*)	
	Heavy Oil of Wine. (See *Sulphate of Ether and Ethylen.*)	
H,	Hydrogen,	1
HO,	" Protoxide (water),	9
Il,	Ilmenium,	60.2
In,	Indium,	74
I,	Iodine,	126.3
C_2HI_3,	Iodoform,	391.9
Ir,	Iridium,	98 8
Fe,	Iron (Ferrum),	28
$3FeO,AsO_5$,	" Arseniate of Protoxide,	223
$Fe2O_3,2C_4H_2O_5$,	" Bitartrate of Sesquioxide,	212
FeBr,	" Bromide,	106.4
FeO,CO_2,	" Carbonate of Protoxide,	58
$Fe_2O_3,C_{12}H_5O_{11}$,	" Citrate of Sesquioxide,	245
Fe_4Cfy_3,	" Ferrocyanide (Pure Prussian Blue),	430

Symbol or Formula.	*Name.*	*Equivalent.*
FeI,	Iron, Iodide,	154.3
$FeI+5HO$,	“ “ Crystallized,	199.3
$FeO,C_6H_5O_5+3HO$,	“ Lactate of Protoxide,	144
$2FeO+Fe_2O_3$,	“ Medicinal Black Oxide,	152
$FeO+Fe_2O_3$,	“ Native Black Oxide,	116
$3FeO,PO_5$,	“ Phosphate of Protoxide (tribasic),	180
$2FeO,HO,PO_5$.	“ “ “ (neutral),	153
$FeCy$,	“ Protocyanide,	54
FeS,	“ Protosulphuret,	44
FeO,	“ Protoxide,	36
$2Fe_2O_3,3PO_5$,	“ Pyrophosphate of Sesquioxide,	376
$Fe2O_3$,	“ Red or Sesquioxide,	80
Fe_2O_3+2HO,	“ “ Hydrated,	98
Fe_2Cl_3,	“ Sesquichloride,	162.5
$4FeO,AsO_5$,	“ Subarseniate of Protoxide,	259
$FeO.SO_3$,	“ Sulphate of Protoxide (Green Vitriol),	76
FeO,SO_3+7HO,	“ “ Crystallized,	139
$FeO,C_4H_2O_5$,	“ Tartrate of Protoxide,	102
$Fe_2O_3C_4H_2O_5$,	“ “ Sesquioxide,	146
$Fe_2O_33C_4H_3O_3$,	“ Teracetate of “	233
$Fe_2O_33NO_5$,	“ Ternitrate of “	242
$Fe_2O_3,3SO_3$,	“ Tersulphate of “	200
$Fe_2O_33C_{10}H_9O_3$,	“ Tervalerianate of Sesquioxide,	359
La,	Lantanium,	44.3
Pb,	Lead (Plumbum),	103.6
$PbO,C_4H_3O_3$,	“ Acetate of Protoxide (Sugar of Lead),	162.6
$PbO,C_4H_3O_3+3HO$,	“ “ Crystallized,	189.6
$2(PbO,CO_2)+PbO,HO$,	“ Carbonate of Protoxide (White Lead),	387.8
$PbCl$,	“ Chloride,	139.1
PbO_2,	“ Deutoxide (Puce Lead),	119.6
$2PbO,C_4H_3O_3$,	“ Diacetate of Protoxide (Goulard's Extract),	274.2
PbI,	“ Iodide,	229.9
PbO,NO_5,	“ Nitrate of Protoxide,	165.6
PbO,	“ Protoxide (Massicot),	111.6
Pb_3O_4 or $2PbO,PbO_2$.	“ Red Oxide (Red Lead or Minium),	342 8
CaO,	Lime,	28
$CaO,C_4H_3O_3$,	“ Acetate,	79
$3CaO,PO_5$,	“ Bone-phosphate,	156
CaO,CO_2,	“ Carbonate,	50
CaO,Cl,	“ Chlorinated,	63.5
CaO,HO,	“ Hydrate (slaked),	37
	“ Muriate. (See *Calcium Chloride.*)	
CaO,C_2O_3,	“ Oxalate,	64
CaO,SO_3	“ Sulphate,	68
CaO,SO_3+2HO,	“ “ Crystallized,	86
$CaO,C_4H_2O_5$,	“ Tartrate,	94
LO,	Lithia,	15
LO,CO_2,	“ Carbonate,	37
$3LO,C_{12}H_5O_{11}$,	“ Citrate,	210
L,	Lithium,	7

LIST OF ELEMENTS, WITH PRINCIPAL CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL CONSTANTS.

Name.	Discoverer.	Date of discovery.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight according to					Atomicity.	Sp. gr.
				Berzelius.	Odling.	Gerhardt.	Stas.	Watts.		
Aluminium, ...	Wöhler.	1828	Al.	27.43	27.5	13.75	......	13.75	iv	2.6
Antimony, ...	Basil Valentine.	about 1500	Sb.	129.24	120.0	122.0	......	120.3	v	6.7
Arsenic, ...	Brant and Paracelsus.	1733	As.	75.32	75.0	75.0	......	75.0	v	3.7
Barium, ...	Davy.	1808	Ba.	68.66	68.5	68.5	......	68.6	ii	4.0
Bismuth, ...	Agricola.	1529	Bi.	213.20	208.0	210.0	......	210.0	v	9.7
Boron, ...	Gay Lussac and Thenard.	1808	B.	21.82	11.0	11.0	......	11.0	iii	1.47
Bromine, ...	Balard.	1826	Br.	78.39	80.0	80.0	79.75	80.0	i	5.54
Cadmium, ...	Stromeyer.	1817	Cd.	111.66	112.0	56.0	......	56.0	ii	8.6
Cæsium, ...	Bunsen.	1861	Cs.	.....	....	.....	......	133.0	i	....
Calcium, ...	Davy.	1808	Ca.	20.51	20.0	20.0	......	20.0	ii	1.58
Carbon, ...	Known to the ancients.	....	C.	12.25	12.0	12.0	......	12.0	iv	3.5
Cerium, ...	Klaprotti, Hisinger, and Berzelius.	1803	Ce.	46.05	....	.....	......	46.0	vi	....
Chlorine, ...	Scheele.	1774	Cl.	35.52	35.5	35.5	35.368	35.5	i	35.5
Chromium, ...	Vauquelin.	1797	Cr.	56.38	53.5	26.25	......	26.2	vi	7.3
Cobalt, ...	Brandt.	1733	Co.	29.56	59.0	29.5	......	29.5	vi	7.7
Columbium or Niobium,	Hatchett.	1801	Cb.	.....	....	.....	......	97.6	iv	....
Copper, ...	Known to the ancients.	....	Cu.	63.41	63.5	31.75	......	31.7	ii	8.9
Didymium, ...	Mosander.	1841	Di.	.....	....	.....	......	48.0	ii	....
Erbium, ...	Mosander.	1843	Er.	.....	....	.....	......	....	...	....
Fluorine, ...	Scheele.	1771	Fl.	18.73	19.0	19.0	......	19.0	i	....
Glucinum, ...	Vauquelin.	1798	Gl.	26.54	4.7	.....	......	4.7	ii	2.1
Gold, ...	Known to the ancients.	....	Au.	199.20	196 5	.....	......	196.0	iii	12.0
Hydrogen, ...	Cavendish and Watt.	1781	H.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1 0	i	0.069
Indium, ...	Reich and Richter.	1863	In.	.....	....	.....	......	35.91	...	....
Iodine, ...	Curtois.	1812	I.	126.56	127.0	127.0	126.533	127.0	i	4.95
Iridium, ...	Tennant.	1804	Ir.	197.68	198.0	98.5	......	98.6	vi	22.0
Iron, ...	Known to the ancients.	....	Fe.	27.18	28.0	28.0	......	28.0	vi	7.79

Lanthanum,	Mosander.	1839	La.	.....	47.0	.....	......	46.0	ii	....
Lead,	Known to the ancients.	....	Pb.	103.73	103.5	103.5	......	103.6	iv	11.4
Lithium,	Arfredson.	1817	Li.	6.44	7.0	7.0	7.004	6.5	i	0.59
Magnesium,	Davy.	1808	Mg.	12.69	12.0	12.0	......	12.0	ii	1.74
Manganese,	Pott.	1740	Mn.	27.71	27.0	27.5	......	27.6	vi	7.0
Mercury,	Known to the ancients.	....	Hg.	101.43	100.0	100.0	......	100.0	ii	13.5
Molybdenum,	Scheele.	1778	Mb.	47.96	48.0	48.0	......	46.0	vi	8.6
Nickel,	Cronstedt.	1751	Ni.	29.62	29.0	29.5	......	29.5	vi	8.6
Nitrogen,	Rutherford.	1772	N.	14.186	14.0	14.0	14.009	14.0	v	0.97
Osmium,	Tennant.	1804	Os.	99.72	99.5	.....	......	100.0	vi	21.0
Oxygen,	Priestley.	1774	O.	8.013	16.0	16.0	15.960	16.0	ii	1.01
Palladium,	Wollaston.	1803	Pd.	53.36	53.0	.....	......	53.0	iv	11.3
Phosphorus,	Brandt.	1669	P.	31.434	31.0	31.0	......	31.0	v	2 0
Platinum,	Wood.	1741	Pt.	98.84	98.5	98.5	......	99.0	iv	21.0
Potassium,	Davy.	1807	K.	39.25	39.0	39.0	39.04	39.0	i	.86
Rhodium,	Wollaston.	1804	Rh.	52.19	52.0	.....	......	52.0	vi	11.0
Rubidium,	Bunsen.	1861	Rb.	.....	....	.....	......	85.4	i	1.52
Ruthenium,	Claus.	....	Ru.	.....	52.0	.....	......	52.0	vi	11.4
Selenium,	Berzelius.	1817	Se.	39.63	80.0	79.5	......	79.0	vi	4.8
Silicon,	Berzelius.	1823	Si.	22.22	28.5	28.5	......	28.0	iv	2.49
Silver,	Known to the ancients.	....	Ag.	108.3	108.0	108.0	107.600	108.0	i	10.4
Sodium,	Davy.	1807	Na.	23.31	23.0	23.0	22.98	23.0	i	0.98
Strontium,	Davy.	1808	Sr.	43.85	44.0	43.75	......	43.8	ii	2.5
Sulphur,	Known to the ancients.	....	S.	32.239	32.0	32.0	......	32.0	vi	2.0
Tantalum,	Ekeberg.	1802	Ta.	184.89	138.0	.....	......	187.6	iv	10.78
Tellurium,	Reichenstein.	1782	Te.	64.62	128.0	129.0	......	128.0	vi	6.2
Terbium,	Mosander.	1843	Tr.	.....	....	.....	......	....	...	....
Thallium,	Crookes.	1861	Tl.	.....	....	.....	......	203.0	i	11.8
Thorinum,	Berzelius.	1828	Th.	67.70	59.5	59.5	......	59.5	iv	7.7
Tin,	Known to the ancients.	....	Sn.	58.92	118 0	59.0	......	116.0	iv	7.29
Titanium,	Gregor.	1791	Ti.	24.33	48.5	25.0	......	50.0	iv	4.3
Tungsten,	Scheele.	1781	W.	94.79	92.0	92.0	......	92.0	vi	17.5
Uranium,	Klaproth.	1789	Ur.	217.26	60.0	60.0	......	60.0	vi	18.4
Vanadium,	Sefström.	1830	V.	68.57	68.5	68.5	......	68.5	vi	....
Yttrium,	Gadolin.	1794	Yt.	32.25	32.0	32.0	......	61.7	ii	....
Zinc,	Paracelsus.	doubtful.	Zn.	32.31	32.5	32.6	......	32.5	ii	6.9
Zirconium,	Klaproth.	1789	Zr.	33.67	33.5	89.6	......	33.5	iv	4.3

Symbol or Formula.	*Name.*	*Equivalent.*
	Prussian Blue. (See *Iron*, *Ferrocyanide.*)	
	Prussiate of Mercury. (See *Mercury*, *Bicyanide.*)	
	Prussic Acid. (See *Acid*, *Hydrocyanic.*)	
	Puce Oxide of Lead. (See *Lead*, *Deutoxide.*)	
	Pyroxylic Spirit. (See *Alcohol*, *Methylic.*)	
$C_{40}H_{24}N_2O_4$,	Quinia,	324
$C_{40}H_{24}N_2O_4,2HCl$,	" Bimuriate,	397
$C_{40},H_{24}N_2O_4,2SO_3$,	" Bisulphate,	404
$C_{40}H_{24}N_2O_42C_{10}H_9O_3$,	" Bivalerianate,	510
$C_{40}H_{24}N_2O_4SO_3$,	" Sulphate (Medicinal Sulphate),	364
$C_{40}H_{24}N_2O_4SO_3+8HO$,	" " Crystallized,	436
$C_{40}H_{24}N_2O_4$,	Quinidia (isomeric with Quinia),	324
	Realgar. (See *Arsenic*, *Bisulphuret.*)	
	Red Lead. (See *Lead*, *Red Oxide.*)	
	Red Precipitate. (See *Mercury*, *Deutoxide.*)	
R,	Rhodium,	52.2
	Rochelle Salt. (See *Tartrate of Potassa and Soda.*)	
Rb,	Rubidium,	85.4
Ru,	Rutherium,	52.2
	Sal Ammoniac. (See *Ammonia*, *Muriate.*)	
$C_{26}H_{18}O_{14}$,	Salicin,	286
	Salt of Sorrel. (See *Potassa*, *Binoxalate.*)	
	Salt of Tartar. (See *Potassa*, *Carbonate.*)	
	Saltpetre. (See *Potassa*, *Nitrate.*)	
Se,	Selenium,	40
SiO_3,	Silica,	45.3
Si,	Silicon,	21.3
Ag,	Silver (Argentum),	108
AgO,NO_52NH_3,	" Ammonio-nitrate,	204
AgCl,	" Chloride,	143.5
AgCy,	" Cyanide,	134
AgO,NO_5,	" Nitrate of Protoxide,	170
AgO,	" Protoxide,	116
	Slaked Lime. (See *Lime*, *Hydrate.*)	
NaO,	Soda,	31.3
$NaO,C_4H_3O_3$,	" Acetate,	82.3
$NaO,C_4H_3O_3+6HO$,	" " Crystallized,	136.3
$2NaO,HO,ASO_5$,	" Arseniate,	186.6
$2NaO,HO,AsO_5+14HO$,	" " Crystallized,	312.3
$NaO,2BO_3$,	" Biborate (Borax),	101.1
$NaO,2BO_3+5HO$,	" " Octohedral,	146.1
$NaO,2BO_3+10HO$,	" " Prismatic,	191.1
$NaO,2CO_2$,	" Bicarbonate,	75.3
$NaO,2CO_2+HO$,	" " Crystallized,	84.3
NaO,CO_2,	" Carbonate,	53.3
NaO,CO_2+10HO,	" " Crystallized,	143.3
NaO,HO,	" Hydrate (Caustic Soda),	40.3
NaO,S_2O_2+7HO,	" Hyposulphite,	142.3
	" Muriate. (See *Sodium Chloride.*)	
NaO,NO_5,	" Nitrate,	85.3
$2NAO,PO_5$,	" Phosphate (Bibasic) Pyrophosphate,	134.6

Symbol or Formula.	*Name.*	*Equivalent.*
$2NaO,PO_5+10HO$,	Soda Phosphate Crystallized,	224.6
$2NaO,3CO_2$.	" Sesquicarbonate,	128 6
$2NaO,3CO_2+4HO$,	" " Hydrated,	164.6
NaO,SO_3,	" Sulphate (Glauber's Salt),	71.8
NaO,SO_3+10HO,	" " Crystallized,	161.8
NaO,SO_2,	" Sulphite,	63 3
NaO,SO_2+8HO,	" " Crystallized,	135.3
$NaO,C_4H_2O_5$,	" Tartrate,	97.8
$NaO,C_4H_2O_5+2HO$,	" " Crystallized,	115.3
$2NaO,HO,PO_5$,	" Tribasic Phosphate,	143.6
$2NaO,HO,PO_5+24HO$,	" " Crystallized,	359.6
$NaO,C_{10}H_9O_3$,	" Valerianate,	124.3
Na,	Sodium (Natrium),	23.3
$NaCl$,	" Chloride (Common Salt),	58 8
NaI,	" Iodide,	149.6
NaO_3,	" Teroxide,	47.3
	Soluble Tartar. (See *Potassa Tartrate.*)	
$C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$,	Starch,	162
SrO,	Strontia,	51.8
Sr,	Strontium,	43.8
$C_{44}H_{23}N_2O_4$,	Strychnia,	347
$C_{44}H_{22}N_2O_4,Br$,	" Br.,	334
$C_{44}H_{23}N_2O_4HCl$,	" Muriate,	383.5
$C_{44}H_{23}N_2O_4SO_3+7HO$,	" Sulphate,	450
$C_{12}H_{11}O_{11}$,	Sugar, Cane,	171
	" of Lead. (See *Lead, Acetate of Protoxide.*)	
$C_{12}H_{11}O_{11}$,	" of Milk (isomeric with Cane Sugar),	171
$C_{12}H_{11}O_{11}+HO$,	" " Crystallized,	180
	Sulphate of Alumina and Potassa. (See *Alum, Potassa.*)	
$C_4H_5O,SO_3+C_4H_4SO_3$,	" of Ether and Ethylen,	145
S,	Sulphur,	16
IS_2,	" Iodide (Bisulphuret of Iodine),	158.3
	Sulphuretted Hydrogen. (See *Acid, Hydrosulphuric.*)	
$SbO_3C_4H_2O_5+KO,C_4H_2O_5$,	Tartrate of Antimony and Potassa,	332.2
$Fe_2O_3C_4H_2O_5+KO,C_4H_2O_5$,	" Iron and Potassa,	259.2
$KO,C_4H_2O_5+NaO,C_4H^2O_5$,	" Potassa and Soda,	210.5
Te,	Tellurium,	64
Tb,	Terbium.	
Tl,	Thallium,	204
ThO,	Thorina,	67.6
Th,	Thorium,	59.6
Sn,	Tin (Stannum),	59
$SnCl$,	" Protochloride,	94.5
Ti,	Titanium,	25
W,	Tungsten (Wolframium),	92
	Turpeth Mineral. (See *Mercury, Subsulphate of Deutoxide.*)	
U,	Uranium,	60
$C_2H_4N_2O_2$,	Urea,	60

Symbol or Formula.	*Name.*	*Equivalent.*
V,	Vanadium,	51.2
$C_{64}H_{52}N_2O_{16}$,	Veratria,	592
	Verdigris. (See *Copper*, *Diacetate of Protoxide.*)	
	Vitriolated Tartar. (See *Potassa*, *Sulphate.*)	
	Water. (See *Hydrogen*, *Protoxide.*)	
	White Precipitate. (See *Mercury*, *Ammoniated.*)	
	White Vitriol. (See *Zinc*, *Sulphate of Protoxide.*)	
Yo,	Yttria,	38.85
Y,	Yttrium,	30.85
Zn,	Zinc,	32.3
$ZnO,C_4H_3O_3$,	" Acetate of Protoxide,	91.3
$ZnO,C_4H_3O_3+7HO$,	" " Crystallized,	154.3
$8ZnO,3CO_2+6HO$,	" Carbonate of Protoxide (Precip. Carb.),	442.4
ZnCl,	" Chloride,	67.8
ZnCy,	" Cyanuret,	58.3
ZnI,	" Iodide,	158.6
ZnO,	" Protoxide (Flowers of Zinc),	40.3
ZnO,SO_3	" Sulphate of Protoxide (White Vitriol),	80.3
ZnO,SO_3+7HO,	" " Crystallized,	143.3
ZnS,	" Sulphuret (Blende),	48.3
$ZnO,C_{10}H_9O_3$,	" Valerianate of Protoxide,	133.3
Zr_2O_3,	Zirconia,	91.2
Zr,	Zirconium,	33.6

DIETARY FOR INVALIDS.

MACARONI SOUP.

ONE and a half ounces macaroni, a piece of butter the size of a nut, salt to taste, one quart of stock. Throw the macaroni and butter into boiling water, with a pinch of salt, and simmer half an hour. When tender, drain, and cut it into thin rings or lengths, and drop it into the boiling soup. Stew gently fifteen minutes and serve.

BARLEY SOUP.

One pound of shin of beef, four ounces of pearl barley, one small onion, one potato, salt and pepper to taste, one and a half quart of water. Put all the ingredients into a pan, and simmer gently for four hours. Strain, return the barley and heat up as much as required.

BREAD SOUP.

One pound of bread, two ounces of butter, one quart of stock. Boil the bread with the butter in stock. Beat the whole with a spoon or fork, and keep it boiling until the bread and stock are thoroughly mixed. Strain, season with salt and serve.

TAPIOCA SOUP.

Two and a half ounces of tapioca, one quart of stock. Put the tapioca into *cold* stock and bring it gradually to a boil. Simmer gently till tender and serve.

SARDINIAN SOUP.

Two eggs, a quarter of a pint of cream, one ounce of fresh butter, salt and pepper to taste, a little flour to thicken. Beat the eggs, put them into a stewpan and add the cream, butter and seasoning, stir in as much flour as will bring it to consistency of dough, make it into balls the shape and size of a nut, fry them in butter, and put them into a basin of any sort of soup or broth, to which they make a very nice addition.

STEWED OYSTERS.

Half a pint of oysters, half an ounce of butter, flour, one-third of a pint of cream, pepper and salt to taste. Scald the oysters in their own liquor, take them out, beard them, and strain the liquor. Put the butter into a stewpan, dredge in sufficient flour to dry it up, add the oyster liquor, and stir it over a sharp fire with a wooden spoon. When it comes to a boil, add the cream, oysters, and seasoning. Let all simmer for one or two minutes, but *not longer*, or the oysters will harden. Serve on a hot dish with croutons, or toasted sippets of bread. A quarter of a pint of oysters, the other ingredients in proportion, make a dish large enough for one person.

PANADA.

Take the crumb of a penny roll and soak it in milk for half an hour, then squeeze the milk from it; have ready an equal quantity of chicken or veal, *scraped* very fine with a knife, pound the bread crumb and meat together in a mortar. It may be cooked either mixed with veal or chicken broth, or by taking it up in two teaspoons in pieces the shape of an egg after seasoning it, poached like an egg, and served on mashed potato.

MACARONI.

Two ounces of macaroni, a quarter of a pint of milk, a quarter of a pint of good beef gravy, the yelk of one egg, two tablespoonfuls of cream, half an ounce of butter. Wash the macaroni, and boil it in the gravy and milk till *quite* tender. Drain it, put the macaroni into a very hot dish and put by the fire. Beat the yelk of the egg with the cream and two tablespoonfuls of the liquor the macaroni was boiled in. Make this sufficiently hot to thicken, *but do not allow it to boil* or it will be spoiled; pour it over the macaroni, and grate over the whole a little finely grated cheese, or the macaroni may be served as an accompaniment to minced beef, without the cheese; or it may be taken alone, with some good gravy in a tureen served with it.

MINCED FOWL AND EGG.

Cold roast fowl, a hard-boiled egg, salt, pepper to taste; three tablespoonfuls of new milk or cream, half an ounce of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, a teaspoonful of lemon-juice. Cut up and mince the fowl and remove all skin and bones; put the bones, skin, and trimmings into a stewpan with one small onion and nearly half a pint of water; let this stew for an hour, then strain the liquor, chop the egg small, mix with the fowl, add salt and pepper, put in the gravy and other ingredients, let the whole just boil, and serve with sippets of toasted bread.

STEWED EELS.

One eel, half a pint strong stock, two tablespoonfuls of cream, half a glass of port wine, thickening of flour, a little cayenne. Wash and skin the eel, cut it into pieces about two inches long, pepper and salt them and lay them in a stewpan. Pour over the stock and add the wine. Stew gently for twenty-five minutes or half an hour, lift the pieces carefully on to a very hot dish, and place it by the fire. Strain the gravy, stir into the cream sufficient flour to thicken it, mix with the gravy, boil for two minutes, and add a little cayenne. Pour over the eels, and serve.

Fowl and Rice.

A quarter of a pound of rice, one pint stock or broth, one and a half ounce of butter, minced fowl, egg, and breadcrumb. Put the rice into the above proportion of cold stock or broth, let it boil very gently for half an hour, then add the butter, and simmer it till quite dry and soft. When cold make it into balls, hollow out the inside, and fill them with mince made in the same manner as in that directed for "Minced Fowl and Egg," but a little stiffer; cover with rice, dip the balls into egg, sprinkle with breadcrumb, and fry a nice brown; a little cream stirred into the rice before it cools improves it very much.

Chicken and Rice.

Take the meat of boiled chicken, and cut it up. Have ready some rice well creed and seasoned with salt, put round a small flat dish or vegetable dish, warm up the chicken in a little good gravy, and put in the middle of the dish with the rice around it.

Macaroni Boiled in Milk.

Two ounces of macaroni, three-quarters of a pint of new milk, a little lemon-rind, a little white sugar. Put the milk into a saucepan with the lemon-rind, bring it to boiling-point and drop in the macaroni. Let it swell gradually over the fire till *quite* tender, but do not allow the pipes to break. Should the milk not be sufficient, add a little more. The lemon-peel should be taken out before the macaroni is put into the milk. Serve hot with fruit syrup, or cold with custard poured over it.

Rice Cream, 1.

To one pint of new milk add a quarter of a pound of ground rice, a lump of butter the size of a walnut, a little lemon-peel, and a tablespoonful of powdered sugar. Boil them together for five minutes, and then add half an ounce of isinglass which has been dissolved, and let the mixture cool. When cool add a half pint of good cream whisked to a froth, mix all together, and set aside in a very cool place or on ice for a time; when used, turn it out of the basin into a dish, and pour fruit juice around it, or some stewed apple or pear may be served with it.

Rice Cream, 2.

Quarter of a pound whole rice well creed in milk and put in a sieve to drain and cool, a gill of good cream whisked to a froth, mix with the rice, and add a wine-glass of sherry, a little powdered sugar, and a teaspoonful of lemon-juice.

Light Pudding.

One tablespoonful of ground rice boiled very smoothly in new milk, let it get *quite cold*, then add two eggs very well beat up, a lump of sugar (white), and, if liked, a dessertspoonful of brandy. Line a small tart-dish (sufficient for one person) with paste, put in the pudding and bake quickly. Serve the moment it is ready, for it falls directly.

Rice and Apple.

Boil about three tablespoonfuls of rice in a pint and a half of new milk, and simmer till the rice is *quite* tender, stirring it from time to time; have ready some apples, peeled, cored, and stewed to a pulp, and sweetened with a very little loaf sugar; put the rice round a plate and the apple in the middle, and serve with a little of the following preparation of milk in a cream jug, if liked.

Milk for Puddings or Stewed Fruit.

Boil a strip of lemon and two cloves in a pint of milk, mix half a teaspoonful of arrowroot in a little cold milk, and add it to the boiling milk, stir it till about the consistency of cream; have ready the yelks of three eggs, beaten up well in a little milk, take the hot milk off the fire, and as it cools add the eggs and a tablespoonful of orange-flower water, stirring it constantly till quite cool. Put it in a very cold place till required for use.

Cream for Stewed Fruit.

An ounce and a half of isinglass boiled over a slow fire in a pint and a half of water, to half a pint, strain and sweeten, put in a glass of sherry, and stir in half a pint of good cream; stir till cold.

Custard Pudding (Baked).

Half pint of milk, or a little more, two eggs; warm the milk, whisk the eggs, yelks and whites, pour the milk to them, stirring all the while; have ready a small tart dish, lined at the edges with paste ready baked, pour the custard into the dish, grate a little nutmeg over the top, and bake in a very slow oven for half an hour.

Boiled Custard Pudding.

Prepare the custard as above. Butter a small basin that will exactly hold it, put in the custard, and tie a floured cloth over it; plunge it into boiling water, turn it for about a few minutes. Boil it slowly for half an hour, turn it out, and serve.

Baked Bread Pudding.

Half a pint of new milk, a quarter of a pound breadcrumb, two eggs, one ounce of butter, sugar to taste. Boil the milk and pour it over the breadcrumb, and let them soak for half an hour. Beat the eggs, mix these with the breadcrumb, add the sugar and butter, stir well till thoroughly mixed. Butter a breakfast cup or small pudding mould, fill it a little more than half full with the mixture, and bake in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes. Serve with the following sauce.

Sago Sauce for Boiled or Baked Puddings.

One dessertspoonful of sago, not quite half a pint of water, one tablespoonful of sherry, one teaspoonful of lemon-juice, and a little lemon-rind, sugar to taste. Wash the sago, then put it into a saucepan with the water and lemon-peel; let it simmer for ten minutes, then take out the lemon-peel, add the other ingredients, boil, and serve.

Rice Pudding.

Two ounces of whole rice, three-quarters of a pint of milk, one ounce of butter, two eggs, sugar to taste, flavoring of lemon-peel. Let the rice swell in the milk over a slow fire, putting in a few small strips of lemon-peel. Stir in the butter, and then let the mixture cool. Well beat the eggs and mix with the rice. Butter a breakfast cup or small mould, fill it three parts full and bake. Turn it out and serve with sauce.

RICE MILK.

Three tablespoonfuls of rice, one quart of milk. Wash the rice, put it in a saucepan with the milk, and simmer gently till the rice is tender, stirring it now and then to prevent the milk burning, sweeten a little, and serve with a cut lemon, black currant jam, or apples stewed.

TAPIOCA PUDDING.

One ounce of tapioca, one pint of milk, one ounce of butter, two eggs, sugar to taste. Wash the tapioca and let it stew gently in the milk for quarter of an hour, stirring it now and then. Let it cool. Mix with it the butter, sugar, and eggs, which must be well beaten; put it into a small tart-dish, and bake an hour in a moderate oven.

APPLE AND RICE.

Take three small apples, peel and halve them, take out the cores, put them into a stewpan with about half an ounce of butter, and strew over them a little white sifted sugar. Stew them very gently till tender, taking care not to break them. Boil the rice with the milk and a little sugar till quite soft, and when done, dish it with the apples on the top of it, and a little cream served with it separately.

MILK BLANC-MANGE.

Quarter pound of white sugar, one quart milk, one and a half ounces isinglass. Put all the ingredients into a lined saucepan, and boil gently till the isinglass is dissolved. Keep stirring it over the fire for about ten minutes. Strain it through a fine sieve into a jug, and when nearly cold pour it into an oiled mould. Turn it carefully out when required for use.

RICE BLANC-MANGE.

A quarter of a pound of ground rice, two ounces white sugar, one ounce of butter, one quart of milk, flavoring of lemon-peel. Mix the rice to a smooth batter with a little milk, and put the remainder into a saucepan with the butter, sugar, and lemon-peel. Bring the milk to boiling-point, stir in the rice. Let it boil for ten minutes, or till it comes away from the saucepan. Grease a mould with salad oil, pour in the rice. Let it get perfectly cold, and turn out.

ARROWROOT BLANC-MANGE.

Two tablespoonfuls of arrowroot, three-quarters of a pint of milk, lemon and sugar to taste. Mix to a smooth batter the arrowroot, with a little milk, put the rest of the milk on the fire, and let it boil; sweeten and flavor it, stirring all the time, till it thickens sufficient to come from the saucepan. Put it into a mould till quite cold.

VERMICELLI PUDDING.

Two ounces of vermicelli, three-quarters of a pint of milk, quarter of a pint of cream, one ounce and a half of butter, two eggs, one ounce and a half of sugar.

Boil the vermicelli in the milk till it is tender, then stir in the remaining ingredients, omitting the cream if not obtainable. Butter a small tart-dish, line with puff paste, put in the pudding, and bake.

FRUIT CREAM.

Apples, gooseberries, rhubarb, or any fresh fruit. To every pint of pulp, one pint of milk or cream, sugar to taste. Prepare the fruit as for stewing, put it into a jar with two tablespoonfuls of water and a little good moist sugar. Set this jar in a saucepan of boiling water, and let it boil till the fruit is soft enough to mash. When done enough beat it to a pulp, work this pulp through a colander, and stir to every pint, the above proportion of milk or cream; of course the latter is preferable if obtainable. Sweeten, and serve in a glass dish.

BREAD JELLY.

Take the crumb of a loaf, break it up, pour over it boiling water, and leave it to soak for three hours. Then strain off the water and add fresh; place the mixture on the fire, and let it boil till it is perfectly smooth; take it out and press out the water, flavor it with anything that is preferred, put it into a mould, and turn it out when required for use.

BEEF TEA AND CREAM ENEMA.

Mix together four or five ounces of strong beef tea, one ounce of cream, and half an ounce of brandy or an ounce of port wine.

TO KEEP MILK FROM TURNING SOUR.

Fifteen grains of bicarbonate of soda to a quart of milk, prevents it from turning sour.

BARLEY WATER.

Wash a tablespoonful of pearl barley in cold water. When washed, put to it two or three lumps of sugar, the rind of one lemon, and the juice of half a lemon. Pour on these a quart of boiling water, and let stand for seven or eight hours. Strain it. The barley should never be used the second time. Half an ounce of isinglass may be boiled in the water.

MILK, RUM, AND ISINGLASS.

Dissolve a pinch of the best isinglass in a little hot water over the fire. When dissolved, let it cool, and mix it with a dessertspoonful of rum in a tumbler; fill up the glass with new milk.

SHERRY OR BRANDY AND MILK.

Put one tablespoonful of brandy, or one wineglass of sherry into a bowl or cup. Put powdered sugar and a very little nutmeg to taste. Warm a breakfastcupful of new milk, and pour it into a jug with a spout. Hold it up very high, and pour it over the wine, sugar, &c. *The milk must not boil.*

MULLED WINE.

Boil some spice, cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, or mace, in a little water, just to flavor the wine. When done, add a wineglass of sherry or any other wine, and some sugar, bring it to the boiling-point, and serve with sippets of toast. If claret is used, it will require a good deal of sugar. The vessel that the wine is boiled in should be scrupulously clean, and must be kept exclusively for the purpose.

EGG AND SHERRY.

Beat up an egg well with a fork till it froths, add a lump of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of water. When well mixed, pour in a wineglassful of sherry, mix it well together, and serve before it gets flat. The same may be made with half the quantity of brandy instead of the sherry.

MILK, EGG, AND BRANDY.

Scald some new milk, *but do not let it boil.* It ought to be put into a saucepan of boiling water, in a jug, and let to scald very gradually. When the surface looks thick it is sufficiently done, and should be put away in a cold place, in the same vessel in which it was scalded. It must not be used till quite cold; then beat up a fresh egg with a fork, in a tumbler with a lump of sugar. When beaten quite to a froth, add a dessertspoonful of brandy, and fill up the tumbler with scalded milk.

EGG AND WINE.

One egg, one tablespoonful, and half a glass of cold water, one glass of sherry, sugar, and a very little grated nutmeg. Beat the egg to a froth with a tablespoonful of cold water. Make the wine and water hot, *but not boiling;* pour it on the egg, stirring it all the time. Add sufficient sugar to sweeten, and a very little nutmeg. Put all into a lined saucepan, set it on a gentle fire, and stir it *one way* till it thickens, *but do not let it boil.* Serve in a glass with crisp biscuits or sippets of toast.

ARROWROOT DRINK.

Mix two teaspoonfuls of arrowroot in about three tablespoonfuls of cold water; then pour in about half a pint of boiling water. When well mixed, add by degrees half a pint of cold water, stirring it all the time, so as to make it perfectly smooth. It should be about the consistence of cream; if too thick, a little more water may be added. Then pour in two wineglassfuls of sherry or one of brandy; add sugar to taste, and give it to the patient in a tumbler. A lump of ice may be added if allowed.

NUTRITIOUS COFFEE.

Dissolve a little isinglass in water, as above, take half an ounce of freshly ground coffee, put it into a saucepan with one pint of new milk, which should be nearly boiling before the coffee is put in, boil both together for three minutes; clear it, by pouring some of it in a cup and then back again, add the isinglass, and leave it on the hob for a few minutes to settle. Beat up an egg in a breakfast cup, and pour the coffee into it. The coffee may be taken without the egg if preferred.

MILK AND ISINGLASS.

Dissolve a little isinglass in water, then mix it well with half a pint of milk, then boil the milk, and serve, with or without sugar, as preferred.

MILK AND CINNAMON DRINK.

Boil in one pint of new milk sufficient cinnamon to flavor it pleasantly; sweeten with white sugar.

This may be taken cold with a teaspoonful of brandy, and is very good in cases of diarrhœa. Children may take it milk-warm, without the brandy.

DEMULCENT DRINK.

Take a pinch of isinglass, and boil it in half a pint of new milk with half a dozen bruised sweet almonds, and three lumps of sugar.

ARROWROOT AND BLACK CURRANT DRINK.

Take two large spoonfuls of black currant preserve, boil it in a quart of water, cover it, and stew gently for half an hour, then strain it, and set the liquor again on the fire. Mix a teaspoonful of arrowroot in cold water, and pour the boiling liquor upon it, stirring it well; let it get quite cold.

WHITE WINE WHEY.

Take half a pint of boiling milk, and add to it one or two wineglassfuls of sherry, strain through a fine sieve, sweeten with sifted sugar, and serve.

CAUDLE.

Beat up an egg to a froth, add a wineglassful of sherry, and half a pint of gruel, flavor with lemon-peel and nutmeg, and sweeten to taste.

CAUDLE, 2.

Mix well together one pint of cold gruel with a wineglassful of good cream, add a wineglassful of sherry, and a tablespoonful of noyeau, and sweeten with sugar.

EGG AND BRANDY.

Beat up three eggs to a froth in four ounces of cold spring water, add two or three lumps of sugar, and pour in four ounces of brandy, stirring it all the time. A few spoonfuls of this may be given at a time.

A GRUEL.

Beat up an egg to a froth, add a wineglassful of sherry, flavor with a lump of sugar, a strip of lemon-peel, and a little grated nutmeg; have ready some gruel, very smooth and hot, stir in the wine and egg, and serve with sippets of crisp toast.

Arrowroot may be made in the same way.

Thirst in fevers can be assuaged by the use of whey, or water acidulated with currant jelly or raspberry vinegar, or a light infusion of cascarilla, acidulated with a small quantity of muriatic acid.

RESTORATIVE SOUP.

Take one pound of fresh beef free from fat, chop it up fine, and pour over it eight ounces of soft water, add five or six drops of muriatic acid, and fifty or sixty grains of common salt; stir them well, and leave it for three hours in a cool place. Then pass the fluid through a hair sieve, pressing the meat slightly, and adding about two more ounces of water gradually as it runs through. The liquid thus obtained will be of a red color, possessing the taste of soup. It should be taken cold, a teacupful at a time. If preferred warm, it must not be put on the fire, but in a covered vessel, which should be placed in hot water.

Should it be undesirable for the patient to take the acid, this soup may be made by merely soaking the minced beef in distilled water.

ESSENCE OF BEEF.

Take one pound of gravy beef free from fat and skin, chop it up very fine, add a little salt, and put it into an earthen jar with a lid, fasten up the edges with a thick paste, such as is made for roasting venison in, place the jar in the oven for three or four hours, strain through a coarse sieve, and give the patient two or three teaspoonfuls at a time.

ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2.

One pound of lean beef cut from the sirloin or rump; half pint of cold water. Cut up the meat in small pieces, and place it in a covered saucepan by the side of the fire for four or five hours, then allow it to simmer gently for two hours, skim it well, and serve.

MUTTON JELLY.

Six shanks of mutton, one and a half quarts of water, pepper and salt to taste, half pound lean beef, a crust of bread toasted brown. Soak the shanks in water several hours, and scrub them well. Put them and the beef and other ingredients into a saucepan with the water, and let them simmer very gently for five hours, strain it, and when cold, take off the fat. Warm up as much as is required when wanted.

NOURISHING SOUP.

Wash two ounces of the best pearl sago well, then stew the sago in a pint of water till it is quite tender and very thick, mix it with half a pint of good boiling cream, and the yolks of two fresh eggs. Mix the whole carefully with one quart of essence of beef made as above. The beef essence must be heated separately, and mixed while both mixtures are hot. A little of this may be warmed up at a time for use.

BEEF TEA WITH OATMEAL.

Take two tablespoonfuls of oatmeal, mix very smooth with two spoonfuls of cold water, then add a pint of strong boiling beef tea, boil it together for five or six minutes, stirring it well all the time, strain it through a sieve, and serve.

BAKED SOUP.

One pound of lean beef, one ounce of rice, pepper and salt to taste, one pint and a half of water. Cut up the meat into slices, add the rice and seasoning, put all into a jar with the water, cover it closely, and bake in the oven for four hours. Pearl barley may be substituted for rice if preferred.

MUTTON BROTH.

One pound of the scrag end of neck of mutton, two pints of water, pepper and salt, half pound potatoes, or some pearl barley. Put the mutton into a stewpan, pour over it the water, pepper, and salt. When it boils, skim it carefully, cover the pan, and let it simmer gently for an hour, strain it, let it get cold, and then remove all the fat. When required for use, add some pearl barley, or potatoes, in the following manner: Boil the potatoes, mash them very smoothly, see that no lumps remain.

Put the potatoes into a pan, and gradually add the mutton broth, stirring it till it is well mixed and smooth, let it simmer for five minutes, and serve with fried bread.

SOUP.

Take three or four potatoes pared, a thick slice of bread, half a teacupful of pearl barley or rice, a little salt and pepper, two quarts of beef tea or mutton broth. Put the beef tea or broth into a pan, and boil it up; when quite boiling, add the rest of the ingredients, except the pepper and salt, which should be added when nearly done, cover the pan, and let it boil slowly for an hour. Serve with toasted bread.

CALF'S-FOOT BROTH.

One calf's foot, three pints of water, one small lump of sugar, the yelk of one egg. Stew the foot in water, *very gently*, till the liquor is reduced to half, remove the scum, set it in a basin till quite cold, then take off every particle of fat. Warm up about half a pint, adding the butter and sugar, take it off the fire for a minute or two, then add the beaten yelk of the egg; keep stirring it over the fire till the mixture thickens, *but do not let it boil*, or it will be spoiled.

VEAL SOUP.

A knuckle of veal, two cow heels, twelve peppercorns, one glass of sherry, two quarts of water. Put all these ingredients into an earthen jar, and stew six hours. Do not open it till cold. When wanted for use, skim off the fat, and strain it; place on the fire as much as you require for use. Serve very hot.

GOOD STOCK FOR SOUP.

One pound of shin of beef, one pound of knuckle of veal, four white peppercorns, a lump of sugar, one quart of water. Simmer gently for six hours, skim well, and strain.

SAGO SOUP.

One and a half ounce of sago, one pint of stock. Wash the sago in boiling water, put one pint of stock on the fire and bring it to a boil, add the sago by degrees, and simmer till the sago is entirely dissolved; when cold it will form a jelly.

RICE SOUP.

Three ounces of rice, the yelks of two eggs, half pint of cream or new milk, one quart of stock. Boil the rice in the stock, and rub half of it through a tammy, put the stock in a stewpan, add the rest of the rice, whole, and simmer gently for five minutes. Have ready the cream or milk boiled, beat the yelk of the eggs, and mix them gradually with the cream. Take the soup off the fire, add the cream and eggs, stirring them well together as you mix them. Heat it up gradually, but *do not let it boil*, or the eggs will curdle and the soup be spoiled.

THE PRESERVATION OF DEAD BODIES FOR INTERMENT OR DISSECTION.

Not unfrequently the pharmacist is called upon to prepare something to prevent the rapid decomposition of a corpse. More particularly is this the case in the summer season, when, in consequence, perhaps, of only a short distance or brief absence from the deceased, friends and relatives are often prevented from viewing the remains of the departed. This subject is also one of public interest, when we take into consideration the number of dead bodies transported to different parts of the country, whose very preservation before transportation might, to a great extent, counteract the poisonous influences of the contagious diseases with which they may have died.

The importance, also, of a good supply of subjects for dissection, and of means for preserving them in a fit state for dissection, increases in proportion as the examination at the colleges become more practical and searching, and impose upon the students the salutary necessity of obtaining actual and visual knowledge of the structures of the body.

The art of preserving the body after death, invented by the Egyptians, whose prepared bodies are known by the name of mummies, and are called, in the hieroglyphs, *Sahu*, and by St. Augustine, *gabbaræ*, *seems* to have been lost. This art is said to have derived its origin from the idea that the preservation of the body was necessary for the return of the soul to the human form after it had completed its cycle of existence of three or ten thousand years. Physical and sanitary reasons may also have induced the ancient Egyptians; and the legend of Osiris, whose body, destroyed by Typhon, was found by Isis, and embalmed by his son Anubis, gave a religious sanction to the rite, all deceased persons being supposed to be embalmed after the model of Osiris in the *abuton* of Philæ. The art appears as old as 200 B.C., at least the bodies of Cheops, Mycerinus, and others of the age of the fourth dynasty having been embalmed.

One of the earliest recorded embalmments on record, is that of the patriarch Jacob; and the body of Joseph was thus prepared and transported out of Egypt. The process has been described by Herodotus and Diodorus; but their accounts can only refer to their own age, and are only partially confirmed by an examination of the mummies. The following seems to have been the usual rule observed after death. The relations of the deceased went through the city chanting a wail for the dead. The corpse of a male was at once committed into the charge of the undertaker; if a female, it was retained at home until decomposition had begun. The *paraschistes*, or flank-inciser of the district, a person of low class, whose establishment was situated in the cemeteries or suburbs, conveyed the corpse home. A scribe marked with a reed pen a line on the left side beneath the ribs, down which line the paraschistes made a deep incision with a rude knife or Ethiopian stone, probably flint. He was then pelted by those around with stones, and pursued with curses. Another kind of embalmer, the *toricheutes*, or preparer, then proceeded to remove the entrails and lungs, with the exception of the heart and kidneys. The brain was extracted by another taricheutes, by a crooked instrument, through the nose. All this having been effected, the body was ready for the salts and spices necessary for its preservation, and the future operations depended upon the sum to be expended on the task.

When Herodotus visited Egypt, three methods prevailed: the first, accessible only to the wealthy, consisted in passing peculiar drugs through the nostrils into the cavities of the skull, rinsing the belly in palm wine, and filling it with resins, cassia, and other substances, and stitching up the incision in the left flank. The mummy was then steeped in natron for seventy days, and wrapped up in linen, cemented by gums, and set upright in a wooden coffin against the walls of the house or tomb. This process cost a silver talent, which, considering the relative value of ancient money at one-third of that at present, would amount to about £725.

The second process consisted in removing the brain, as before, but only injecting the viscera with *kedrion*, or cedar oil, and soaking the corpse in a solution of natron for seventy days, which brought away or destroyed the viscera and soft parts, leaving only the skin and bones. The expense was a *mina*, relatively worth about £243. The third process, in use for the poorer classes, consisted in washing the corpse in myrrh, and salting it for seventy days. The expense was a trifle, not mentioned. When thus prepared, the bodies were ready for sepulture, but were often kept some time before being buried—often at home—and even produced at festive entertainments, to recall to the guests the transient lot of humanity. When buried, they were sent to the *cholchytæ*, a higher class than the *taricheutæ*, who had charge of the tombs, the mummies, and the masses for the dead. All classes were embalmed, even malefactors; and those who were drowned in the Nile or killed by crocodiles, received an embalmment from the city nearest to which the accident occurred.

As the art, however, existed for many centuries, it may be easily conceived that mummies were preserved by very different means, and quite distinct from those described by classical authors, some having been found merely dried in the sand; others salted by natron, or boiled in resins and bitumen, with or without the flank incision, having the brains removed through the eyes or base of the cranium, with the viscera returned into the body, placed upon it, or deposited in jars in shapes of the genii of the dead, the skin partially gilded, the flank incision covered with a tin plate, the fingers cased in silver, the eyes removed and replaced. The mummies were generally wrapped in linen bandages, and placed in costly coffins.

The sacred animals were also mummied, but by simpler processes than men. Mummies (according to the *New London Dispensatory*, the copy of a few pages of which are contained in this work) were used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries of the Christian era, for drugs and other medical purposes, and nostrums against diseases, and a peculiar brown color, used as the background of pictures, was obtained from the bitumen. The Ethiopians used similar means to preserve the dead, and the successful nature of embalming may be judged from the numerous mummies in the different museums of Europe. Other less successful means were used by nations of antiquity to embalm. The Persians employed wax; the Assyrians honey; the Jews embalmed their monarchs with spices, with which the body of our Lord was also anointed; Alexander the Great was preserved in wax and honey, and some Roman bodies have been found thus embalmed. The Guanches, or ancient inhabitants of the Canary Isles, used an elaborate process like the Egyptians; and desiccated bodies, preserved by atmospheric or other circumstances for centuries, have been found in France, Sicily, England, and America, and especially in Central America and Peru.

The art of embalming was probably never entirely lost in Europe; and De Bils, Ruysch, Swammerdam, and Clauderus boast of great success in the art. There was a celebrated cabinet of M. De Rasiere, in 1727, containing prepared bodies; and the mode of embalming princes and others, by prepared balms and other substances, is detailed by Penicher, consisting in the removal and separate embalmment of the heart and viscera, and removing the brain, and introducing the preparations by incisions all over the body. Dr. Hunter injected essential oils through the principal arteries into the body. Boudet, during the French Empire, embalmed the bodies of the senators with camphor, balsam of Peru, Jew's pitch, tan, and salt; but the discovery of Chaussier of the preservative power of corrosive sublimate, by which animal matter becomes rigid, hard, and grayish, introduced a new means of embalming by Beclard and Larrey; but owing to the desiccation the features do not retain their shape. The discovery of the preservative power of a mixture of equal parts of acetate and chloride of alumina, or of sulphate of alumina, by Gannal, in 1834, and of that of arsenic, by Tranchini, and of pyroxylic spirits, by Babington and Rees, in 1839, and of the antiseptic nature of chloride of zinc, have led to the application of these salts to the embalming or preparation of bodies required to be preserved for a limited time; but there is no reason to believe that bodies so preserved will last as long as Egyptian mummies.

The following are the means at present employed in the medical schools of Great Britain for the preservation of subjects for dissection.

Mr. Bellamy, surgeon to the Charing Cross Hospital, London, writes as follows to the *British Medical Journal:*

"Hitherto we have had no experience in injecting bodies with a view of keeping them beyond the prescribed limits allowed by the Anatomy Act (eight weeks), but we find that subjects, as a rule, keep wonderfully well, and are almost entirely free from smell. They are most skilfully prepared; the injection in the first instance being carbolic acid, diluted very much (about 11 to 40), subsequently, a preservative, the exact proportions of which are, for some reason, made a matter of secrecy, but consisting essentially of bichloride of mercury, and, finally, a paint, which sets very rapidly and firmly. So fine is the material, and carefully introduced, that the conjunctiva of the eye is generally fully injected. The secret of the good injections we get, and the bodies being so well preserved, is a great deal owing to the time taken in making the preparation. Each fluid is slowly introduced (through the aorta), and allowed to remain until absorbed, when the process is repeated as often as the body seems to require it. During the process of dissection, the body, or parts of such body, are carefully wrapped up in wet carbolized cloths, until the work is complete.

"There is little doubt, at least, in my experience (eleven years), that the best permanent preservative is spirits of wine (distilled). Of course, it has the disadvantage of requiring frequent renewal, and is expensive, but far more satisfactory than others I have tried. I have frequently kept bodies for operative surgery injected as above—*minus* the paint—and wrapped up in frequently changed carbolized cloths (or sleeze), absolutely unaltered for the full allowed time (eight weeks)."

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

The methods employed at St. George's Hospital for the preservation of bodies, and preparing them for anatomical dissection, are described as follows, by Mr. W. H. Bennett:

"Subjects for immediate use are injected with a solution of one pound of arsenious acid in sixty ounces of water, the fluid having been previously boiled for eight hours. The body then remains for twelve hours, when it is injected with a 'paint injection,' composed of red lead, made fluid with boiled oil, the oil being added till the solution is of a creamy consistence; to this is added a sufficiency of turpentine varnish. Twelve hours later the subject is ready for dissection. The above applies to winter subjects. In the summer season four ounces of bichloride of mercury are added to the arsenious acid injection.

"With regard to the preservation of bodies for a lengthened period previous to dissection, our experience is at present too limited to allow anything of practical import to be said on the matter; but it is found that there is a considerable drawback to those subjects which have been immersed in fluid for this purpose, in the fact that the epidermis so easily separates from the surface of the body, that usually when the body is placed upon the table it is almost entirely denuded of this structure; and, if excessive care be not taken, the skin becomes dry and horny, rendering the dissection of the superficial structures excessively difficult. For a fœtus, an injection of a solution of carbolic acid (1 in 6), followed twelve hours later by the paint injection, is found most successful; or the subject may be immersed in a solution of carbolic acid (1 in 20), and the paint injection added subsequently to its removal from the fluid. The first of these methods is preferable, since the objection above mentioned, with regard to subjects immersed, is found to exist in the other. Wet preparations—viz., dissections of muscles, &c.—are usually placed in a solution of equal parts of spirit and water. For nervous structures, brain, &c., a stronger solution of the same kind is found to answer every purpose. These solutions should be occasionally renewed, and the preparations will be found to require cleaning at intervals. The methods above enumerated appear to give the best results of those which have been tried for the various purposes."

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

Mr. H. G. Howse communicates the following results of recent experiment:

"At Guy's Hospital the method adopted for preserving subjects for anatomical purposes has been mainly that detailed in the last number of the Guy's Reports. Modifications, however, have been introduced. First, the use of arsenized glycerin has been abandoned in all the later subjects, and a mixture of carbolic acid and glycerin substituted. The value of the arsenic consisted in its preventing maggots breeding in the muscles, &c. It did not, however, prevent mould forming on the surface when left long exposed. Carbolic acid, on the other hand, answers both these ends; and, as it acts in itself as a powerful antiseptic, it is doubly advantageous Second, the quantity of glycerin injected has been much reduced, and, in place of three gallons, an average of two gallons per subject has proved quite sufficient. Third, an inferior quality of glycerin is employed, much cheaper than that first made use of, viz., the best foreign. This is of rather a dark color, and occasionally requires filtration, but is of very good specific gravity. All these modifications have been gradually introduced as experience dictated their advisability. The earliest were injected exactly in the way stated in the paper above referred to. The general result of all of them has been to reduce most materially the expense of each injection, as stated in that paper.

"After injection the subject is preserved in a coffin covered over with sawdust, kept wet with a saturated solution of carbolic acid in water; and it has been found that the subject, once packed away, does not tend to *dry* at all. It is believed that this method of packing will enable us, further, very considerably to reduce the amount of glycerin injected. In three or four subjects preserved during the past summer, and which were in an advanced state of decomposition, one gallon of a mixture of carbolic acid and glycerin quite sufficed to stop decomposition; and though the full amount of two gallons was afterwards thrown into the arteries, this was done more for the purpose of preventing the fingers and toes drying than for any other reason. Our experience, however, now proves that this may be quite prevented by the method of packing above alluded to.

"Experiments are now in progress to ascertain the smallest amount of the preservative which can safely be injected. These, however, can only be put completely to the test of experience next summer, by keeping several subjects from April to October. The proportion usually employed of the strong liquid carbolic acid to the glycerin, has been one quart of the acid in one gallon of glycerin. Subject preservation for the winter session commenced this year at the end of June. Upwards of twenty have been so prepared, and, as the majority of these have endured the hottest part of the summer, it has been conclusively shown that the method of preparation adopted is effectual. It should be stated, also, that in April last a dozen subjects were prepared in the same manner, and were dissected throughout the summer, without the smallest inconvenience resulting therefrom. The quantity of injection used gives them rather a dark, mummified aspect, and gelatinizes the skin. They dissect, however, well. Should it be found possible to preserve the subject with six or eight pints of injection (and there is every reason to believe that this will be successful), the gelatinous, mummy-like appearance will probably disappear."

St. Mary's Hospital.

Mr. Edmund Owen, Demonstrator of Anatomy, writes as follows:

"As soon as possible after arrival, the subjects are injected by Marsh, the school-porter; and it is to him that the writer is indebted for much of his information. The ascending aorta is reached by dividing the second, third, and fourth costal cartilages, and turning back a trap-door about six inches square. After the injection is completed, the flap is fixed again in its proper position. In this way much less damage is caused to the subject than when the chest is opened through the median line, while the subsequent dissection of the important structures at the root of the neck is certainly more satisfactory when the manubrium has not been divided.

"The first fluid injected is a hot solution of arsenious acid in water, and, after it, with as little delay as possible, follows the red injection, which has the effect of driving the antiseptic further into the tissues. The second injection, which is composed of two parts of resin and one part of Australian tallow, is colored with vermilion. The molten resin is passed through a fine hair-sieve into a saucepan containing the tallow, and the resin and tallow are well mixed with each other and the vermilion. The formation of air-bubbles in the heated mixture is prevented by the addition, from time to time, of a little turpentine. The average cost of the injection of a subject is a little under two shillings.

"Occasionally the injection partially fails, through the upper part of the abdominal aorta giving away. A diseased condition of this vessel in the old subjects is doubtless the cause of this untoward result. For the preservation of the brain, all its membranes should be carefully stripped off, and it should be put into a small pan containing methylated spirit. Some of the spirit should be introduced into the lateral ventricles, by openings through the upper part of the hemispheres. Moist dissections of the ligaments and other specimens which are occasionally required by the lecturer on anatomy, or by the demonstrators, need not to be kept soaked in spirit, but may be as well preserved, when merely supported on shelves or wooden gratings over a thin layer of spirit, in tanks or other convenient receptacles.

"In the dissecting-room a student may keep his part 'sweet' for months with a little care; it is not necessary for him to *drown* it in the fluid (methylated spirit, for instance), but he should sprinkle a little of the spirit on his dissection, and also on the cloth in which he wraps it up. He should wash the cloth every other day and envelop all in a piece of mackintosh. The low price at which parts can now be obtained has undoubtedly tended to increase the student's carelessness for their proper preservation."

EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Dr. Handyside says: "After having tried, I believe, every method that from time to time has been proposed for preserving bodies (entire or in part), 'wet preparations,' brain and nerve-substance, &c., I have arrived at the conclusion that nothing is better than pure malt spirit, or the methylated spirit of commerce, undiluted for entire and opened bodies, brain, and ordinary nerve-substance, and more or less diluted for the more delicate structures and tissues. Of course I here make no allusion to the methods and fluids used for microscopic sections, &c. Twenty-four hours before using the ordinary injection mass, I find it is advisable to throw into the arterial system of an entire adult about one pint and a half of spirit; after the ordinary injection mass, to throw into the peritoneal, pleural, and pericardial cavities a like quantity of spirit, with a fair quantity also into the nares and mouth; and then, if the body is not to be immediately dissected, to cover it with spirits in a close cistern of slate, or of wood lined with block tin."

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

Prof. Allen Thompson writes as follows: "After having tried in the course of forty years, a number of expedients for the preservation of bodies for dissection, I have not yet arrived at any plan which has proved entirely satisfactory. It has appeared to me that the preserving method should combine two objects; first, that which, of course, is most immediately important, viz., the furnishing of parts for dissection which are as nearly as possible of the natural appearance and consistence, and lasting during a period of several months; and secondly, that the method adopted shall not be inconsistent (as, for example, it is when common salt is employed) with the permanent preservation, in the wet or dry state, of interesting specimens, healthy or morbid, which it may be desirable to keep for our museums, &c. Long ago I used strong spirits with solution of nitre, and with good results, especially as regards color. The chloride of zinc or Burnett's fluid diluted, which preserves well, I employed for some time, but abandoned on account of its discharging color too much, and spoiling the dissecting instruments. For some years I used a strong solution of arsenious acid combined with alcohol, and I am still inclined to give a preference to that method of preserving, as securing most fully the combined objects stated above. But I, like many others, I believe, abandoned the arsenic injection on account of its tendency to produce ulceration in the fingers, not so much of the students, however, as of the attendants, whose hands were more constantly immersed in the dissected parts. A solution of corrosive sublimate combined with creasote and glycerin and methylated spirit has of late been our plan, and, on the whole (although, as happens with most plans, with failure in certain bodies), the result has been good. With carbolic acid or with hyposulphite of soda I have not yet been successful, probably from not having employed the proper strength of solution. On a recent visit to the continent, I found that in several of the German schools, carbolic acid dissolved in coarse glycerin had answered well. I ought perhaps to explain that in the use of all the fluids previously mentioned, the solution was injected into the arteries. At the same time, however, I believe it to be of importance to introduce it carefully into all the larger cavities of the body. For preserving the brain and nerves, I know of nothing better than alcohol of proper strength, care being taken to renew it when required."

ANDERSON'S UNIVERSITY, GLASGOW.

Mr. H. E. Clark, Demonstrator of Anatomy, writes, in the absence of Dr. Buchanan:

"*Preparation of Subjects.*—Formerly subjects were injected with an arsenical solution before the injection of wax, and, on one or two occasions, an aqueous solution of carbolic acid has been tried; but, as a rule, in the winter session no preservative fluid is used, as subjects are very plentiful, and students are therefore encouraged to dissect the parts while fresh. In summer, the parts are preserved by treating them with methylated spirit or carbolic acid and by wrapping them in oil-cloth.

"*Preparation of Brain.*—The brain is always preserved by steeping it in a solution of nitric acid (1 to 10), which is found to act better than anything else in hardening the brain substance; its great disadvantage is that it blackens the knives used in making sections. An aqueous solution of carbolic acid has sometimes been used; it has an advantage over the acid in preserving more completely the natural appearance of the white and gray substance, but does not make the brain sufficiently firm. The same may be said of methylated spirit.

"*Wet Preparation.*—For these, spirit, Burnett's fluid, and carbolic acid solutions, are used according to circumstances. The reporter has also tried chloralum, but cannot recommend it."

MANCHESTER ROYAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Mr. S. Messenger Bradley writes as follows: "The subjects at the Manchester School are injected from the thoracic aorta with a preservative fluid which is the private receipt of Mr. Stone, the lecturer on chemistry. He objects to making the preparation public, but has sent samples of it occasionally to other schools. This preservative injection is followed, three days afterwards, by a colored injection for the arteries; the latter is a cold red paint injection, propelled by a hand syringe. It is a very beautiful mode of injecting the arteries, generally filling vessels only a few degrees removed from capillaries, such as the ciliary arteries of the eye, and the minute vessels upon the intestines and in the skin. The preservative fluid is injected by means of hydrostatic pressure; the fluid being placed in a reservoir ten feet above the subjects, and connected therewith by means of a narrow tube. This was the invention of Mr. Lund, who designed it for the double purpose of injecting both the preservative and the colored fluids; the latter was a hot wax injection, kept liquid until it was used by means of hot water, which was contained in a second cylinder surrounding the central tube. It was found, however, that this hot wax injection did not always succeed in reaching the distant vessels; and, if it failed at first, it was impossible to supplant it by a second injection, as it cooled and set so soon. In consequence of this, Mr. Sissom, the curator, introduced the cold red injection, which certainly leaves nothing to be desired; or, if a fault can be found with it, it is that it is too good, running into arteries so small as sometimes to interfere with the clean look of a dissection. The constituents of this injection are red and white lead, dryers, turpentine, and oil.

"The preservative injection is in many respects an admirable one; the subjects so injected keeping for any length of time, while the color of the muscles is not at all lost. It has, however, certain disadvantages, the chief of which are, that it makes the fingers sore, sometimes even giving rise to small abscesses beneath the nails, and that it is apt to soften the tissues of the subjects. I have myself made some experiments with carbolic acid, and find that in the proportion of 1 to 40 it makes a most excellent preservative injection, without possessing the disadvantages which appertain to Mr. Stone's fluid, as it has the merit of hardening the tissues, both muscular and nervous, as well as preserving them from putrefaction for a considerable period of time. I ought to add, however, that these experiments have hitherto only been made on small animals, such as cats and rabbits, and that it has not yet been tried in the dissecting-room. As to the preservation of wet specimens, the experiments made at our school lead to the conclusion that nothing is so good as alcohol; picric, osmic, chromic, and carbolic acids, have been severally and fairly tried, but the results obtained have not been satisfactory."

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Robert W. Edginton writes on the above subject as follows:

"The method adopted by myself is that of injecting, either through the aorta or femoral artery, a fluid composed of arsenic, corrosive sublimate, liquor potassæ, and water, or simple methylated spirit, either of which I find very good. For preserving individual parts, a solution of carbolic acid is very good; and for temporary preservation a little common salt grated over, both hardens and preserves the color of muscular tissue. For wet, and especially for injected specimens, there is nothing better than pure (not methylated) spirit, although turpentine may sometimes be used; and, if the object is very delicate, glycerin forms an excellent preservative fluid. It is often difficult to expand the sawn sternum, in order to inject from the aorta, and I have designed an instrument with a screw, which I find very convenient."

LEEDS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Mr. Edmund Robinson, Demonstrator of Anatomy, writes upon the above subject as follows:

"In this school we always inject the subjects for dissection from the right common carotid. The preparatory or preservative fluid now in use is composed of white arsenic, 2 pounds; nitre, 2 pounds; bay salt, 1 pound; water, 8 gallons. The arsenic is first boiled in the water until it is completely dissolved, and then the nitre and bay salt are added. The fluid is allowed to cool, and is then injected with an ordinary syringe. Twenty-four hours afterwards the coloring agent is injected, which is composed of red lead, 2 pounds; patent dryers, one pound; turpentine varnish, 1 pint; turpentine and boiled oil, q. s., according to the size of the body to be injected. We find the above preparations to act well, to keep the subjects in admirable condition the necessary length of time; and the dissectors have never experienced the slightest objection or inconvenience to the use of arsenic in this preservative fluid. Our 'wet preparations' are all put up in spirit and water, generally in equal proportions, but varied occasionally according to the nature of the tissues of which they are composed."

LIVERPOOL ROYAL INFIRMARY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Dr. Millen Coughtrey has embodied information derived from Dr. Banks, regarding the methods in use here, along with a few notes of his own previous experience in the matter, this being his first year of office in this school.

"1. *Arsenic* in any form, especially solutions of its salts, he thinks fit only for preparations which are to be kept a short time. Subjects injected with it are apt to be infested with a kind of mould, which grows very rapidly when once it has set in, and ruins the specimen. The tissues are not hardened by it. It is inexpensive.

"2. *Carbolic Acid Solutions.*—The watery solutions are good for specimens which are only required for a short time. The effects are very temporary. The tissues are not hardened sufficiently by it, the muscles remaining very soft and easily torn. It is inexpensive. If too strong, it discolors the tissues, but this passes off on exposure. The spirituous solutions are liable to the same objections as watery, except that they give tissues the requisite degree of firmness for dissection. It is evanescent, and requires renewing by external applications. It is consequently expensive.

"3. *Glycerin* may be either weakened by water or by spirit: the same objections might be urged against this as against arsenic and carbolic acid. It is good when combined with spirit, in the proportion of one of glycerin to two of spirit, if the fresh appearance of a preparation is required to be kept for three or four days at the outside; especially in pathological specimens of nervous system. It is inexpensive. (None of the above are of use in subjects which have become slightly putrescent.)

"4. *Chloride of Zinc*, or *Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid*, combined with water or spirit, is excellent for bodies that have become very putrescent: according to Dr. Banks, strength, Burnett, 1; spirit, 2 to 3 or 4. I have not used it for the human subject myself, but in animals, and have found it to have a very peculiar action on connective tissue, rendering it difficult to dissect out the more delicate structures, as fine filaments of cutaneous nerves.

"5. *Corrosive Sublimate, with Spirit.*—I was brought up in a school (Edinburgh University) where this is almost the only thing employed. I regard it as the *ne plus ultra* of injecting fluids for preserving bodies or preparations. I have used, in some of my private preparations, the strength of one drachm of corrosive sublimate dissolved in thirty ounces of methylated spirit, but that I am beginning to think too strong, especially if the subject is fresh; if the subject be at all putrescent, use twice the strength of corrosive sublimate. Of course, the above quantity does not indicate the whole amount of solution used. The period most favorable for injecting this solution is either before the rigor mortis has set in, or just as its phenomena are disappearing. The body should be laid in a horizontal position, the limbs extended, and everything placed in such a way that no unnecessary obstructions to flow of fluid exist. Never use a small syringe; always use a large one, that will contain sufficient to inject to a moderate degree of tension the vessels of the body by one discharge; this distributes the fluid more perfectly over the whole body (or part intended to be injected), and prevents waste of material. If the body be at all anasarcous, prick it beforehand with a needle down to the subcutaneous fat, and let it drain well before you inject it. If ascites be present, remove the fluid from the peritoneal sac by an incision in the umbilical scar before you inject. It is useful to apply some of the solution externally to the eyes, to the nasal walls, and the interior of the mouth. The advantages of corrosive sublimate solution over others is that—

"1. It is permanent in effect, if any part of the subject should exhibit any peculiarity which would make it desirable to keep as a specimen; then we can rely on the preparation, with ordinary care, being in a good state, if the subject had been previously injected with corrosive sublimate solution.

"2. The muscles and tissues generally are rendered sufficiently firm for being easily dissected.

"3. By preventing putrescence, we escape the odor which usually accompanies that process.

"4. The fluid flows easily through all the tissues.

"And, lastly, it seems to disarm the juices of the body of that virulent character which they otherwise possess, as shown in dissection-wounds. During the five years I was in Edinburgh, I was intimately acquainted with all that went on in the Anatomical Department, first as a student, during which period I did a great deal of private work for Professor Turner, and afterwards as Junior Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University; yet I do not remember of a single serious case arising from a dissection-wound. And this absence of the usual noxious results of dissection-wounds was generally attributed to the use of corrosive sublimate solution. The disadvantages of its use occur simply to the injector, and are caused by carelessness or through excessive amount of work in it. It sometimes causes in the injector slight physiological effects of mercury, similar to those which arise from using arsenical solutions. On the whole, taking everything into consideration, it is as cheap as the rest in the end. As to wet preparations of brain and the nervous structures, chromic acid is well known. Methylated spirit is by far the best for brain and nervous structures. Remove first the membranes; let the brain be then drained in a mixture of spirit and water—one part in sixty over proof, four parts water. Afterwards, that solution to be replaced by a stronger one of spirit; and, lastly, in spirit sixty over proof, with a small quantity of corrosive sublimate solution."

SHEFFIELD MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Mr. Joseph Hurt Clarke, Demonstrator of Anatomy and Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye at the Sheffield Medical School, writes:

"At the Sheffield Medical School, we inject the subject generally from the ascending aorta by dividing the bone longitudinally, leaving the extremities of the bone uncut. The aperture is then dilated by means of an instrument acting as a screw-wedge. The pericardium is then divided, and the nozzle of the syringe is inserted and tied. The injection is then begun. In cold weather, the body is warmed by being placed near the fire, and a solution of arseniate of potash is then injected. After three hours, the syringe is filled with wax, in which is dissolved arsenic, and vermilion is then injected; and the subject is ready as soon as the wax is set. The skin covering the dissected parts is stitched together to exclude the air, and cloths dipped in water or salt and water are applied. Most of the dissecting is done while the body is quite fresh, as we have an abundant supply of bodies. The brain is hardened in methylated spirit or naphtha. The intestines are dried, rubbed with alum, and blown out, and then varnished. I have been injecting preparations with wax, in which are dissolved arsenic, ʒj; carbolic acid, ʒj; anilin red; ♏xxx, to three ounces of wax. I find that this keeps its color, and does not decompose.

"Keeping preparations in a box, the interior of which is soaked in carbolic acid, is the method I use if I wish to keep any specimen either for microscopical work or to show a friend. Pathological specimens may be kept well in this way for three weeks."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

Mr. Howard Marsh, Demonstrator of Anatomy, writes as follows:

"The preservative fluid in use here for some years was arsenic, in a watery solution of carbonate of potash. It was only moderately efficient. In the winter it prevented decomposition, but in the summer bodies could not be kept for more than a fortnight or three weeks. Garstin's embalming fluid has been employed since the summer of 1871. I do not know its exact composition, but its main ingredients are, I believe, carbolic acid, arsenic, and glycerin. Its action has been very satisfactory. One of the first subjects treated with it was used by Mr. Smith for his anatomical lectures in October, November, and December, of last year. This subject was injected with four pints of the fluid on September 7th. During its gradual dissection it was found to be in admirable condition; the muscles retained, in singular perfection, their natural firmness and ruddy appearance; small nerves could be readily traced and isolated; the cellular tissue was somewhat condensed and toughened, but was very easily removed. One of the lower extremities, wrapped in linen and occasionally moistened, was kept in a spare room from December to March, and it remained apparently without change, except that the foot, which was uncovered, gradually became dry, shrunken, and dark-colored. At the end of seven months from its first preparation, Mr. Smith completed its dissection, and it still had, except where it had been allowed to dry, all the aspects of a recently injected limb.

"Subsequent trials of this material have had an equally favorable result. Fresh subjects have been preserved from putrefaction; and in those in which the process had already commenced, it has been at once arrested, and where the abdomen, face, and other parts had assumed a green tint, the natural color has been in a few days restored. No decomposition has occurred during dissection, and there has been no formation of mould. It has been observed that detached portions of muscle have slowly become dry, shrunken, and blackened, but they have never putrefied.

"At the end of July, the storing of subjects for the present session was begun. Since that date, fifteen have been accumulated, and are now in process of dissection. They are all in fair condition; the surface has become somewhat 'bronzed,' but in many this change is scarcely noticed; the cuticle is more or less detached from the hands, feet, and other parts; the muscles are dark-brown in color, but firm and conveniently moist; the cellular tissue is easily removed; the nerves are dark-colored, and some are softened, but for the most part they are readily traced and isolated. The brain is found, in the majority of the bodies, to be well preserved, and, in some, it is unfit for dissection. The method of storing subjects has been the following: Three pints of Garstin's fluid are injected with a large syringe as soon as the body is received; on the following day three pints more are thrown in; and on the third day the injection with wax is performed. The subject is then laid in an underground chamber, upon blocks placed under the shoulders and pelvis. This chamber, prepared for the purpose, holds about twenty bodies. Its summer temperature was usually about 50° Fahr. At first it was made almost air-tight by a double door, close fitting, and lined with felt. It was soon found, however, that the bodies grew clammy and wet, and that the cuticle became detached by serum, which collected beneath it at the dependent parts. The door was afterwards left open, so that the chamber was ventilated into a long passage, and the subjects were turned over from time to time and carefully dried with a soft cloth. Small openings were made in bodies that were dropsical, so that the serum drained away. From these details the following conclusions may be drawn: Garstin's preparation is highly efficient; it will, if used soon after death, entirely prevent decomposition; if decomposition have already taken place, unless it be very far advanced, the fluid will completely arrest it. By the use of this material, subjects may be preserved in an underground chamber at a temperature of 50° Fahr., for at least three months during the hottest period of summer. The degree of preservation is such, that that the tissues, with the exception perhaps of the cerebral, may be satisfactorily dissected. The amount required for each body is about six pints—three pints on the first, and three on the second day. The wax medium for filling the arteries must be introduced as soon as possible, say on the third day. If this proceeding be delayed, the wax will not 'run,' and a sufficient quantity cannot be introduced. Pains must be taken to preserve the cuticle. To this end the subject must be carefully handled, and the ventilation of the store-cellar must be regulated so that the surface of the bodies is kept free from excessive moisture; for, if the surface be wet, the cuticle slides off from the hands, feet, and other parts. It is advisable to turn the bodies from time to time, so as to air the dependent parts, and also to prevent the gravitation of their fluids too much in one direction. During dissection, parts treated by this method are likely to become too dry, especially if the cuticle have been lost. It is, therefore, proper, when dissection is not actually going on, to wrap the part in cloths moistened with weak spirit and water, and cover them closely with some waterproof material. These precautions taken, bodies may be kept under dissection in the summer for at least one month, and in the winter for at least three months."

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.

Mr. Richard Davy, Demonstrator of Anatomy, states that the following are the ingredients used by the school porter for subjects:

"One pound of arsenious acid, one pound of carbonate of potash, two quarts of water; boil, and inject as much as is sufficient. This is named the preservative fluid, and precedes the injection of paint by sixteen or twenty-four hours. The arteries (through the ascending aorta) are injected by means of an eight-ounce syringe, with an admixture of red and white lead, patent dryers, and turpentine. We have used this injection for seven years, and find it answers well. The corrosive sublimate injection (as used in the Edinburgh University) is a very good one for preservation. Nervous structures we invariably preserve in alcohol or methylated spirit.

"Wet preparations are effectually kept in carbolic acid and water cisterns."

The foregoing constitutes the various modes at present adopted for the preservation of dead bodies for dissection or interment.

LEAVES FROM AN OLD DISPENSATORY.

As a matter of curiosity, perhaps, to a very large majority of the pharmacists and physicians of our day, and for the purpose of establishing to some extent a comparison between pharmacy of to-day and pharmacy of two hundred years ago, we here present a copy of a few pages from "The New London Dispensatory," published by William Salmon, M.D., "in the Great House at Black-Fryars-Stairs, London, March 2d, 1676." The book in our possession, which is consequently nearly two centuries old, is in a remarkably good state of preservation; the binding particularly showing evidence of much longer wear. The question which naturally arises in our minds upon its examination is, can it be possible that the United States Dispensatory of 1870 will prove equally as great a curiosity to those who shall see it two hundred years hence? We will endeavor to give the orthography *verbatim et literatim*.

THE PREFACE.

We here preſent the world with a Tranſlation of the ***London Diſpenſatory***, lately Reformed by the Fellows, now living, of the Colledge of Phyſicians: being a Compendious Collection of the Choiceſt Medicaments, whether Galenical or Chymical yet known or in requeſt. To which we have added certain Animadverſions upon their Preparations, with their ſeveral virtues and uſes, collected from multitudes of obſervations; to the end, that all the Sons of Art and Lovers of Learning might receive ſomething of ſatisfaction from experience itſelf, upon which as ſome ſuppoſe (and not without great probability) all the Rules and precepts of medicine are founded and built.

As it is not our Deſign to bind or conſtrain any man to our particular mode or way of Preparing medicaments, or to introduce new and fantaſtic methods to the world; ſo it is as far from us to proſtitute the Oracles of Apollo, or Sacred Reliques of Æſculapius to prophane and unworthy minds; For it requires diſcretion to unravel the very manifeſt powers and forces of medicaments, and a good proficiency in Medical and Hermetic Knowledge, to make a proper Deduction, and to draw forth a natural conſequence from their eſſential virtues and ultimate effects; without which it is impoſſible to read with profit to the mind, or to underſtand the depth of thoſe things, which (in few words) we have couch'd together; all of which lye clouded under the formalities of General Notions. Without underſtanding the method of the Praxis of Phyſick, it is impoſſible but to run into groſs Errors and Abſurdities. A man may read all his life long, and the very choice of all Authors; but if he has not the Practick part, be at a loſs when he comes to a Patient: Whereas the practical Phyſician knows immediately what to do, what medicament is beſt firſt to be applied, and the reaſon of that application. He knows experimentally the power of his medicaments, what he dares truſt to and what his Patient may expect from them: Whereas the other can't act at all; or if he does, it is with great fears and doubts and many revolutions in his own mind, as being ignorant of Practical Indications and Experimental Aſſurance.

If what we here preſent the world with be kindly accepted, we may be encouraged hereafter to preſent to the publick view a Rational Method of preparing of medicaments, grounded upon Truth and Senſible Demonſtration, wherein the excellency of that our Hypotheſis ſhall plainly appear; which although it may ſeem ſtrange at firſt, it can only be to ſuch as believe that nobody knows more than themſelves, who think that the univerſality of all

Learning is lock'd up within their Microcoſm, and that if they be ignorant of it, ſo muſt all the reſt of the world be beſides: ſuch there are in the world, and from ſuch I can expect nothing but Slander and Calumny. But the beſt is, 'Tis not my portion alone, therein I may be a companion of the beſt of men. It was always the Fate of the firſt Authors of any invention (though never ſo good) to meet with Opprobry and Contempt: And I yet know no reaſon why I alone ſhould be exempt from the Common deſtiny or general Fate.

Thoſe Perſons are ſuch as envy Glory to all except themſelves, and generally their malice ariſes (not from the matter invented, for that they greedily covet, but) becauſe of the Perſon inventing; becauſe they were not the Original of it, or cannot obtain the Glory, therefore it is either falſe, incongruous, unneceſſary, uſeleſs, or impoſſible. Or, if the matter be too laudable to be branded with thoſe Epithetes, the Fate of that worthy Man Dr. Harvey, about the Circulation of the Blood is unavoidable, viz., That it is an old thing, they knew as much before: Hippocrates and Galen found it out, it is contained in ſuch a Book, ſuch a chapter, ſuch an Aphoriſm. Although the words by them there cited, contain no more diſcovery of the thing in diſpute (though ſtrained by all the Tropes and Figures Rhetorick) than the Alcoran does of the Bible.

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In the Sixth and Laſt Book we have added the *Praxis Chymica*, or *Modus Medicamentorum Preparandi:* Wherein, in few words, we have delivered the Sum and Subſtance of great Volumes, and as in a glaſs repreſented to your view, the Reduction of Hercules his Labours. Here you have the choiceſt things in the Auguſtane Diſpenſatory, and the eternally renowned Paracelſus; you have the great and learned Horſtius, the faithful Faber, the ingenious Sala, the laborious Quercetan, the profound Hartman, the conciſe Schroder, the exquiſite Mynſicht, and in a word, the ſum of all the moſt excellent Diſignations, invented by the greateſt Scholars, the profoundeſt Wits, the moſt Learned Men, and the moſt Wiſe, Induſtrious and Experienced Phyſicians through the ſeries of all times to this day, whether Greek, Latin, or Engliſh: thereby rendering this work the moſt compleat of anything extant of the ſame kind.

But there are ſome half-witted Animals abroad, who (envying our Reputation) would perſwade the World, that all our Works are only Collections out of others, and that we have done nothing but what was done before: To which we anſwer;

1. That no man can be an Able Phyſician, but he that (beſides the Practick part) has read well, that he has turned over the leaves of Antiquity, and with great dilligence has ſcrutinized the Opinions of both Ancient and Modern Profeſſors. Which none can be ſuppoſed ſo well to have done, as he that has made the greateſt and beſt collections. And therefore we eſteem all thoſe allegations againſt us, rather a very great honor, than any thing of ſcandal or Infamy.

2. That in the very beſt Authors extant, a great part are collections, and I think it is the duty and Prudence of every Artiſt to collect and gather together the beſt things. Ars longa, Vita brevis, ſays Hippocrates, the Prince of Phyſicians. Arts and Sciences are not perfected in a Day or a year, but are rather the Product of Eternity.

So that it is neceſſary (for him that will be proficient in any Art,) to glean and gather from the experiences and obſervations of all Ages.

3. That if we have been guilty of the ſuppoſed Crime, which they tax us

with; yet therein we have followed the footſteps of the beſt and wiſeſt Men, and the moſt renowned Phyſicians in all preceding times.

4. That nothing but Envy and Malice would raiſe thoſe things as objections againſt us, which are generally brought as the Trophies of Praiſe to another.

5. That thoſe idle Drones are beholden to us for our Labour and Pains herein, and ought rather to give us thanks for our Care and Trouble, than to carp againſt us, for that which their crazy Pates, can neither mend nor imitate. All the hurt we have done them, is, to gather much into little, and to ſave them the charge of buying, and the Labour of reading (if they have Learning enough to read) the many and vaſt Volumes of the Ancients; thereby giving them more time to ſpend at their Cups, and greater leiſure to fortify their empty Noddles, againſt the prevailing forces of Sloth and Ignorance.

6. That it ſhows as much of ſkill and Judgment in an Artiſt to Collect and Cull the beſt things out of heaps of Authors, where good and bad are promiſcuouſly Jumbled together; as it ſhews of Learning and Wiſdom in the inveſtigation of new inventions. But infinitely more than it does of Honeſty in thoſe that deſpiſe and undervalue them.

7. That notwithſtanding all the clamours of our Adverſaries, they have not yet proved the thing they object againſt us. 1. Our Synopſis Medicinæ, (tis true,) has ſome collections (and where is there a book which has not?) Yet in that whole work above two third parts are clearly our own. 2. Our Polygraphice ſufficiently clears itſelf; and has already given a commendation to the world above all Elogiums, and in ſpight of all gain ſayers; therein both matter and method forc't us to do what we did. 3. Our Horæ Mathematicæ, the whole Work (ſetting aſide only a very few things) is entirely our own, being (the greateſt part of it) a new Invention. 4. Our Pharmacopœia here publiſhed, we hope will ſpeak more for itſelf than we can; yet we are bold to ſay, That therein we have publiſh't things of the greateſt import in the art of Phyſick, which were never divulged or known before.

8. Laſtly, That in a work of this nature, tis only a compleat and choice collection, which renders it creditable, and gives it an eſtimation and Authority in the world: Was it wholly mine, it would be invalid, acceptable but to a few, and of Authority to none: It is the great and eternal Names of its ſeveral Authors which gives it being and life now, and will make it live hereafter as a Grand Exemplar, and inexhauſtible Treaſury of Medical Store; and that in ſpite of what Scorn, Reproach, Envy or Tyranny can do. Let therefore thoſe dull Souls, who envy the rays of Light which ſpring from others, and wiſh all to be in darkneſs with themſelves, whoſe ſkulls are filled with ignorance, their Hearts with Malice, and their mouths with clamour, out-do what we have done, (or for ever hereafter hold their Babling and Malicious Tongues:) and we profeſs that we ſhall be ſo far from envying of their Glory, or reviling of their Perſons, that we ſhall heartily rejoyce for the ſame, and vail to them in a large acknowledgement of their tranſcendent abilities. We ſolemnly profeſs that the common good was the only motive which induced us to this Publication. We have no aims nor ends farther therein, than to ſerve our Prince and Country: And therefore, whoſoever ſhall give an evil Conſtruction to this our work, or abuſe its Author for his good Intentions, declares himſelf not only void of charity to us in particular, but a real Enemy to the Health, Welfare and Happineſs of mankind in General.

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SALMON.

FROM THE GREAT HOUSE
AT BLACK-FRYARS-STAIRS.

In Laudem Authoris.

Dum laudes efferre tuas (doctiſſime!) conor;
Nil ago; namque Liber rectius illud aget.
An ego ſplendenti praberem lumina Soli?
Aut Pelago guttas addere coner amens?
Non opus eſt Verbis applaudier ergo benignis,
Vindicat ingenium Litera quæque tuum.
Ac cum Tu Medicâ nulli ſis Arte fecundus,
Artis Tu Medicæ flos & ocellus eris.

Whorwood.

The Medicinal Characters.

℔	A pound.
℥	An ounce.
ʒ	A drachm.
℈	A scruple.
Gr.	A grain.
M.	A handful.
P.	A pugil.
p.	A part.
N°.	Number.
A.	*Ana*, of each alike.
ß. ss.	Half any quantity.
q. s.	Quantum satis.
q. v.	Quantum vis.
℞	Recipe.
S. A.	Secundum Artem.
♄	Saturn, or Lead.
♃	Jupiter, or Tin.
♂	Mars, or Iron.
☉	Sol, or Gold.
♀	Venus, or Copper.
☿	Mercury, or Quicksilver.
☽	Luna, or Silver.
♁	Antimony, or Stibium.
♑ 8	Arsenick.
🜍	Sulphur.
🜓	Cinnabar.
🜔	Salt.

⦶	Niter.
⊕–+ ⊖–+ ⦶	Vitriol.
○· +–⊖	Alum.
⊕ ⚹	Sal Armoniack.
🜿	Tartar.
♉	Sal Gem.
+–E	Ashes.
□	Urine.
o-	Glass.
✠	Vinegar.
X	Talck.
≏	Sublimate. Spirit.
⊕	Quicklime.
△	Fire.
▽	Water.
∵	Oyl.
B.	Balneum.
B. M.	Balneo Mariæ.
B. V.	Balneo Vaporis.
A.	Alembick.
AF. A. F.	Aqua Fortis.
A. R.	Aqua Regia.
A. V.	Aqua Vitæ.
S. V.	Spirit of Wine.
S. S. S.	Stratum super stratum, or lay upon lay.

Note.—Twenty *Grains*	make	a *Scruple*.	℈
Three *Scruples*	"	a *Drachm*.	ʒ
Eight *Drachms*	"	an *Ounce*.	℥
Twelve *Ounces*	"	a *Pound*.	℔

ZOOLOGIA.

OF ANIMALS.—THEIR PREPARATIONS, VIRTUES, AND USES.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

CHAP. I.

MAN.

We ſhall conſider the Parts as they are taken, I. *From a Living Body.* II. *From a Dead Body.*

1. *Crinis, Pilus,* the Hair. The Pouder thereof drank cures the Jaundice, and Suffocation of the Womb. The Aſhes of it mixt with Hogs Lard, and annointed helps luxated Joints; the ſimple aſhes ſtops bleeding: An Oil diſtilled from it with Honey, anointed on bald places, cauſes Hair to grow. It is diſtilled either alone, by a Retort in Sand, and the fœtid Oil mixed with *Aqua Mellis,* or conjunctively; and then you muſt draw the Spirit, as that of Honey.

2. *Ungues,* the Nails. In Pouder or Infuſion they cauſe vomiting, great ſickneſs at ſtomach, and giddineſs in the Head; the Pouder laid to the Navel in Dropſies, is ſaid to cure them. ℞ *of the Pouder of the parings* ʒj. *Wine a Pint, digeſt till it turn to ſlime; filter, and add Spirit of Wine* ℥ij, *of which give from* ʒj *to* ℥j, *to the uſes aforeſaid.* Where note, that ſome to cure conſumptions take the Hair and Nails of the Patient, cut them ſmall, and put them in a Hole in the Root of a Cherry Tree, and then ſtop it with clay: Others, to cure Quartans and the Gout, take the ſaid Hair and Nails, cut ſmall, and either give them to Birds in a roaſted Egg, or put them into a Hole bored into the Body of an Oak Tree or Plum Tree, ſtopping up the Hole with a peg of the ſame Tree, or elſe mix them with wax, and ſtitch it to a live Crab, caſting it into the River again.

3. *Saliva, Sputum,* Spittle, Faſting Spittle. Rubbed on oftentimes cures Pimples, and breakings out on the ſkin, making the ſkin clear, as alſo the Stinging of Serpents, and Biting of Mad Dogs.

4. *Lac,* Milk. It is emollient, and cools and cures red Eyes ſimply of it ſelf; but a Grain or two of White Vitriol being diſſolved in it, it is more effectual. Or thus, ℞ *Womans Milk and White Vitriol,* and draw off only *Flegm, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, in a Glaſs Still in Balneo Mariæ.*

5. *Menſtrua, Sanguis Menſtrualis, Menſtrual Blood.* Taken from Virgins and dried, given inwardly it is prevalent againſt the Falling-Sickneſs and Stone; outwardly, a clout dipt in the liquid Blood, with Vinegar and Roſe water, and applied, cures the Gout, cleanſes the ſkin from Deformities, is good againſt Carbuncles and Apoſtemes; and worn as an amulet, is good againſt the Plague.

6. *Secundina,* the Secundine and the Navel String. A Drop or two of the Blood of the Navel String being firſt given to a new Born child in a little Breaſt-Milk, prevents the Falling-Sickneſs, Convulſions, and all other Fits; and very wonderfully revives it if almoſt dead. *Hartman* ſays, it is very ſtrong againſt the Cholick. The Secundine calcined, and given in Southern-wood Water (but Experience commends Roſemary or Celandine Water for the better) every Day half an ounce, while the Moon decreaſes in Light (and if poſſible in Motion too) wonderfully cures Struma's, or the King's-Evil, and the Falling-

Sickneſs: It cauſes alſo the dead child to come away; as alſo *Mola* or falſe Conception.

7. *Sperma, Semen,* the Seed. Of this Paracelſus makes his *Homunculus,* or little Man. Experience has found it good againſt Witchcraft, and the embecility of the inſtruments of Generation: And ſome uſe it to make a magnetic Mummy of, to ſerve as a Philtron to cauſe Love.

8. *Calculus,* Stone taken from the Kidneys or Bladder. It diſſolves and expels the Stone and Gravel from all parts, and opens obſtructions.

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9. *Stercus,* Dung. It is emollient, Anodyne, and Maturative; it ripens Plague Sores being applied; and dried, poudered and mixt with Honey, it cures inflamed wounds, and the Quinſie: The Aſhes given ʒij. at a time in Agues cures them. Paracelſus calls it *Carbon Humanum;* and it is reported that it takes Pains away cauſed by Witchcraft. *Aqua et Oleum Sterci Humani. Take Man's Dung; let it putrify till it be full of ſmall Animals, and be almoſt dry, diſtil it in a Retort with a gentle Fire, ſo have you both water and oil, the fœtid ſcent of which you may take away by often Rectifications, Cohobations and Digeſtions.* The water dropt into ſore Eyes cures them, cures Baldneſs, corroding Ulcers and Fiſtulas. Inwardly given, it is found very profitable againſt the Stone and Gravel in the Reins and Bladder, Bitings of Mad Dogs, &c. * * * * * * The Oil outwardly cures Scald Heads, Gouts, Cancers, Mortifications and an ulcerated Eryſipelas. Inwardly *Libavius* ſays it cures the Jaundice. *Zebethum Occidentale;* Occidental Civet is made hereof, being nothing but the true eſſence of Man's Dung: It may be made ſo like the true Civet, that it ſhall be difficult to diſcern the difference.

10. *Urina,* Urine. It is hot, dry, diſcuſſive, abſterſive, and reſiſting Putrefaction; it opens obſtructions of Liver, Spleen and Gall, * * * * *; Boys' Urine dropt into the Ears cures their ſoreneſs and opens obſtructions there. * * * * * Of Man's Urine there are many ſingular Preparations made, the chief of which follow.

11. *Spiritus Urinæ,* Spirit of Urine.

℞ *freſh or new made Boys' Urine that drinks Wine, diſtil by an Alembick in B. M. cohobate it, and you have Flegm and Spirit, which ſeparate, and elevate the ſpirit in a Glaſs Body, ſo ſhall it be very volatile and white, but exceeding ſtinking.* * * * * * It is a ſpecifick in the cure of Pleuriſies, Stitches, Coughs, Colds, &c.

12. *Sal Urinæ Volatile,* Volatile Salt of Urine. ℞ *Boys' Urine, Spirit of Wine A. mix and evaporate to the conſiſtency of new Honey; put it into a long neck'd glaſs, and diſtil it with ſo ſmall a heat in aſhes or ſand, that it may condenſe in the Alembick; and there will come forth in the Alembick, a white ſpirit like ſnow, which in the cold will coagulate.* If this ſpirit be joined with the ſalt of the fæces, and volatilized by often Cohobations, it will be a notable *Menſtruum* to draw the Vitriol of Metals, chiefly of Silver; if yet it be digeſted with common Salt, and purified by often ſolutions and Coagulations for about ten Days and Nights in *Balneo Vaporis,* it will reſolve; and by the addition of rectified S. V. and ten Days' Digeſtion, it will be a good *menstruum* to diſſolve Gold.

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15. *Oleum Urinæ,* Oil of Urine. *Take of that gritty or tartarous matter which ſticks to the bottom and ſides of the chamber Pot, calcine, diſſolve, coagulate, and then diſſolve again per deliquium.* If it be given ℈j at any time in a convenient vehicle, it perfectly diſſolves the ſtone.

16. *Sanguis*, Blood. Some ſay that Blood drank hot, cures Epilepſies, if violent exerciſe be uſed after it; but it is very dangerous, for oftentimes it cauſeth Epilepſies, and brings great Tremblings upon them that take it. * * *

17. *Mumia ex Sanguina*, Mumy of Blood. ℞ Blood of a ſound man, gently dry it, impregnate it with Juice of Limons, or Spirit of Vitriol; and with Myrrh make it into Troches. It ſtops bleeding and cures carbuncles.

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II. From a Dead Body.

21. *Mumia*, Arabian Mummy. It diſſolves congealed and coagulated Blood, provokes the Terms, expels wind out of both Bowels and Veins, helps Coughs, and is a great Vulnerary: It is alſo ſaid to purge.

Mummy is five-fold, 1. Factitious, *Piſſaſphaltum*, made of Bitumen and Pitch. 2. Fleſh of a carcaſs dried by the ſun, in the country of the *Hammonians*, between *Cyrene* and *Alexandria*, being Paſſengers buried in the quickſands. 3. *Ægyptian*, a Liquor ſweating from carcaſes embalmed with *Piſſaſphaltum*. 4. *Arabian*, a Liquor which ſweats from carcaſes embalmed with Myrrh, Aloes and Balſam. 5. *Artificial*, which is modern. Of all which the two laſt are the beſt, but the *Arabian* is ſcarcely to be got; the ſecond and third ſorts are ſold for it: The Artificial is thus made.

22. *Mumia Artificialis*, Artificial or Modern Mummy, according to *Crollius*. *Take the Carcaſe of a young man, (ſome ſay red hair'd) not dying of a Diſeaſe, but killed; let it lie 24 Hours in clear Water in the Air, cut the fleſh in pieces, to which add Pouder of Myrrh, and a little Aloes; imbibe it 24 Hours in the Spirit of Wine and Turpentine, take it out, hang it up twelve Hours, imbibe it again 24 Hours in freſh ſpirit, then hang up the pieces in a dry Air, and a ſhady place, so will they dry and not ſtink.*

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26. *Aqua Divina*, Divine Water. *Take the whole carcaſe of a man violently killed, with the Intrails, cut it in pieces, and mix them; diſtil it from a Retort twice or thrice.* It is reputed to have a magnetic Power; if to ʒj. of this water, you put a few Drops of the Blood of a Sick Perſon, and ſet them on the fire, and they mix, the ſick recovers; if not the Sick dies for want of Blood, take the Urine in a larger quantity.

28. *Oſſa Humana*, Man's Bones. They ſtop fluxes of the Belly, &c. * * *

29. *Cranium*, the Skull. It is a ſpecific in the cure of moſt Diſeaſes of the Head, &c., &c.

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36. *Spiritus Cerebri Humani*, Spirit of Man's Brains. *Take the Brains of a young man ſlain, with all its Membranes, Arteries, Veins and Nerves, with all the ſpinal marrow, beat them, and add Eſſence of Tile-flowers, Peony, Betony, Black Cherries, Lavender, Rosemary, Lilly of the Valley, Cowſlips, Sage, Miſleto, ana, ſo much as to be four inches above; digeſt a while, then diſtil in B. M. add Sack a fourth part, diſtil and cobobate three times; make a ſalt of the Fæces calcin'd, which join to the ſpirit.* It is a noble antiepileptick, and may be given *a* ℈j. *ad* ℈iv.

37. *Oleum Cerebri Humani*, Oil of Man's Brains. Macerate the Brains with common ſalt, and diſtil by a Glaſs Retort in ſand, ſo have you Oil with a little Water, which you may ſeparate, and rectify the oil with S. V. by often *cobobating*. *Where note, That the whole ſubſtance of the Brain will nearly turn into Oil.* It has the virtues of the former.

38. *Fel Humanum,* Man's Gall. An extract of it with S. V. dropt into the Ear, cures Deafneſs.

40. *Cor Hominis,* the Heart. The pouder of it drank, cures the Epilepſy.

We have, no doubt, copied sufficiently from this Dispensatory to give some idea of Pharmacy as it existed in the seventeenth century. There are many more items of curiosity and interest contained in it, but time and space will forbid any further notice of them here.

THE ATOMIC THEORY IN CHEMISTRY.

THE atomic theory is applied to three grand laws which form the foundation of chemical science, and are known as:

1st. The law of *definite* proportions;

2d. The law of *multiple* proportions;

3d. The law of *atomic* or *equivalent* proportions.

By the law of definite proportions, the nature and proportions of the constituent elements in every chemical compound are definite and invariable. For example, a piece of chalk or any other of the numerous varieties of carbonate of lime, however much they may differ in form and other physical properties, have the same chemical composition wherever met with. That is, that every carbonate of lime—or calcic carbonate according to the latest nomenclature—contains in 100 parts, 56 of lime or oxide of calcium CaO—, and 44 of carbonic acid (or carbonic anhydride, CO_2 as it is now called). The lime and the carbonic acid are termed the *proximate* elements of calcic carbonate. They admit of further separation into their *ultimate* elements, namely, the lime into the metal calcium and oxygen gas, and the carbonic anhydride into carbon and oxygen gas. And, of course, the lime and the carbonic anhydride are as unalterable in their composition as the calcic carbonate, or any other true chemical compound. The lime contains 71.43 per cent. of calcium, and 28.57 per cent. of oxygen; while the carbonic anhydride contains 27.28 per cent. of carbon, and 72.72 per cent. of oxygen.

According to the law of multiple proportions, when one element B unites with another element A in more proportions than one, the quantity of B increases in multiples, or in some other similar mode. Such as:

$$\begin{array}{lllll} A+B; & A+2B; & A+3B; & A+4B; & \text{and so on.} \\ \text{Or } 2A+3B; & 2A+4B; & 2A+5B; & 2A+7B; & \text{and so on.} \\ \text{Or } A+B; & A+3B; & A+5B; & A+6B; & \text{and so on.} \end{array}$$

For example, nitrogen and oxygen combine to form five chemical compounds, in all of which the proportion of nitrogen remains constant, but that of oxygen is a constantly increasing multiple of its atomic weight. In the following table the first column contains the names of the compounds in question, the second the proportions of oxygen, and the third those of nitrogen:

Nitrous Oxide,	16,	28
Nitric Oxide,	32 (16×2),	28
Nitrous Anhydride,	48 (16×3),	28
Peroxide of Nitrogen,	64 (16×4),	28
Nitric Anhydride,	80 (16×5),	28

If we take the percentages of the constituents of the above compounds, the above numbers will be obtained in each case by means of a simple proportion. The first column of the following table contains the symbols of the above-named compounds; the second, the percentages of oxygen; the third, those of nitrogen; the fourth, the equivalent weights of oxygen; and the fifth, those of nitrogen:

N_2O, ...	36.36	:	63.64	: :	16	:	28
N_2O_2, Or NO, ...	53.33	:	46.67	: :	32	:	28
N_2O_3, ...	63.15	:	36.85	: :	48	:	28
N_2O_4, Or NO_2, ...	69.56	:	30 44	: :	64	:	28
N_2O_5, ...	74.07	:	25.93	: :	80	:	28

The third law, or the law of atomic or equivalent proportions, is this: That each element, in combining with other elements, or in displacing other elements from combination, does so in a fixed proportion, which may be stated numerically. For example; if a slip of copper be introduced into a solution of mercuric chloride—according to recent nomenclature—portions of the two metals change places, since chlorine has a stronger affinity for copper than for mercury; cupric chloride—chloride of copper—is formed, and mercury deposited. For every 31.7 parts by weight of copper dissolved, 100 of mercury are separated. So, also, if into a solution of cupric chloride a strip of zinc be immersed in dilute hydrochloric acid, hydrogen will be liberated; and for every 32.5 parts by weight of zinc dissolved, 1 part by weight of hydrogen gas will be set free.

By experiments of this kind it has been shown that different but definite weights of the various metals are capable of displacing each other. From the above examples, it appears that 100 parts by weight of mercury, 31.7 of copper, 32.5 of zinc, and 1 of hydrogen, are each in a condition to supply the place of the other in combination with 35.5 parts of chlorine. These various weights are said to be chemically *equivalent* to each other, and numbers thus obtained are the *combining proportions* of the elements. But for the convenience of comparison, one element is chosen as the unit or standard—such a unit is *hydrogen*, because it enters into combination with a lower equivalent weight than any other element.

Bodies, then, are said to be *equivalent* when they can be substituted for each other in combination, as in the above examples. But there are many compounds in which such a substitution is not possible; in such a case, the numbers attached to the elements represent not properly *equivalents*, but *combining proportions*.

There is also—as we have seen above—an atom-displacing function. As many atomic units as an elementary atom can fix in a compound molecule, it can, under proper conditions, displace. Thus, 1 part by weight of hydrogen in combination with 127 parts of iodine, forms 128 parts of hydriodic acid. In such a compound, the 127 parts of iodine may be replaced by 80 parts of bromine, or by 35.5 parts of chlorine. Now, when the I 127, the Br 80, and the Cl 35.5, are said to be equivalent to each other in chemical combination, the expression can only be allowed so long as those numbers represent the respective atomic weights of those elements. In this example the resulting compounds resemble each other in structure as they resemble the original compound of H and I; and it may not be improper to consider the atoms of I, Br, and Cl as equivalents, and also equivalent to an atom of H, although the respective weights are quite different.

An *atom* in modern chemistry, is regarded as the smallest portion of matter that can exist in combination, such as $H = 1$; while a *molecule* is the smallest quantity of matter that can subsist by itself, and this is supposed to contain two atoms, as

HH = 2. (In the cases of phosphorus and arsenium the ultimate molecule contains four atoms; and in those of cadmium and mercury the molecule contains a single atom only.) In this way the free molecules of the elementary gases are analogous in structure to hydrochloric acid, in which a single atom of hydrogen is united to a single atom of chlorine, forming two volumes of hydrochloric acid gas. In like manner, water in the form of vapor, consists of two atoms of hydrogen united to one of oxygen, the three volumes being condensed into two. So also in the case of ammoniacal gas, three atoms of hydrogen are in union with one of nitrogen, the four volumes being condensed into two; and, lastly, in marsh gas four atoms of hydrogen are in union with one of carbon, the five atoms being condensed into two.

The atomic symbols, as well as the molecular, are referred to the standard atom H = 1. But there is a distinction between the *molecule-forming* equivalent of the elements, or the proportions by weight in which they can replace each other, and the *atom-fixing* equivalents, or the proportions in which the elementary atoms replace each other in fixing a standard atom. The carbon molecule, for example = 12, but its atom-fixing weight = 3; since in the marsh-gas molecule, 12 parts of C fix 4 atoms of H, so that each atom of H is fixed by $\frac{12}{4} = 3$ parts by weight of C. So, also, in ammonia N fixes 3H and $\frac{14}{3} = 4.66$ is the atom-fixing minimum of N. Again, in water $H_2O\,\frac{16}{2} = 8$, the atom-fixing minimum of O; but Cl in HCl fixes only 1 atom of H, and the atomic weight of Cl 35.5 does not in such case admit of subdivision.

In this way we may assign to each element two numbers: 1st, its minimum weight with respect to the formation of a molecule; 2d, its minimum weight with respect to the fixing of an atom. But to avoid the complexity likely to arise from the use of this double system, it is customary in elementary books to attach to each symbol a number in Roman letters, or simply one or more dashes, to indicate how many standard atoms the weight referred to is capable of satisfying. Thus we write $Cl^{i}O^{ii}N^{iii}C^{iv}$ or $Cl^{\prime}O^{\prime\prime}N^{\prime\prime\prime}C^{\prime\prime\prime\prime}$. This atom-fixing power is termed atomicity, and the elements are arranged in groups of *monads*, *dyads*, &c. Some use the word *quantivalence* to express atomicity and *univalent*, *bivalent*, *trivalent*, and *quadrivalent*, to express *monatomic*, *diatomic*, *triatomic*, and *tetratomic*.

Supposing the atoms of the elements to be identical in point of magnitude, then the specific gravities of simple solids would be in the same proportion as their atomic weights. The method of calculating the atomic volume or specific volume of any substance, simple or compound, is to divide its atomic weight by its specific gravity. This gives the atomic volume or space occupied by the aggregates of atoms, as well as the interstitial spaces, the weight of the volume being proportioned to the atomic weight of the body. By the *atomic theory*, the atomic weight or its multiple shows the proportions in which one body combines with another by weight; so the *atomic volume* or its multiple shows the proportions in which one body will unite with another body by volume. The following is an example from Watt's *Dictionary of Chemistry* The atomic volume of iodine is thus found: 127 is the atomic weight, and 4 95 the specific gravity, then $\frac{127}{4.95} = 25.7$ the atomic volume; while in the case of silver, $\frac{108}{10.4} = 10.2$ the atomic volume of silver, whence it is inferred that 25.7 volumes of iodine unite with 10.2 volumes of silver to form iodide of silver. AqI.

Equal weights of different bodies require different amounts of heat to raise them through the same number of degrees of temperature. Thus, to raise a pound of iron from 32° to 33° requires 0.11379 of a unit of heat, while only 0.0324 of a unit is required to raise the temperature of a pound of platinum by the same amount. If instead of using equal weights of the bodies, quantities in proportion to their atomic weights are employed, and the amounts of heat required to raise these quantities through one degree of temperature are determined, they will be found to be either identical, or to bear a very simple numerical relation to each other. Thus, 56 and 197 are respectively the atomic weights of iron and platinum; the amount of heat required to raise 56 pounds of iron through 1° Fahr. is 56×0.1138 or 6.3728, while that required to raise 197 pounds of platinum through 1° Fahr. is 197×0.0324 or 6.3828. Regnault calls the number got by multiplying together those which express the atomic weight and specific heat of a body its *atomatic heat*. This number represents the quantity of heat required to raise the so-called atom through one degree of temperature.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLES.

[From the Pharmacopœia of the United States, 1873.]

SUBSTANCES ADDED TO THE MATERIA MEDICA OF THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA.

Primary List.

Acidum Carbolicum,	Carbolic Acid.
Acidum Carbolicum Impurum,	Impure Carbolic Acid.
Acidum Oxalicum,	Oxalic Acid.
Ammonii Nitras,	Nitrate of Ammonium.
Calcii Hypophosphis,	Hypophosphite of Calcium.
Cannabis Americana,	American Hemp.
Cannabis Indica,	Indian Hemp.
Cerii Oxalas,	Oxalate of Cerium.
Chloral,	Chloral.
Cinchona,	Cinchona.
Conii Fructus,	Conium Seed.
Cuprum,	Copper.
Ferri Hypophosphis,	Hypophosphite of Iron.
Gossypii Radicis Cortex,	Bark of Cotton Root.
Iodoformum,	Iodoform.
Origanum,	Origanum.
Physostigma,	Calabar Bean.
Potassii Hypophosphis,	Hypophosphite of Potassium.
Potassii Sulphis,	Sulphite of Potassium.
Sodii Bicarbonas Venalis,	Commercial Bicarbonate of Sodium.
Sodii Hypophosphis,	Hypophosphite of Sodium.
Sodii Hyposulphis,	Hyposulphite of Sodium.
Sodii Nitras,	Nitrate of Sodium.
Zinci Oxidum Venale,	Commercial Oxide of Zinc.

Secondary List.

Asclepias Incarnata,	Flesh-colored Asclepias.
Asclepias Syriaca,	Common Silkweed.
Castanea,	Chestnut.

Substances Dismissed from the Materia Medica.

Primary List.

Oleum Bubulum,	Neat's-foot Oil.

Secondary List.

Aletris,	Star Grass.
Angelica,	Angelica.
Arum,	Indian Turnip.
Gossypii Radix,	Cotton Root.

Preparations Added to the Pharmacopœia.

Ammonii Benzoas,	Benzoate of Ammonium.
Ammonii Bromidum,	Bromide of Ammonium.
Ammonii Chloridum Purificatum,	Purified Chloride of Ammonium.
Ammonii Iodidum,	Iodide of Ammonium.
Aqua Acidi Carbolici,	Carbolic Acid Water.
Aqua Anisi,	Anise Water.
Charta Cantharidis,	Cantharides Paper.
Charta Sinapis,	Mustard Paper.
Collodium Flexile,	Flexible Collodion.
Digitalinum,	Digitalin.
Emplastrum Aconiti,	Aconite Plaster.
Extractum Belladonnæ Radicis Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Belladonna Root.
Extractum Calumbæ Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Columbo.
Extractum Cannabis Americanæ,	Extract of American Hemp.
Extractum Chimaphilæ Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Pipsissewa.
Extractum Conii Fructûs Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Conium Seed.
Extractum Cornûs Floridæ Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Dogwood.
Extractum Cubebæ Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Cubeb.
Extractum Digitalis Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Digitalis.
Extractum Erigerontis Canadensis Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Canada Fleabane.
Extractum Geranii Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Geranium.
Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Licorice Root.
Extractum Gossypii Radicis Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Cotton Root.
Extractum Hydrastis Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Hydrastis.
Extractum Krameriæ Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Rhatany.
Extractum Matico Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Matico.
Extractum Mezerei Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Mezereon.
Extractum Pareiræ Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Pareira Brava.
Extractum Physostigmatis,	Extract of Calabar Bean.
Extractum Rubi Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Blackberry.
Extractum Sabinæ Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Savine.
Extractum Scillæ Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Squill.
Extractum Senegæ Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Seneka.
Extractum Stillingiæ Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Stillingia.
Extractum Stramonii Seminis,	Extract of Stramonium Seed.

Ferri et Strychniæ Citras,	Citrate of Iron and Strychnia.
Ferri Oxalas,	Oxalate of Iron.
Glyceritum Acidi Carbolici,	Glycerite of Carbolic Acid.
Glyceritum Acidi Gallici,	Glycerite of Gallic Acid.
Glyceritum Acidi Tannici,	Glycerite of Tannic Acid.
Glyceritum Picis Liquidæ,	Glycerite of Tar.
Glyceritum Sodii Boratis,	Glycerite of Borate of Sodium.
Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum,	Yellow Oxide of Mercury.
Linimentum Aconiti,	Liniment of Aconite.
Linimentum Plumbi Subacetatis,	Liniment of Subacetate of Lead.
Liquor Arsenici Chloridi,	Solution of Chloride of Arsenic.
Liquor Ferri Chloridi,	Solution of Chloride of Iron.
Liquor Potassii Permanganatis,	Solution of Permanganate of Potassium.
Liquor Sodii Arseniatis,	Solution of Arseniate of Sodium.
Liquor Zinci Chloridi,	Solution of Chloride of Zinc.
Lithii Citras,	Citrate of Lithium.
Oleoresina Filicis,	Oleoresin of Fern.
Oleum Origani,	Oil of Origanum.
Oleum Rutæ,	Oil of Rue.
Pyroxylon,	Pyroxylon.
Soda,	Soda.
Sodii Arsenias,	Arseniate of Sodium.
Spiritus Juniperi,	Spirit of Juniper.
Succus Conii,	Juice of Conium.
Succus Taraxaci,	Juice of Dandelion.
Suppositoria Acidi Carbolici,	Suppositories of Carbolic Acid.
Suppositoria Acidi Tannici,	Suppositories of Tannic Acid.
Suppositoria Aloes,	Suppositories of Aloes.
Suppositoria Asafœtidæ,	Suppositories of Asafœtida.
Suppositoria Belladonnæ,	Suppositories of Belladonna.
Suppositoria Morphiæ,	Suppositories of Morphia.
Suppositoria Opii,	Suppositories of Opium.
Suppositoria Plumbi,	Suppositories of Lead.
Suppositoria Plumbi et Opii,	Suppositories of Lead and Opium.
Tinctura Aurantii,	Tincture of Orange-peel.
Tinctura Benzoini,	Tincture of Benzoin.
Trochisci Acidi Tannici,	Troches of Tannic Acid.
Trochisci Morphiæ et Ipecacuanhæ,	Troches of Morphia and Ipecacuanha.
Trochisci Potassii Chloratis,	Troches of Chlorate of Potassium.
Trochisci Santonini,	Troches of Santonin.
Unguentum Acidi Carbolici,	Ointment of Carbolic Acid.
Unguentum Cantharidis,	Ointment of Cantharides.
Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri,	Ointment of Red Iodide of Mercury.
Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi,	Ointment of Yellow Oxide of Mercury.
Unguentum Mezerei,	Ointment of Mezereon.
Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi,	Ointment of Iodide of Lead.

Preparations Dismissed from the Pharmacopœia.

Acetum Colchici,	Vinegar of Colchicum.
Acidum Hydriodicum Dilutum,	Diluted Hydriodic Acid.

Extractum Cannabis Purificatum,	Purified Extract of Hemp.
Extractum Conii Fluidum,	Fluid Extract of Hemlock.
Extractum Stramonii,	Extract of Stramonium.
Sodæ Valerianas,	Valerianate of Soda.
Tinctura Aconiti Folii,	Tincture of Aconite Leaf.

CHANGES OF LATIN OFFICINAL NAMES.

Name in the Pharmacopœia of 1860.	New Name.
Aconiti Folium,	Aconiti Folia.
Alumen,	Aluminii et Potassii Sulphas.
Aluminæ et Ammoniæ Sulphas,	Alumen.
Ammonia,*	Ammonium.
Ammoniæ Carbonas,	Ammonii Carbonas.
Ammoniæ Murias,	Ammonii Chloridum.
Ammoniæ Sulphas,	Ammonii Sulphas.
Ammoniæ Valerianas,	Ammonii Valerianas.
Asclepias,	Asclepias Tuberosa.
Barytæ Carbonas,	Barii Carbonas.
Belladonnæ Folium,	Belladonnæ Folia.
Calcis Carbonas Præcipitata,	Calcii Carbonas Præcipitata.
Calcis Phosphas Præcipitata,	Calcii Phosphas Præcipitata.
Ceratum Adipis,	Ceratum.
Conium,	Conii Folia.
Extractum Aconiti Alcoholicum,	Extractum Aconiti.
Extractum Arnicæ Alcoholicum,	Extractum Arnicæ.
Extractum Cannabis,	Extractum Cannabis Indicæ.
Extractum Colocynthidis Alcoholicum,	Extractum Colocynthidis.
Extractum Digitalis Alcoholicum,	Extractum Digitalis.
Extractum Hellebori Alcoholicum,	Extractum Hellebori.
Extractum Ignatiæ Alcoholicum,	Extractum Ignatiæ.
Extractum Nucis Vomicæ Alcoholicum,	Extractum Nucis Vomicæ.
Extractum Rhei Alcoholicum,	Extractum Rhei.
Extractum Sarsaparillæ Fluidum Compositum,	Extractum Sarsaparillæ Compositum Fluidum.
Extractum Senegæ Alcoholicum,	Extractum Senegæ.
Extractum Stramonii Alcoholicum,	Extractum Stramonii Foliorum.
Extractum Valerianæ Alcoholicum,	Extractum Valerianæ.
Ferri et Ammoniæ Citras,	Ferri et Ammonii Citras.
Ferri et Ammoniæ Sulphas,	Ferri et Ammonii Sulphas.
Ferri et Ammoniæ Tartras,	Ferri et Ammonii Tartras.
Ferri et Potassæ Tartras,	Ferri et Potassii Tartras.
Hyoscyami Folium,	Hyoscyami Folia.
Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis,	Liquor Ammonii Acetatis.
Liquor Ammoniæ Citratis,	Liquor Ammonii Citratis.
Liquor Magnesiæ Citratis,	Liquor Magnesii Citratis.
Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis,	Liquor Potassii Arsenitis.
Liquor Potassæ Citratis,	Liquor Potassii Citratis.

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* Changed as the general heading of a class of preparations.

Name in the Pharmacopœia of 1860.	New Name.
Lithiæ Carbonas,	Lithii Carbonas.
Magnesiæ Carbonas,	Magnesii Carbonas.
Magnesiæ Sulphas,	Magnesii Sulphas.
Mel Sodæ Boratis,	Mel Sodii Boratis.
Mistura Potassæ Citratis,	Mistura Potassii Citratis.
Oleum Amygdalæ Dulcis,	Oleum Amygdalæ Expressum.
Pilulæ Ferri Carbonatis,	Pilula Ferri Carbonatis.
Pilulæ Saponis Compositæ,	Pilula Saponis Composita.
Potassæ Acetas,	Potassii Acetas.
Potassæ Bicarbonas,	Potassii Bicarbonas.
Potassæ Bichromas,	Potassii Bichromas.
Potassæ Bitartras,	Potassii Bitartras.
Potassæ Carbonas,	Potassii Carbonas.
Potassæ Carbonas Impura,	Potassii Carbonas Impura.
Potassæ Carbonas Pura,	Potassii Carbonas Pura.
Potassæ Chloras,	Potassii Chloras.
Potassæ Citras,	Potassii Citras.
Potassæ et Sodæ Tartras,	Potassii et Sodii Tartras.
Potassæ Nitras,	Potassii Nitras.
Potassæ Permanganas,	Potassii Permanganas.
Potassæ Sulphas,	Potassii Sulphas.
Potassæ Tartras,	Potassii Tartras.
Sassafras Radicis Cortex,	Sassafras.
Sesami Folium,	Sesamum.
Sodæ Acetas,	Sodii Acetas.
Sodæ Bicarbonas,	Sodii Bicarbonas.
Sodæ Boras,	Sodii Boras.
Sodæ Carbonas,	Sodii Carbonas.
Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata,	Sodii Carbonas Exsiccata.
Sodæ Phosphas,	Sodii Phosphas.
Sodæ Sulphas,	Sodii Sulphas.
Sodæ Sulphis,	Sodii Sulphis.
Stramonii Folium,	Stramonii Folia.
Trochisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis,	Trochisci Sodii Bicarbonatis.
Ulmus Fulva,	Ulmus.
Unguentum Adipis,	Unguentum.

Changes of English Officinal Names.

Name in the Pharmacopœia of 1860.	New Name.
Acetate of Potassa,	Acetate of Potassium.
Acetate of Soda,	Acetate of Sodium.
Aconite Leaf,	Aconite Leaves.
Alcoholic Extract of Aconite,	Extract of Aconite.
Alcoholic Extract of Arnica,	Extract of Arnica.
Alcoholic Extract of Black Hellebore,	Extract of Black Hellebore.
Alcoholic Extract of Colocynth,	Extract of Colycynth.
Alcoholic Extract of Digitalis,	Extract of Digitalis.
Alcoholic Extract of Hemlock,	Alcoholic Extract of Conium.
Alcoholic Extract of Henbane,	Alcoholic Extract of Hyoscyamus.

Name in the Pharmacopœia of 1860.	New Name.
Alcoholic Extract of Ignatia,	Extract of Ignatia.
Alcoholic Extract of Nux Vomica,	Extract of Nux Vomica.
Alcoholic Extract of Rhubarb,	Extract of Rhubarb.
Alcoholic Extract of Stramonium,	Extract of Stramonium Leaves.
Alcoholic Extract of Valerian,	Extract of Valerian.
Alum,	Sulphate of Aluminium and Potassium.
Bark of Sassafras Root,	Sassafras.
Belladonna Leaf,	Belladonna Leaves.
Benne Leaf,	Benne.
Bicarbonate of Potassa,	Bicarbonate of Potassium.
Bicarbonate of Soda,	Bicarbonate of Sodium.
Bitartrate of Potassa,	Bitartrate of Potassium.
Blackberry Root,	Blackberry.
Black Oak Bark,	Black Oak.
Borate of Soda,	Borate of Sodium.
Canada Fleabane,	Canada Erigeron.
Carbonate of Ammonia,	Carbonate of Ammonium.
Carbonate of Baryta,	Carbonate of Barium.
Carbonate of Lithia,	Carbonate of Lithium.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	Carbonate of Magnesium.
Carbonate of Potassa,	Carbonate of Potassium.
Carbonate of Soda,	Carbonate of Sodium.
Cerate of Cantharides,	Cantharides Cerate.
Cerate of Lard,	Cerate.
Cerate of Savine,	Savine Cerate.
Cerate of Spermaceti,	Spermaceti Cerate.
Chlorate of Potassa,	Chlorate of Potassium.
Citrate of Potassa,	Citrate of Potassium.
Compound Pills of Soap,	Compound Pill of Soap.
Compound Plaster of Galbanum,	Compound Galbanum Plaster.
Cranesbill,	Geranium.
Decoction of White Oak Bark,	Decoction of White Oak.
Dried Carbonate of Soda,	Dried Carbonate of Sodium.
Extract of Hemlock,	Extract of Conium.
Extract of Henbane,	Extract of Hyoscyamus.
Fleabane,	Erigeron.
Fluid Extract of Henbane,	Fluid Extract of Hyoscyamus.
Fluid Extract of Wild-cherry Bark,	Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry.
Hemlock,	Conium Leaves.
Henbane Leaf,	Hyoscyamus Leaves.
Henbane Seed,	Hyoscyamus Seed.
Honey of Borate of Soda,	Honey of Borate of Sodium.
Impure Carbonate of Potassa,	Impure Carbonate of Potassium.
Infusion of Wild-cherry Bark,	Infusion of Wild Cherry.
Mixture of Citrate of Potassa,	Mixture of Citrate of Potassium.
Muriate of Ammonia,	Chloride of Ammonium.
Nitrate of Potassa,	Nitrate of Potassium.
Oil of Sweet Almond,	Expressed Oil of Almond.
Ointment of Antimony,	Antimonial Ointment.

Name in the Pharmacopœia of 1860.	New Name
Ointment of Iodine,	Iodine Ointment.
Ointment of Lard,	Ointment.
Ointment of Mercury,	Mercurial Ointment.
Ointment of Stramonium,	Stramonium Ointment.
Ointment of Sulphur,	Sulphur Ointment.
Ointment of Tobacco,	Tobacco Ointment.
Ointment of Veratria,	Veratria Ointment.
Permanganate of Potassa,	Pemanganate of Potassium.
Phosphate of Soda,	Phosphate of Sodium.
Pills of Carbonate of Iron,	Pill of Carbonate of Iron.
Plaster of Ammoniac,	Ammoniac Plaster.
Plaster of Antimony,	Antimonial Plaster.
Plaster of Arnica,	Arnica Plaster.
Plaster of Asafœtida,	Asafœtida Plaster.
Plaster of Belladonna,	Belladonna Plaster.
Plaster of Burgundy Pitch,	Burgundy Pitch Plaster.
Plaster of Canada Pitch,	Canada Pitch Plaster.
Plaster of Iron,	Iron Plaster.
Plaster of Lead,	Lead Plaster.
Plaster of Mercury,	Mercurial Plaster.
Plaster of Opium,	Opium Plaster.
Precipitated Carbonate of Lime,	Precipitated Carbonate of Calcium.
Precipitated Phosphate of Lime,	Precipitated Phosphate of Calcium.
Pure Carbonate of Potassa,	Pure Carbonate of Potassium.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia,	Solution of Acetate of Ammonium.
Solution of Arsenite of Potassa,	Solution of Arsenite of Potassium.
Solution of Citrate of Ammonia,	Solution of Citrate of Ammonium.
Solution of Citrate of Magnesia,	Solution of Citrate of Magnesium.
Solution of Citrate of Potassa,	Solution of Citrate of Potassium.
Stramonium Leaf,	Stramonium Leaves.
Sulphate of Alumina and Ammonia,	Alum.
Sulphate of Ammonia,	Sulphate of Ammonium.
Sulphate of Iron and Ammonia,	Sulphate of Iron and Ammonium.
Sulphate of Magnesia,	Sulphate of Magnesium.
Sulphate of Potassa,	Sulphate of Potassium.
Sulphate of Soda,	Sulphate of Sodium.
Sulphite of Soda,	Sulphite of Sodium.
Tartrate of Iron and Ammonia,	Tartrate of Iron and Ammonium.
Tartrate of Iron and Potassa,	Tartrate of Iron and Potassium.
Tartrate of Potassa,	Tartrate of Potassium.
Tartrate of Potassa and Soda,	Tartrate of Potassium and Sodium.
Tincture of Hemlock,	Tincture of Conium.
Tincture of Henbane,	Tincture of Hyoscyamus.
Troches of Bicarbonate of Soda,	Troches of Bicarbonate of Sodium.
Valerianate of Ammonia,	Valerianate of Ammonium.
White-oak Bark,	White Oak.
Wild-cherry Bark,	Wild Cherry.
Wine of Antimony,	Antimonial Wine.

New Meanings of Old Names.

Alumen, ...	A name formerly given to the Sulphate of Alumina and Potassa; now given to the Sulphate of Aluminium and Ammonium.
Emplastrum Belladonnæ, . .	A name formerly given to the Plaster prepared from Belladonna Leaves; now given to the Plaster prepared from Belladonna Root.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA.

One Pound,	℔	=	12 Ounces	=	5.760 Grains.
One Ounce,	℥	=	8 Drachms	=	480 Grains.
One Drachm,	ʒ	=	3 Scruples	=	60 Grains.
One Scruple,	℈		. . . . .	=	20 Grains.
One Grain,	gr.		. . . . .	=	1 Grain.
One Gallon,	C	=	8 Pints	=	61.440 Minims.
One Pint,	O	=	16 Fluidounces	=	7.680 Minims.
One Fluidounce,	f℥	=	8 Fluidrachms	=	480 Minims.
One Fluidrachm,	fʒ		. . . . .	=	60 Minims.
One Minim,	♏		. . . . .	=	1 Minim.

Weights and Measures of the Metrical System.

Measures of Length.

One Myriametre = 10,000 Metres.
One Kilometre = 1,000 Metres.
One Hectometre = 100 Metres.
One Decametre = 10 Metres.
One Metre = the ten-millionth part of a quarter of the meridian of the earth.
One Decimetre = the tenth part of one Metre, or 0.1 Metre.
One Centimetre = the hundredth part of one Metre, or 0.01 Metre.
One Millimetre = the thousandth part of one Metre, or 0.001 Metre.

Weights.

One Myriagramme = 10,000 Grammes.
One Kilogramme = 1,000 Grammes.
One Hectogramme = 100 Grammes.
One Decagramme = 10 Grammes.
One Gramme = the weight of a cubic Centimetre of water at 4° C.
One Decigramme = the tenth part of one Gramme, or 0.1 Gramme.
One Centigramme = the hundredth part of one Gramme, or 0.01 Gramme.
One Milligramme = the thousandth part of one Gramme, or 0.001 Gramme.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

One Myrialitre = 10 cubic Metres, or the measure of 10 Milliers of water.
One Kilolitre = 1 cubic Metre, or the measure of 1 Millier of water.
One Hectolitre = 100 cubic Decimetres, or the measure of 1 Quintal of water.
One Decalitre = 10 cubic Decimetres, or the measure of 1 Myriagramme of water.
One Litre = 1 cubic Decimetre, or the measure of 1 Kilogramme of water.
One Decilitre = 100 cubic Centimetres, or the measure of 1 Hectogramme of water.
One Centilitre = 10 cubic Centimetres, or the measure of 1 Decagramme of water.
One Millilitre = 1 cubic Centimetre, or the measure of 1 Gramme of water.

RELATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA TO EACH OTHER.

In Distilled Water at the Temperature of 60°.

One Pound = 0.7900031 Pint = 6067.2238 Minims.
One Ounce = 1.0533376 Fluidounces = 505 6019 Minims.
One Drachm = 1.0533376 Fluidrachms = 63.2002 Minims.
One Scruple . . . . = 21.0667 Minims.
One Grain . . . . = 1.0533 Minims.
One Gallon = 10.1265427 Pounds = 58328.8862 Grains.
One Pint = 1.2658178 Pounds = 7291.1107 Grains.
One Fluidounce = 0.9493633 Ounce = 455.6944 Grains.
One Fluidrachm = 0.9493633 Drachm = 56.9618 Grain.
One Minim = ... = 0.9493 Grain.

RELATION OF MEASURES OF THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA TO CUBIC MEASURE.

One Gallon = 231. Cubic inches.
One Pint = 28.875 Cubic inches.
One Fluidounce = 1.80468 Cubic inches.
One Fluidrachm = 0.22558 Cubic inch.
One Minim = 0.00375 Cubic inch.

RELATION OF WEIGHTS OF THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA TO METRICAL WEIGHTS.

Fractions of a Grain in Milligrammes.

GRAIN.		MILLIGRAMMES.
1/64	=	1 012
1/60	=	1.079
1/50	=	1.295
1/48	=	1.349
1/40	=	1.619
1/36	=	1.799
1/30	=	2.159
1/25	=	2.591
1/24	=	2.699
1/20	=	3.239
1/16	=	4.049
1/15	=	4 319
1/12	=	5.399
1/10	=	6.479
1/8	=	8.098
1/6	=	10.798
1/5	=	12.958
1/4	=	16.197
1/3	=	21.597
1/2	=	32.395

Grains in equivalent Metrical Weights.

GRAINS.		CENTIGRAMMES.
1	=	6.479
		DECIGRAMMES.
2	=	1.295
3	=	1.943
4	=	2.591
5	=	3.239
6	=	3.887
7	=	4.535
8	=	5.183
9	=	5.831
10	=	6.479
12	=	7.775
15	=	9.718
		GRAMMES.
16	=	1.036
20	=	1.295
24	=	1.555
25	=	1.619
30	=	1.943
40	=	2.591
50	=	3.239
60	=	3.887

Drachms, Ounces, and Pounds in Equivalent Metrical Weights.

DRACHMS.		GRAMMES.
1	=	3.887
2	=	7.775
		DECAGRAMMES.
3	=	1.166
4	=	1.555
5	=	1 943
6	=	2.332
7	=	2.721
OUNCES.		
1	=	3 1103
2	=	6.2206
3	=	9.3309
		HECTOGRAMMES.
4	=	1.2441
5	=	1.5551
6	=	1.8661
7	=	2.1772
8	=	2.4882
9	=	2.7992
10	=	3.1103
11	=	3.4213
POUNDS.		
1	=	3.7324
2	=	7.4648
		KILOGRAMMES.
3	=	1.1197

RELATION OF METRICAL WEIGHTS TO WEIGHTS OF THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA.

Metrical Weights.		*Exact Equivalents in Grains.*	*Approximate Equivalents in Grains.*
MILLIGRAMMES.			
3	=	.0463	$\frac{1}{22}$
1	=	.0154	$\frac{1}{65}$
2	=	.0308	$\frac{1}{32}$
4	=	.0617	$\frac{1}{16}$
5	=	.0771	$\frac{1}{13}$
6	=	.0926	$\frac{1}{11}$
7	=	.1080	$\frac{1}{9}$
8	=	.1234	$\frac{1}{8}$
9	=	.1389	$\frac{1}{7}$
CENTIGRAMMES.			
1	=	.1543	$\frac{1}{6}$
2	=	.3086	$\frac{1}{3}$
3	=	.4630	$\frac{6}{13}$
4	=	.6173	$\frac{7}{11}$
5	=	.7717	$\frac{3}{4}$
6	=	.9260	$\frac{9}{10}$
7	=	1.0803	1
8	=	1.2347	1$\frac{1}{4}$
9	=	1.3890	1$\frac{1}{3}$
DECIGRAMMES.			
1	=	1.543	1$\frac{1}{2}$
2	=	3.086	3
3	=	4.630	4$\frac{1}{2}$
4	=	6 173	6
5	=	7.717	7$\frac{1}{2}$
6	=	9.260	9
7	=	10.803	11
8	=	12.347	12$\frac{1}{2}$
9	=	13.890	14

Metrical Weights.		*Exact Equivalents in Grains.*	*Approximate Equivalents in Troy Weight.*
GRAMMES.			
1	=	15.434	gr. xv.
2	=	30.868	ʒss.
3	=	46 302	℈ij.
4	=	61.736	ʒj.
5	=	77.170	℈iv.
6	=	92 604	ʒiss.
7	=	108 038	℈vss.
8	=	123.472	ʒij.
9	=	138 906	℈vij.
DECAGRAMMES.			
1	=	154.340	ʒiiss.
2	=	308.680	ʒv.
3	=	463.020	ʒviiss.
4	=	617.360	ʒx.
5	=	771.701	ʒxiij.
6	=	926.041	ʒxv.
7	=	1,080.381	ʒxviij.
8	=	1,234.721	ʒxx.
9	=	1,389.062	ʒxxiij.
HECTOGRAMMES.			
1	=	1,543.402	℥iij ℈v.
2	=	3,086.804	℥vj ʒiij.
3	=	4,630.206	℥ix ʒv.
4	=	6,173.609	℔j ʒvij.
5	=	7,717.011	℔j ℥iv.
6	=	9,260.413	℔j ℥vij.
7	=	10,803.816	℔j ℥x ʒiv.
8	=	12,347.218	℔ij ℥j ʒv.
9	=	13,890.620	℔ij ℥v.
KILOGRAMME.			
1	=	15,434.023	℔ij ℥viij.
MYRIOGRAMME.			
1	=	154,340.28	℔xxvj ℥ix ʒiv.

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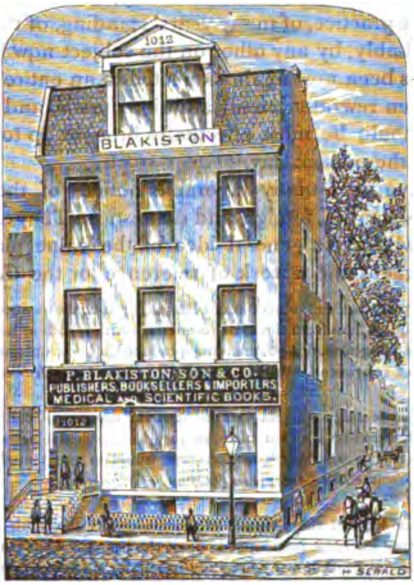
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